

CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

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The chief aim of this Chronological History is to give in a comprehensive and attractive form the principal events of the history of the world free from unnecessary details. For convenience this history is arranged under—I. Ancient History, II. Medieval History, III. Modern History. The latter is given—First. From the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to American Revolution. Second. From the birth of the United States to the present time by countries.

Ancient History

B. C. 4004 Biblical account of the creation. 2809 Sargon I. King of Babylon. 2800 "The first Egyptian dynasty under Menes. 2800 Snefru, 3d Egyptian dynasty. 2800 Egyptian inscriptions begin. Phœnicia said to have been peopled by the "sons of Anak." 2750 Tyre and Sidon founded. 2700 The 4th Egyptian dynasty begins. The Pyramid Tombs erected. 2539 Meria Papi, 6th Egyptian dynasty. 2458 Chaldeæ said to have been conquered by the Medes or Armenians. 2448 The deluge. 2300 The Elamitic Conquest. The Hittites in Cappadocia. 2280 Thebes, Egypt, founded. 2234 Alleged beginning of Chaldean astronomical observations sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle; the earliest extant is of 720 B. C. 2200 The Hittite dynasty in China founded. Customiform writing probably in use. 2180 Nineveh built. 2150 First Persian dynasty founded. 2130 Amen-eh-hot I. founds 12th Egyptian dynasty. 2120 Pyramids built north of Memphis. 2100 The Obelisk of On erected. 2063 Reign of Urich of Chaldeæ. 2043 Uranus arrives in Greece. 2038 Sicyon, Greece, founded. 1996 Birth of Abraham. 1921 Call of Abraham. 1920 Abraham arrives in Syria. 1856 Isaac born. 1856 Death of Abraham. 1856 Kingdom of Argus founded. 1850 Reign of Ismi-dagon, who conquers Assyria. 1837 Birth of Jacob and Esau. 1822 Memnon invents the Egyptian alphabet. 1822 Hykos in Egypt. 1792 Joseph sold into Egypt. 1710 Arcadians emigrate to Italy and found a colony. 1706 Jacob and his family settle in Egypt. Sesostris conquers Asia and Ethiopia. 1618 Beginning of the chronicles of the Arundelian marbles, which were brought to England, in A. D. 1627. 1571 Moses born. Male infants in Egypt destroyed. 1556 Athens founded. 1550 Kingdom of Sparta formed. 1549 Expulsion of the Hykos from Egypt. Aahmes I. founds 18th Egyptian dynasty. 1500 The Kossean conquest of Babylon. Rameses I. founds 19th Egyptian dynasty. Arabians subdue Chaldeæ and establish a new dynasty. 1497 Reign of Agenor, 1st king of Phœnicia. 1483 Cadmus founds Thebes. 1461 Introduction of the alphabet into Greece. The passover instituted. 1461 Capture of the Israelites from Egypt. The law given from Mount Sinai. 1460 Tabernacle established in the wilderness. 1461 Death of Moses and Aaron. Joshua leads the Israelites into Canaan. 1445 Joshua divides Canaan. 1412 to 1392 Hebrews subject to six periods of bondage. 1402 Othniel, first judge in Israel. 1394 King of Babylon marries the daughter of the Assyrian King. 1304 Ehud, second judge of Israel. 1304 Corinth built. 1350 Kirurgizal King of Babylon. 1350 Egion, King of Moab. 1350 Relations with her neighbors. 1326 Eleusian monasteries instituted. 1326 King Thothmosis changes the Egyptian calendar. 1320 Egyptian Obelisks erected. Ruth the Moabitess marries Boaz. 1313 Kingdom of Mycenæ founded. 1298 Lethos builds temple of Vulcan at Memphis. 1298 Beak and Deborah in Israel. 1280 Pelops settles in South Greece. 1278 Rise of the Assyrian Empire. 1260 Babylon conquered by the Assyrians. 1249 Gideon, the greatest of the judges of Israel. 1249 Rameses-Sesostris reigns in Egypt. 1209 Abimelech King of Israel. 1209 Proetus in Egypt. 1180 Helen carried off to Paris. 1180 Trojan war begins. 1184 Troy destroyed by Greeks. 1180 Rameses III. the last Egyptian native hero. 1171 Eli, High Priest in Israel. 1161 Israel wars against Amoritæ. 1150 Thebes founded by Amenhotep. 1150 Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon invades Syria. 1143 Jehoshaphat judge over Israel. 1136 Samson defeats the Philistines. 1130 Tighath Pileser I. invades Babylonia. 1123 Samuel, Judge of Israel, first prophet in Israel. 1112 Death of Samson. Tighath Pileser sends Babylon but is soon overcome. 1103 Eolians settle in Asia Minor. 1100 (circa) The Chow dynasty in China founded. 1065 Saul made first King of Israel. 1065 Saul defeats the Philistines. 1061 Birth of David. 1055 Death of Samuel. Death of Saul and Jonathan, and accession of David. 1050 Tyre becomes the leading city. Hirsher seizes the Egyptian throne. 1048 David takes Jerusalem. 1047 King Hiram, of Tyre, aids the Israelites. 1047 Ionians settle in Asia Minor. 1040 David defeats the Philistines and recovers the Ark. The Ark removed to Jerusalem. David, of Israel, subdues the Syrians. 1025 The revolt and death of Absalom. 1015 Death of David. Solomon becomes King. 1011 Solomon's Temple begun. 1004 Completion and dedication of Solomon's Temple. 970 The Queen of Sheba visits King Solomon. 970 Death of Solomon. Revolt of the Ten Tribes. Division into kingdoms of Israel and Judah. The kingdom of Israel established under Jeroboam. Syria recovers independence.	B. C. 588 The Pythian games begin to be celebrated every five years. Jerusalem, having rebelled against Babylon, is besieged by Nebuchadnezzar. 587 Nebuchadnezzar invades Phœnicia. Golden image set up. Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego thrown into a furnace. 586 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar. End of the kingdom of Judah. 585 Death of Periander, tyrant of Athens forty years. Treaty between Media and Lydia. 580 Copper money coined at Rome. 579 Nebuchadnezzar takes Tyre. Accession of Servilius Tullius, Rome. 575 Civil war in Egypt. 570 Amasis reigns in Egypt. Egypt conquered by Nebuchadnezzar. 566 The first census of Rome taken—84,700 inhabitants. 562 Death of Nebuchadnezzar. Nabonidus King of Babylon. 560 Ptolemy becomes tyrant of Athens. Prophecies of Obadiah. Esop's fables. Anacreon begins to be known. Persian Empire founded by Cyrus. 556 Birth of Simerides (died B. C. 467). 554 Conquest of Lydia and capture of Cressus by Cyrus. 549 Death of Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum. 546 Fall of Lydian Empire. 543 Cyrus annexes Asia Minor to Persia. 540 Birth of Herodotus. 539 (circa) Marseilles founded by Phœnicians. 538 Darius interprets handwriting on the wall. Cyrus conquers Babylon. Belshazzar, King of Babylon, is slain. Cyrus ends the captivity of the Jews. Return of the first caravan to Jerusalem under Zerubbabel and Joshua. Cyrus also subdues Phœnicia. 535 Rebuilding of the Temple commenced. Sesostris first of the Ptolemies. 534 Servius assassinated by Tulla, his daughter. Her husband, Tarquinius Superbus, becomes King of Rome. 532 Polyrates, tyrant of Samos (put to death B. C. 529). 531 Reign of Darius I. begins after assassination of Smerdis, the Magian. 529 Death of Herodotus. Accession of Cambyses. 525 Conquest of Egypt by Cambyses. 444 Athenian Embassy (died B. C. 456). The temple of Isis, Egypt, completed. Smerdis usurps the Persian throne, deposed by Darius in 522. 522 Death of Cambyses. Greeks colonize the Thracian Chersonesus. Lestus founded. 521—485 Reign of Darius I. (Hystaspis) King of Persia. 520 Sibylline books brought from Cume. Decree of Darius for re-building the Temple in Jerusalem. 518 Birth of Pindar (died B. C. 439). 515 The Temple rebuilt and dedicated. 514 Hipparchus slain. Hippias rules in Athens. 510 Expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome. Foundation of the Republic. Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus. The Plisistrade expelled from Athens. Athens a republic. 509 Commercial treaty between Carthage and Rome. 508 First treaty between Rome and Carthage. First Valerian Laws. The Scythian Expedition of Darius. 506 Captivity at Rome completed and dedicated. Sardis burned by the Greeks. 504 deyois Alas longæ. Titus Lartius made Dictator of Rome. Ionian revolt in Asia Minor. Burning of Sardis by the Ionians and Athenians. 499 The revolt of the Ionians (Greece). Reduction of the revolt. 497 Battle of Lake Regillus. Tarquin and his Latin allies defeated by the Romans. First authentic date in Roman history. 496 Histæus, the Persian, sent to the coast by Darius. 495 Birth of Sophocles (died B. C. 406). Revolt of the Ionians, aided by Athens, suppressed. 494 Tribunes at Rome appointed. Patricians secede. 493 Conquest of the Latins recognized. Coriolani taken by Caius Martius (Coriolanus) the Latin League. 492 First Persian expedition, under Mardonius against Greece, is defeated and fleet destroyed near Mt. Athos. 491 Artabanus, King of Media, is received by the Volscians. 490 Second Persian expedition, under Datis and Artabanus, is defeated. Their defeat, and victory of Miltiades at the battle of Marathon. 489 Coriolanus and the Volscians besiege Rome. 488 Coriolanus withdraws from siege of Rome at his mother's entreaty and is slain by the Volscians. 486 Egyptian revolt. First Agrarian Law of Cassius proposed. 484 Accession of Xerxes I., King of Persia. Jeon tyrant of Syracuse. 483 Birth of Herodotus (died after B. C. 409). 483 Banishment of Aristides the Just by the Athenians. 481 Athenian fleet built. Third and greatest invasion of Greece by the Persians, led by Xerxes. 480 Battle of Thermopylæ—fall of Leonidas. Battle of Salamis—victory of Themistocles. Xerxes destroys Athens. First invasion of Sicily by Carthage. Defeat of the Carthaginians by Gelon at Himera. 479—450 Anaxagoras (b. 500, d. 428) teaches philosophy at Athens. 479 Occupation of Athens by Mardonius. Persians defeated at Platæa and Mycale and retreat from Greece. 477 Beginning of the supremacy of Athens. The Pabi perish in cattle with the Persians. 475—478 Heirodorus at Syracuse. 474 Esther and Mordecai. 471 Banishment of Themistocles.	B. C. 471 Birth of Thucydides (died after B. C. 403). First Ptolemaic Laws. Election of plebeian magistrates given to the Comitia Tributa—Rome. 470 Victory of Cimon over the Persians at the Eurymedon. Antium (Rome) taken. Suicide of Appius Claudius. 469 The Eurymedon. Affairs of Athens. 468 Birth of Socrates. Destruction of Mycenæ by the Argives. Diogenes of Apollonia flourishes. 466 Flight of Themistocles to Persia. Siege of Xerxes. 465 Xerxes I. assassinated. Reign of Artaxerxes I. in Persia. 464 Xerxes makes dictator at Rome. 463 Revolt of the Helots at Sparta. Third Messenian War. Greek defeats Assæti. 460 Egypt revolts against Persia. (The revolt is suppressed in 455.) Birth of Democritus and Hippocrates (both died in B. C. 357). The Athenian in Egypt. 459 Persian Expedition against Cyprus. 458 Commission of Ezra to rebuild Jerusalem. Birth of Lysias the orator (died 378). 457 Demetrius makes dictator at Rome. Defeats the Eoli. 457 Battle of Tanagra. 456 The Long Walls of Athens completed. 451 The first Decemvirate or council of ten at Rome. Law of the Twelve Tables or code of law instituted. 449 The Greeks defeat the Persians at Salamis. Vindex kills his daughter to save her from Appius Claudius. 448 Valerian and Horatian Laws. Tyranny of the second Decemvirate. 447 Appius Claudius, Rome. Abdication of the Decemvirs. Second Sacred War in Greece. 447 Battle of Coronæ defeat of Athens. 446 Syracuse subdues Agrigentum and defeats the Etruscans. 445 The great peace between Athens and Sparta concluded. Decline of the Athenian Empire. Revolt of Eubœa and Megara. Cannulean Laws, Rome. Nehemiah governor of Judea. 444 Athenian Embassy to Thurt. Pericles becomes supreme at Athens. Birth of Xenophon about this time (died B. C. 355). Commission of Nehemiah. The walls of Jerusalem rebuilt. 443 Rome Consulship established. 443—338 The Parthenon at Athens built by Phidias. 443 Herodotus flourishes in Greece. 442 New constitution at Rome—censors and military tribunes appointed instead of consuls. 440 Rome visited by a terrible famine. 440—439 The Samian war. 440 Siege of Samos by Pericles. Death of Saurius Melissus—Rome. 437 Cornelius Cossus and Lars Tolumnius. Second Sacred War between the Phocians and the Achæans. 436 Birth of Isocrates (died 338). 434 Rome declares war against the Etruscans. 433 Treaty between Athens and Corcyra. Meton, astronomer, flourishes. 431 Peloponnesian War begins between Athens and a confederacy with Sparta at the head, lasting twenty-seven years and ending in the defeat of Athens. Potidea besieged by the Athenians (taken in 429). 429 Death of Pericles. Rise of Cleon. Battle of Mt. Aegidius; the Equi and deyois defeated. 428 The plague at Athens. 429 Plato born (died 347). 427 Birth of Plato. Naval victories of Phormio. 428 Revolt and fall of Sytylene. 427 Reduction of Mytilene. First Athenian expedition to Sicily. First comedy of Aristophanes exhibited. 426 Demosthenes in Etoia. 425 Destruction in Fideæ. 425 Birth of Xerxes II. followed by Logdanius. Sphacteria taken. 424 Accession of Alcibiades in Persia. Congress of Sicilians at Gela. 423 Alcibiades begins to act at Athenian at Sparta. The Samian (Rome) capture Valterranus. 423 Carian taken by the Samanites. 419 Birth of Diogenes the Cynic, (died 324). 418 Battle of Mantinea. Signs of Athens by Athens. 415 The Hebrew, Malachi, prophesies. Invasion of Sicily by the Athenians under Nicias. 414 Siege of Syracuse. 412 Defeat and surrender of Nicias to Geloponus. 412 First treaty between Sparta and Persia. Constitution of the Four Hundred at Athens. 411 Intrigues of Alcibiades with the Persians. 410 Beginning of the wars of Syracuse and Carthage. They continue seventy years. 409 Three plebeian questors of Rome elected. 408 Sicily invaded by Sicily by the Carthaginians. The Volscians defeat the Romans. 407 The Athenians in Persia. 406 Battle of Arginuse. Condemnation of the ten generals. 405 Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse; reigns thirty-eight years. 404 Athens taken by Lysander. End of the Peloponnesian War. Government of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens. Spartan supremacy. Occupation of Athens by Persia. 403 Thrasybulus restores democratic government at Athens. 402 Birth of Sestus, (died 317). 401 Expedition of Cyrus the younger who rebels; at the battle of Cunaxa he is defeated and slain and the "Retreat of ten thousand" begun under Xenophon begins. 401—384 Ctesias flourishes.	B. C. 400 Malachi. 399 Death of Socrates. 398 Campaign and peace of Dercyllides. 396 First Campaign of Agesilanus in Asia. The Roman dictator Camillus captures Veii. 395 Greæ a coalition against Sparta; Lysander's slain. 394 Battle of Ælia. The Romans defeated by Brennus and the Gauls. Rome burnt. 391 Camillus impeached and exiled. 390 Battle of the Allia. The Romans defeated by Brennus and the Gauls. Rome burnt. 389 Victory of Dionysius at Helorus. Birth of Eschines. The Gauls expelled from Rome and city rebuilt. 387 Peace of Antalcidas, Persia. Greek cities in Asia subjected to Persia. End of the Corinthian War. Capitoline games established in Rome. 385 First laws passed at Rome. 4th Birth of Aristotle. Mantius hurled from Tarpeian rock for being aimed at sovereignty. 383 Battle of Lechœum. The Olynthian war begins, and ends 379. 382 Seizure of the Cadmeæ at Thebes by the Spartans. 380 Death of Demosthenes (died 322). Birth of Aristophanes. 379 Recovery of the Cadmeæ by Pelopidas. The Athenians allied with Thebes. 378 Roman civil war between patricians and plebeians. Læa passed that one consul shall be a plebeian. 375 Battle of Leuctra, Greece. 372 Peace between Athens and Sparta. 371 Victory of Pelopidas over the Spartans at Leuctra. Foundation of Megapolis. 370 Accession of Alexander associated. Alexander of Pheræ in Thessaly. 367 Embassy of Pelopidas, the Greek, to Aristotle goes to Athens, and remains with Plato twenty years. 366 Revolt of Eubœa and Megara. Joshua slain by the High Priest. Birth of Zeno, the Stoic (died 264). 365 Roman civil war between patricians and plebeians at Rome. First Plebeian consul elected. 365 Battle of the Crust. Legend of M. Curtius. 362—346 Rome wars with the Gauls, Etruscans and Samnites. Battle of Mantinea (Brcæ). Victory and death of Epaminondas over the Spartans build the Temple at Gerzium. Kingdom of Pontus founded. 358 The Roman civil war in Greece. Siege of Chios and Byzantium. Amphipolis taken by Philip II. 357—349 Phœnicia taken by Philip II. Phœnicia (or Sacred) War begins. Expédition of Dion to Sicily. 356 Second Sacred War between the Phocians and the Achæans. Birth of Alexander the Great. 355 The Roman civil war in Greece. Dion expels Dionysius from Syracuse. Caius Marius kills first Plebeian Dictator at Rome. 355 End of the Social War in Greece. Independence of Rhodes, Coæ, Chios and Carthage acknowledged by Athens. 354 Revolt of Artabazus, the Persian. 353 Siege of Methone, Greece. 352 Siege of Byzantium by first Philippe. Phœnicia revolts from the Persian monarchy. 351 C. Marius Rutilius first Plebeian monarch at Rome. Sidiomans revolt and destroy Sidon. The Roman civil war between the Gauls. 348 Olynthus taken by Philip of Macedon. Treaty between Carthage and Rome. 346 Surrender of Thebes to Philip. Philip admitted to the Amphictyonic Council. Dionysius recovers the tyranny. 343 First Samnite war begins. Battle of Mt. Gaurus. 342 Conquest of Syracuse by Timoleon. Expulsion of Dionysius. Embassy of Demosthenes and others to Philip. 342 Roman Genucian laws. Mutiny at Lantule, Rome. 342—318 The Roman laws of debt. 341 Birth of Epicurus (died 270). 340 Philip, Macedon, and Byzantium besieged by Philip. Victory of Timoleon over the Carthaginians at the Battle of Cranus. Battle of Mt. Vesuvius, Rome. 339 Second Roman Ptolemaic laws. The Social War between Philip and the Athenians. 338 Philip general of the Amphictyonic Council. Battle of Cheronæ. Philip subjugates Greece. 337 Roman Ptolemaic pretor. 337—335 The Latin War begins; after two years the Romans are victorious. 336 Murder of Philip. Accession of Alexander III, the Great. Accession of Darius Codomanus. 335 Alexander destroyed Thebes; is generalissimo of the Greeks, Athens having submitted. 334 Battle of the Granicus. Alexander invades Persia. 333 Battle of Issus. Damasus taken and Tyre besieged by Alexander. 332 Capture of Tyre and conquest of Egypt by Alexander. Alexandria, Egypt, founded on the Egyptian village Rhacotis. Treaty between Alexandria and Rome. Alexander visits Jerusalem and worships the Temple. 331 Phœnicia subdued by Alexander. Battle of Arbela. 330 Death of Alexander. Settlement of the Jews at Alexandria. 330 Darius III. assassinated. Demosthenes oration for the crown. Persia becomes a part of the Macedonian Empire. 327—325 Campaigns of Alexander in India. Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates. 326 Roman servitude for debt abolished.
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*Egyptian History is in a state of almost hopeless obscurity, the estimates of the great Egyptologists differing more than 3,000 years. The dates here given are generally accepted by the greater part of Chronologists.