

1422-1461. Jeanne D'Arc, the deliverer of France. In 1453 Constantinople was captured by the Turks, and the Greek writers and scholars were scattered over Europe and introduced the new learning. Louis XI., 1461-1483, destroyed the power of the barons, and made the power of the king absolute. Charles VIII., 1483-1498. The history of modern France from 1498, when the House of Orleans succeeded to the throne, cannot be outlined in small space. For the names of French kings, see the list on page 65.

#### vi. DENMARK.

The true history of Denmark begins with Gorm the Old, 860-935, the first king of all Denmark. Christianity introduced in 975. Cnut the Great, king of England and Denmark, 1014-1035, and king of Norway in 1028. Svend, 1047-1074, raised Denmark to a position of power, which was soon lost. Waldemar I., the Great, 1157-1182, and his son, Waldemar II., 1202-1241, reigned in one of the most brilliant periods of Danish history. Danish territory was extended far to the south. But these possessions were lost again by 1240. Waldemar II. enacted a great code of laws. From 1363-70 there were two great wars with Sweden. Norway, Sweden and Denmark were united into one by the Union of Calmar, in 1397. The Union lasted till 1524, when Sweden separated itself. About this time the Reformation spread throughout these countries. In 1660 the people conferred absolute authority upon the king by the *Lex Regia*. Denmark suffered in the Thirty Years' War. King Christian IV. being defeated by Tilly and Wallenstein. War between Denmark and Sweden, 1643-45, in which Denmark suffered. In the great Northern War, 1700-21, Denmark joined Russia and Saxony against Sweden, and at the close of it made an advantageous peace. In 1807 Denmark joined France, and suffered a great defeat by Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen. Prussia and Austria made war upon Denmark in 1864, and permanently crippled its power.

#### vii. SWEDEN.

The first of the Scandinavian kingdoms to attain power. Authentic history begins in the 9th century. Erik Emundsson, 885, made conquests in the east. Bands of Swedes subjugated the Slavs around Novgorod and laid the foundation of the Russian empire. Olaf, 993-1024, was the first Christian king of Sweden. Great civil wars in Sweden lasting 200 years. Peasants reduced to slavery and nobles supreme. Erik IX., 1150-1162. Christianity introduced. A long period of internal troubles ended in the union of Sweden with Norway and Denmark, 1397. Sweden reached its greatest power under Gustavus Adolphus II., 1630, in the Thirty Years' War. He won many victories, among them being Leipzig, 1631, and Lützen, 1632, in which he was killed. War with Denmark, 1643-45. Peace of Westphalia, 1648. Sweden acquired several provinces. Great duel between Peter the Great of Russia and Charles XII. of Sweden, 1700-21. Sweden crippled. Another unsuccessful war with Russia, 1788-90. In 1805, Sweden joined England, Russia and Austria against France. In 1814 Norway was annexed to Sweden, but rebelled and was subdued in 1815.

#### viii. NORWAY.

No authentic history before the 9th century. Halfdan, 841-863, conquered petty rulers, and introduced the feudal system. Establishment of Northmen under Rollo in Normandy, 850. Discovery and settlement of Iceland, 861-875. Discovery and settlement of