

3d. From the calling of Abraham to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, 430 years.

4th. From the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt, to the building of Solomon's Temple, 478 years.

5th. From the building of the Temple, to the year of Cyrus, the founder of the Persian Empire, 479 years.

6th. From the year of Cyrus, to the æra of the Greeks, or Seleucidæ, comprehending 224 years.

7th. From the æra of the Seleucidæ to the nativity of our Saviour, 312 years.

*How many are the chief æras adopted by Historians for Ancient History?*

Nine.

*Mention them.*

1st. The taking of Troy by the Greeks. Concerning the true date of this æra, authors have never agreed. Some place it 1209 years before the nativity of Christ. According to Usher and some other writers, it was 1184 years; while Newton calculates it to have been only 904 years before Christ.

2d. The æra of the Olympiads, periods of four years, deriving their names from the games that were celebrated at Olympia in Greece, at the beginning of every fifth year. The date of this æra is before Christ 776 years.

3d. The building of Rome; according to Varro, 753 years before our Saviour's birth; according to Newton and Hook, 627.

4th. The Nabonassarean or Babylonian æra, 747 years before Christ.

5th. The destruction of Jerusalem, of great note in the Jewish annals, 588 years before Christ.

6th. The battle of Arbela, in which Alexander gained a final victory over Darius and put an end to the Persian Empire, 331 years before Christ.