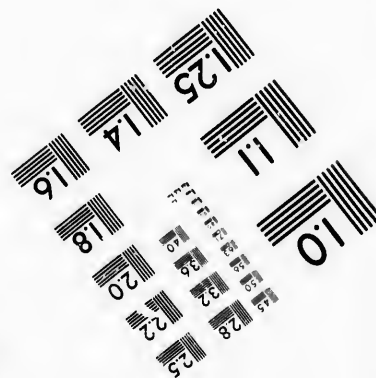
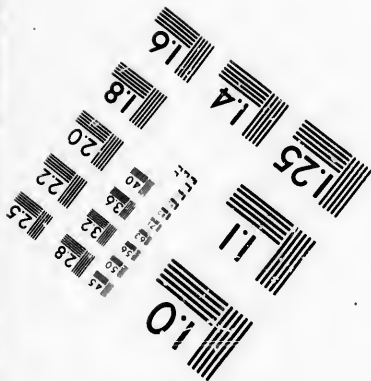
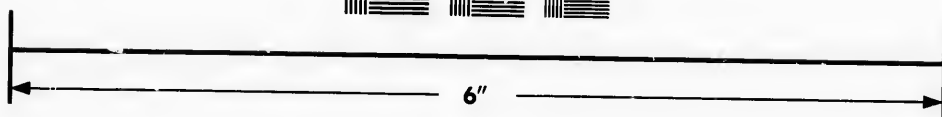
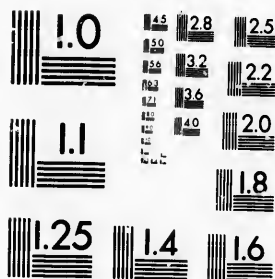


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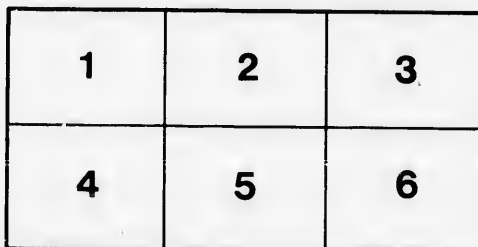
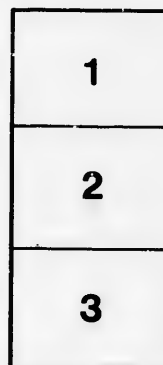
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SUMMARY OUTLINES

OF THE

HISTORY OF ROME.

FOR THE USE OF CANADIAN SCHOOLS.

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SUMMARY OUTLINES
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HISTORY OF ROME,
FROM ITS ORIGIN
TO THE FALL OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE.
—
ORIGIN OF ROME.

Q. What was the origin of the Romans ?

A. Historians commonly trace the origin of that far famed people to Æneas, a Trojan prince, who escaped with a small party of his countrymen from the flames of Troy, and after a long and perilous navigation arrived in that part of Italy called *Latium*, where they founded *Alba-Longa* (B. C. 1200), which for above 400 years was the capital of the kingdom of the Latins. Æneas ascended the throne after the death of Latinus, whose daughter Lavinia he had married, and was succeeded by fifteen kings, the last of whom was Numitor (800) grandfather to Romulus, the founder of Rome.

Q. Relate the circumstances of the birth of Romulus ?

A. Procas, the thirteenth king after Æneas, had two sons, Numitor and Amulius. To Numitor, the elder, he left the crown ; to the other, his treasures. Amulius, by means of his riches, supplanted his brother, whose sons he put to death, and whose only daughter, Rhea Sylvia he compelled to become a

Vestal virgin. She however secretly married an officer of the king's troops, and gave birth to male twins, Romulus and Remus.

Q. How did Amulius act when he learnt that the princess Rhea had children ?

A. He ordered her to be imprisoned, and the children to be thrown into the river Tiber.

Q. What became of Rhea's children after they were thrown into the Tiber ?

A. Providently, the river overflowed its banks, so that, as the water subsided, the cradle in which they lay was left on dry ground ; they were immediately discovered by Faustulus, one of the king's shepherds, who took them home to his wife Laurentia to nurse.

Q. What were the youthful exploits of Romulus and Remus ?

A. They at first led a shepherd's life ; but, as soon as they discovered their origin, they formed hunting parties, attacked the robbers of Latium, stripped them of their plunder and divided it among the common people. At length, they conspired against Amulius, killed him, and replaced Numitor on the throne.

Q. When, by whom and where was the city of Rome founded ?

A. It was built 753 years before the Christian æra, by Romulus and Remus, on the very spot where they had been exposed during their infancy.

Q. Was it settled amicably which of the two brothers should name and govern Rome ?

A. No ; a dispute arose, Remus was slain by his brother's own hand, and Romulus remained sole master of the city, to which he gave the name of **ROME.**

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KINGS OF ROME.

Q. What did Romulus do to procure inhabitants for his new city ?

A. He made it a sort of public sanctuary, where all fugitives, slaves, debtors and malefactors found protection.

Q. How did Romulus divide the inhabitants and territory of Rome.

A. He divided the inhabitants into three *tribes*, and each tribe into ten *Curia*, or parishes ; the chief of a tribe was called a *tribune*, and the chief of a *Curia*, *Curio* . . . Of the land he made three parts : one for the support of religion, one to defray public expenses ; the third was distributed by lot to the thirty *Curia*, so that, at first, each citizen had about two acres of land to cultivate.

Q. What great political body did Romulus create ?

A. He made choice of a hundred of the most distinguished inhabitants, to assist him with their counsels, perform the sacred functions, and share with him the details of government. This assembly, so celebrated in after days for the courage and wisdom of its members, was called the **SENATE**.

Q. Who were the *Patricians* and *Plebeians*.

A. The descendants of the first senators composed the Roman nobility, and were called *Patricians*. The rest of the people went by the general name of *Plebeians*.

Q. Was any authority left to the *Plebeians* ?

A. The people could create magistrates, make laws, decide on peace and war, but their deliberations were subject to the confirmation of the senate.

Q. Did Romulus go to war with the nations of Italy.

A. Yes ; he fought and gained many battles : the most dangerous war was that of the Sabines, whose daughters the Romans had carried away by force and married.

Q. What was the issue of the war with the Sabines.

A. The Sabines, under Tatius, their king, got possession of the Roman citadel by the treachery of Tarpeia, who had the keeping of one of the gates ; and had it not been for the intercession of the Roman wives, who threw themselves between the contending armies, the destruction of the city appeared certain. At this sight, the combatants laid down their arms and promised never more to fight against each other.

Q. What became of Tatius, king of the Sabines ?

A. It was immediately agreed that Romulus and Tatius should reign together, and that the two nations should form but one. Six years afterwards, Tatius was murdered, it is supposed by the instigation of Romulus, who was thus left again without a competitor.

Q. In what manner did Romulus come by his death ?

A. It is not known ; but the probable opinion is that the senators, whom he treated too imperiously, massacred him in the midst of the senate, and then made the people believe he had gone to heaven. A temple was erected in his honor on the Quirinal mount, where he began to be adored under the name of *Quirinus*.

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

A. He reigned 38 years and was succeeded by

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Numa Pompilius, a Sabine, who was chosen by the senate on account of his great piety (715).

Q. What was the first act of Numa's reign ?

A. To disband the guard which Romulus kept for the security of his person. "It is better," said he, "for a prince to be loved than to be feared by his subjects."

Q. What were the institutions of Numa ?

A. He instituted the *Vestals*, who had charge of the sacred fire ; the *pontiffs*, who presided over sacrifices ; the *augurs*, who explained omens, and the *Salian priests*, who took care of the sacred shields : he pretended these shields had dropped down from heaven and would be a perpetual safeguard to the city. Numa softened the stern disposition of the people, built the temple of Janus, and died after a happy reign of 40 years.

Q. Had Numa any children ?

A. Numa left four sons, none of whom succeeded him in the crown, and a daughter, called Pompilia, married to a Sabine nobleman whose name was Martius.

Q. What was the character of Tullus Hostilius ?

A. Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome (672), was of a warlike turn of mind. He laid the foundation of that severe and regular military discipline, which alone rendered the Romans superior to other nations.

Q. What was the most important war of Tullus' reign ?

A. The war with the Albans, which was at length decided in the famous combat of the Horatii and Curiatii, the contending nations having resolved to choose three champions on each side to fight for their country. If the three Albans were vanquished, Alba was to submit itself to the government of the Romans ; if the

Roman champions were beaten, Rome was to have been subject to Alba.

Q. Who were the Horatii and Curatii ?

A. The Horatii were three brothers, the champions chosen by the Romans. Their adversaries, the Curiatii, were also three brothers, chosen by the Albans.

Q. Where did the Horatii and Curatii fight, and what was the result of the combat ?

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

Q. Did not Horatius tarnish the glory of his victory over the Curiatii ?

A. Yes ; returning home, he met his sister in tears for one of the Curiatii, to whom she had been betrothed. This sight so inflamed him with anger that he ran her through with his sword.

Q. What became of the city of Alba ?

A. Tullus ordered the city to be razed to the ground and commanded the Albans to come and live at Rome with their king, Metius Suffetius.

Q. What was the fate of king Metius ?

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

Q. In what manner did Tullus Hostilius die ?

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A. He and his whole family were burnt to death in his palace by lightning.

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

A. He reigned thirty two years. His successor was Ancus Martius, grandson to Numa, whose justice and piety he seems to have inherited.

Q. What were the principal events of Ancus Martius' reign?

A. Ancus Martius (640) increased the number of Roman citizens, by conquering his enemies and afterwards making them free; erected the wall of Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber; enclosed and fortified Rome, and after a reign of 24 years, left two sons under the tutelage of Tarquinius Priscus, who, by means of the credit he had with the people, took possession of the throne.

Q. For what was the reign of Tarquinius Priscus distinguished?

A. Tarquinius Priscus (616) subjugated Tuscany and most of the Latin cities, and adorned Rome with aqueducts and other works of public utility, some of which still remain. He increased the number of senators and knights; was the first who wore a crown with a sceptre and the other marks of royal dignity, and from him the custom of celebrating a triumph by being drawn in a chariot took its origin.

Q. By whom was Tarquinius Priscus killed?

A. By two peasants, who were bribed to do it by the children of Ancus Marius.

Q. How long did Tarquinius Priscus reign and who was his successor?

A. Tarquinius Priscus reigned 30 years, and was succeeded (578) by Servius Tullius, who had married his daughter.

Q. What change in the government was wrought by Servius Tullius ?

A. Before Servius Tullius, the *Comitia*, or assemblies of the people were held by tribes and the votes were given by heads, which rendered the plebeians masters of all elections. Servius, to obviate this, divided the people into 193 *Centuriæ*, 98 of which he composed of citizens distinguished for their rank and riches, and obtained that henceforth the votes should be given by *centuriæ*, each having one vote only. He also established a *census* of numbers and property every five years, which period was called a *Lustrum*. If a citizen lost his fortune, he was obliged to pass into another *centuria*.

Q. Did Servius Tullius add to the power and glory of the Romans ?

A. Yes, greatly, by his success in war and by erecting various monuments in the city, which he enlarged so as to include seven hills instead of five.

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

A. Servius Tullius reigned 44 years, at the expiration of which his own daughter Tullia, who had married Tarquin afterwards surnamed the *Proud*, conspired with her husband to dethrone him (534), and had the wickedness to order her car to be driven over his dead body.

Q. Who was Tarquin the Proud ?

A. He was son or grandson to Tarquinius Priscus, the 5th king of Rome.

Q. How did Tarquin the Proud conduct himself on the throne ?

A. He completed the building of the Circus and Capitol and gained many brilliant victories over the

nt was wrought surrounding nations, but behaved in other respects as a tyrant rather than as a king.

mitia, or assemblies and the votes of the plebeians to violate this, divided of which he their rank and votes should be vote only. He s and property ed a *Lustrum*. liged to pass

A. The infamous conduct of Sextus, son of Tarquin the Proud, towards Lucretia, the wife of Collatinus, a noble Roman.

Q. Who espoused the cause of the much injured and chaste Lucretia ?

A. Junius Brutus, who, in concert with Collatinus, effected a complete revolution: The Tarquins were expelled, and with them ended the regal power, which had subsisted under seven kings for 245 years.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

Q. After the expulsion of the Tarquins, how was Rome governed ?

A. As a republic, by two *Consuls*, in whose hands the sovereign authority was lodged for a year only. In great emergencies a *Dictator* was named, with absolute power, but of short duration. The consuls were at first only chosen from among the patricians.

Who were the two first consuls ?

A. Brutus and Collatinus (509), to the latter of whom the people substituted Valerius Publicola.

Q. What was there remarkable in the conduct of Brutus ?

A. During the reign of Tarquin the Proud, he for a long time feigned madness, to avoid the cruelty of that tyrant, who had put to death his father and his brother.

Q. What else did Brutus worthy of remark ?

A. After the fall of the Tarquins, he caused his two

sons to be executed for conspiring against the commonwealth.

Q. How did Brutus come by his death ?

A. Brutus was slain by Aruns, son of Tarquin, who fell at the same time, in a battle against Tarquin's party.

Q. What were the principal wars of the Roman republic ?

A. The principal wars sustained by the Roman republic were seventeen in number, viz :—1. The war of Etruria. 2. The war of the Volscians. 3. The war of the Veians. 4. The war of the Gauls. 5. The war of the Latins. 6. The war of the Samnites. 7. The war of Pyrrhus. 8. The first Punic war. 9. The second Punic war. 10. The war of Macedon. 11. The war of Antiochus. 12. The third Punic war. 13. The war of Corinth. 14. The war of Numantia. 15. The war of the Slaves. 16. The war of Jugurtha. 17. The war of Mithridates. There were besides two great civil wars, one between Marius and Sylla, the other between Cesar and Pompey, and many seditions which more than once threatened the existence of the commonwealth.

Q. For what reason did the Romans undertake so many wars against other nations ?

A. To defend their liberty and limits, to protect their allies and to enlarge their empire, which at length embraced nearly the whole known world.

Q. What occasioned the war against Porsenna, king of Etruria ?

A. The intrigues of the exiled Tarquins, whom Porsenna attempted to replace on the throne. To accomplish this design, he came and beseiged Rome with so powerful an army that all ranks of the people were filled with dismay.

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Q. Who saved the city from the arms of the Etrurians ?

A. Two heroes of undaunted courage, Horatius Cocles and Mutius Scævola.

Q. What was the exploit of Horatius Cocles ?

A. While the Romans, flying in great consternation, were pursued to the bridge over which both victors and vanquished were about to enter the city, Horatius Cocles opposed himself to the torrent of the enemy, and, assisted only by two more, sustained the whole fury of the assault till the bridge could be broken down behind him ; then plunging with his arms into the Tiber, he swam back victorious to his fellow soldiers.

Q. What resolution did Mutius Scævola execute ?

A. This brave young man disguised himself in the habit of an Etrurian peasant, entered the camp of the enemy, and made up to the place where Porsenna was paying his troops, with a secretary by his side ; but, mistaking the latter for the king, stabbed him to the heart and was immediately apprehended. Upon Porsenna's demanding the motive of this atrocious action, Mutius told him openly his design, and, at the same moment thrusting his arm into a fire : " you see," said he, " how little I regard any punishment your cruelty can inflict. A Roman knows not only how to act, but how to suffer : three hundred youths like me have conspired your destruction ; therefore prepare for their attempts. " Porsenna was so astonished at such intrepidity that he ordered him to be safely conducted back to Rome, and proposed conditions of peace, which were accepted.

Q. What internal troubles followed the Etrurian war ?

A. The quarrels between the senate and plebeians on account of the cruel treatment inflicted on debtors—in the course of the disputes a dictator was named, but scarcely had he resigned, when the people deserted the city and retired to a mountain hence called the *Mons Sacer*.

Q. Did the people return from the *Mons Sacer* and on what conditions?

A. Menenius Agrippa, by the celebrated fable of the belly and members, at last persuaded them to come back into the city, the senate having consented to the nomination of *annual* magistrates, called *Tribunes of the people*, whose authority rivalled that of the consuls (493).

Q. What gave rise to the war of the Volscians?

A. The resentment of Coriolan, a brave patrician whom the people exiled (480) for having upheld the senate in the difficulties concerning the abolition of debts. The Volscians chose him for their general, invaded the territory of the Romans, beat them in every encounter, and finally invested the city itself.

Q. Who dissuaded Coriolan from besieging Rome?

A. The senate deputed towards him Veturia his mother and his wife Volumnia: overcome by their prayers and tears, Coriolan flew into his mother's arms and cried out, "O my mother, thou hast saved Rome, but thou hast lost thy son!" He was soon after assassinated by the Volscians.

Q. What celebrated Roman defeated the Volscians with their allies the *Æqui* and others?

A. Quintus Cincinnatus (458), who was twice taken from the plough to govern his country, and returned each time to his former occupations.

Q. Who were the *Decemviri*?

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A. The Decemviri (449) were ten magistrates chosen from among the senators for a year, with absolute power to digest and execute a new code of laws. At the expiration of the year they obtained their continuance in office, and soon after began to conduct themselves as insupportable tyrants.

Q. What became of the Decemviri?

A. The infamous behaviour of the Decemvir Appius Claudius brought about an insurrection. The Decemviri were exiled, military tribunes were at first elected, but soon after the consuls were restored.

Q. What new offices were created after the extinction of the Decemviri?

A. The *Censors* and *Questors* (445) : the former had authority to number the senators and people, distribute them into their proper classes, inspect their lives, and degrade such as behaved in a manner unworthy of their rank ; the Questors had charge of the public revenue and expenditures.

Q. Who were the Veians?

A. The Veians were the inhabitants of a very strong city of Italy, who had taken advantage of the internal troubles of Rome to ravage its territory and insult its ambassadors.

Q. How long did the siege of Veii continue?

A. It lasted ten years without discontinuance. At this siege the Romans began to make use of battering engines, particularly the *Catapult* and *Balista*.

Q. Was the city of Veii taken at last?

A. Yes, under the celebrated dictator Camillus (396), whom the ingratitude of his fellow citizens afterwards compelled to forsake his native country.

Q. What prompted the Gauls to attack the Romans?

A. The Gauls, under Brennus their king, had entered Italy with an army of more than a hundred thousand men, and laid siege to Clusium, a city of Etruria (391). The Romans, at the request of the Clusians, sent ambassadors to offer their mediation, but these ambassadors, forgetful of their duty, took part with the Clusians in an attack on the Gauls, who immediately broke up the siege and marched away for Rome.

Q. Did the Romans oppose the Gauls on their approach?

A. Yes; a most bloody battle was fought near the river Allia, where the Romans were totally defeated with the loss of 40,000 men (390).

Q. What did the Gauls after the victory of Allia?

A. They spent three days revelling on the field of battle, after which they entered the city, plundered and burnt it to the ground, and massacred all the senators.

Q. Did the Roman Capitol surrender to Brennus?

A. No; a remnant of the bravest among the Roman youth, with Manlius at their head, sustained in the Capitol a siege of six months, till Camillus came with an army to their relief, and completely routed the Gauls, who were soon after driven out of Italy.

Q. What became of Manlius, by whose bravery the Capitol had been saved?

A. He was thrown headlong down the Tarpeian rock, for attempting to make himself a king.

Q. What new offices were created after the war of the Gauls?

A. The *Pretors* and *Edils* (367): the former were charged with the administration of justice; the latter, with public games, public works, and the police.

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Q. Why did the Romans declare war against the Latins ?

A. Because the Latins pretended to have a right to all the privileges of Roman citizens.

Q. How did the war of the Latins terminate ?

A. By a dreadful battle in which the consul Manlius ordered his own son to be beheaded for having fought out of the ranks ; and the consul Decius devoted himself to the celestial gods for the safety of Rome. Three fourths of the Latin army were destroyed (340).

Q. At whose request did the Romans declare war against the Samnites ?

A. At the request of the Campanians, who had put themselves under the protection of the Romans.

Q. What remarkable disgrace befel the Roman general Posthumius ?

A. By a stratagem of the Samnite commander, he was drawn into a defile called Caudium, where his whole army were surrounded, stript of their garments and forced to pass under the yoke (324).

Q. Were the Samnites finally subdued ?

A. Yes ; after a bloody war of 50 years, they submitted to the Romans and ceased to form a nation.

Q. What occasioned the war against Pyrrhus ?

A. The Romans declared war against the Tarentines for having ill treated their ambassadors ; the Tarentines, unable to resist them, had recourse to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus in Greece (280).

Q. Did Pyrrhus prove an enemy worthy of the Roman name.

A. He did ; the Roman *legions* met the Grecian *phalanges*, and after a severe and well fought battle the former were routed with a loss of 15,000 slain and many prisoners.

Q. To what did the Romans attribute their defeat by Pyrrhus ?

A. To his elephants, a sort of enemy which they had never before encountered.

Q. What was Pyrrhus' reply to the Tarentines when they complimented him on his victory ?

A. " Another such a triumph, and I shall be undone. "

Q. Who gained the second and third battles between Pyrrhus and the Romans ?

A. In the second, the Grecians won the day, but with a heavy loss ; in the third battle, two years afterwards, Pyrrhus lost 23,000 of his best soldiers, his camp was taken, and himself reduced to escape by night to Epirus. This concluded the war, and left the Romans masters of all Italy.

Q. When did the first Punic war begin, and what was the cause of it ?

A. It began in the year of Rome 490, and was caused by the jealousy of the Romans against the rising power of Carthage.

Q. What served as a pretence for the commencement of hostilities between the Romans and Carthaginians ?

A. The people of Messina, a seaport of Sicily, implored the assistance of the Romans against Hiero, king of Syracuse, and his allies the Carthaginians.

Q. What was the issue of the consul Appius' expedition against the king of Syracuse ?

A. The consul Appius Cladius delivered Messina, defeated Hiero and compelled him to sue for peace. But the war against Carthage continued with various success.

Q. Had Rome the means of contending by sea with her rival ?

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A. Until the fifth year of the first Punic war, the Romans had paid little attention to the importance of a naval force. But in that year, the consul Duilius equipped a fleet of 160 sail, with which he gained a complete victory over that of the Carthaginians.

Q. What was the fate of the consul Regulus ?

A. The consul Regulus, after gaining two great battles, one by sea, the other by land, was totally defeated and made prisoner by Xantippus the Lacedemonian, who commanded the Carthaginian army. At the end of four years imprisonment, he was sent home with the Carthaginian ambassadors to negotiate a peace ; but when his fellow citizens came to ask his opinion, he advised them to continue the war, which so enraged the Carthaginians that they inflicted a most cruel death on him after his return.

Q. How did the first Punic war terminate ?

A. After several victories and defeats by sea and land, the consul Lutatius gained a decisive battle. The Carthaginians lost 120 ships, whereby their power was so reduced that they sued for peace.

Q. What were the conditions of the first peace with Carthage ?

A. The principal conditions were, that the Carthaginians should lay down a thousand talents of silver, and pay two thousand two hundred more in ten years ; that they should surrender Sicily, Sardinia and all the islands between Africa and Italy, and never make war against the allies of Rome (241).

Q. What change took place in the habits and manners of the Romans after the first Punic war ?

A. The Romans began to cultivate the arts of peace, in particular, poetry. To that period also may be traced their passion for public games, the theatre and the bloody fights of gladiators.

Q. When did the second Punic war begin and what gave rise to it ?

A. The second Punic war commenced 24 years after the close of the first, and was occasioned by the ambition of Hannibal, who took and ruined Saguntum in Spain, a city allied to the Romans. The senate immediately dispatched ambassadors to Carthage to demand an explanation, but received an answer breathing only defiance.

Q. What were Hannibal's movements after he had reduced Saguntum ?

A. This great general, who is considered as the most skilful commander of antiquity, having conquered Spain, collected an army of 50,000 foot and 9,000 horse, besides many elephants, crossed the Pyrenees, passed the Rhone, climbed the Alps, whence rushing on his enemies, he gained four pitched battles, and reduced Rome to the utmost consternation.

Q. Name the four great battles won by Hannibal over the Romans ?

A. The battles of the river Ticinus, of the river Trebia, of lake Thrasimène, and of the village of Cannæ ; at this last 50,000 Romans fell, and among them so many knights that it is said Hannibal sent to Carthage three bushels of gold rings, which those of the equestrian order wore on their fingers (216).

Q. To what cause did Rome owe her preservation after the battle of Cannæ ?

A. To the valour and prudence of three great men, Fabius Maximus, Marcellus and the younger Scipio ; and to the fault which Hannibal committed by suffering his army to indulge in every kind of pleasure, instead of pushing on his conquests.

Q. Did Fabius Maximus give battle to the Carthaginians ?

A. No; he adopted the plan of harassing rather than fighting; always encamped upon the highest grounds; watched Hannibal's motions, straitened his quarters and cut off his provisions.

Q. What success attended the arms of Marcellus?

A. He for a long time opposed Hannibal without coming to any decisive engagement, and then was sent to Sicily, where he took Syracuse, though defended by the machines and fires of Archimedes the mathematician (212).

Q. How long was Hannibal in Italy and why did he retire to Africa?

A. Hannibal was in Italy sixteen years, but at last was obliged to leave it for the defence of his own country, Scipio having taken a large army into Africa and driven every thing before him.

Q. What happened upon Hannibal's return to his native country?

A. A desperate battle ensued between him and Scipio, near the town of Zama (202). Hannibal was totally defeated, after having done all that a great and undaunted general could perform. Carthage submitted to the terms of peace dictated by the Roman senate.

Q. What was the result of the wars against Philip, king of Macedon, and Antiochus, king of Syria?

A. Philip was forced to pay a thousand talents and grant liberty to the cities of Greece (200); Antiochus, to quit his possessions in Europe, to retire beyond mount Taurus, and to deliver up Hannibal to the Romans (192).

Q. What was the fate of Hannibal?

A. He died a voluntary death, by poison, rather than fall into the hands of his implacable enemies, the Romans.

Q. Was the peace with Philip of long duration ?

A. At the end of twenty years, Philip renewed the war, which continued till his son and successor Perseus was overthrown and made prisoner by Paulus Æmilius. From that time, Macedon became a Roman province (163).

Q. How long did the third Punic war continue, and in what manner did it end ?

A. It continued four years, when Carthage, in spite of the noble and desperate resistance of its inhabitants, was taken by Scipio the younger, burnt and levelled with the ground : thus an end was put to the Punic wars, by the total destruction of the Carthaginian power (146).

Q. Why did the Romans destroy the beautiful city of Corinth in Greece (146) ?

A. Because the Corinthians had given some offence to the Roman ambassador.

Q. By whom and when was Numantia destroyed ?

A. By Scipio the younger, 13 years after the ruin of Carthage ?

Q. How long did the war of Numantia continue ?

A. It lasted nine years ; when the wretched inhabitants, to avoid falling into the hands of the Romans, fired the city over their own heads, and all, to a man, expired in the flames. By the destruction of Numantia, the whole of Spain became a Roman province (133).

Q. Who commanded the Sicilian slaves in their revolt ?

A. Eunus, a Syrian by birth, who counterfeited a divine revelation.

Q. How many slaves did Eunus assemble together ?

A. About 70,000 thousand, with whom he defeated

four Roman pretors. But after a war of six years they were all slaughtered or executed by the consul Rupilius (132).

Q. How did the internal troubles excited by the Gracchi terminate ?

A. The Gracchi, with several thousands of their partisans, fell victims to their ambitious zeal for a reform in the laws and government of the commonwealth (121).

Q. Why did the Romans declare war against Jugurtha (112) ?

A. Because Jugurtha had unjustly deprived of their rights the heirs of the throne of Numidia, and made himself king in their stead.

Q. What became of Jugurtha ?

A. Jugurtha was at last completely defeated, betrayed by his father-in-law Bocchus, into the hands of his enemies, and carried prisoner to Rome, where he died in confinement (105).

Q. Who was Mithridates ?

A. King of Pontus in Asia, one of the ablest princes of his day ; who though frequently beaten was never discouraged, and was always rising again : but his character was all treachery and cruelty.

Q. By whom was Mithridates overthrown ?

A. The consul Sylla (88) conducted the first war against Mithridates, who was finally subdued, and his kingdom made a Roman province, by Pompey the Great (63).

Q. What was the cause of the civil war between Marius and Sylla ?

A. Ambition ; both parties endeavouring to grasp the supreme power.

Q. What was the fate of Marius and Sylla ?

A. Marius, after having terminated the war with Jugurtha and destroyed the formidable armies of the Cimbri and Teutones, was for a long time forced to wander from place to place in search of a refuge. At length, his party reviving at Rome in the absence of Sylla, he suddenly made himself master of the city, deluged it with blood, and died soon after (86). Sylla, hearing of this, left the war with Mithridates, hastened to Rome, defeating on his way the followers of Marius' son, entered the city, put to death at a single execution 8,000 of his enemies, banished hundreds of the most illustrious families, caused himself to be proclaimed perpetual dictator, and, after ruling with capricious tyranny for three years, voluntarily abdicated the supreme power—he died at his country villa, a victim to loathsome debauchery (77).

Q. What danger menaced Rome, whilst Pompey was pursuing his victories against Mithridates?

A. The conspiracy of Catilina (63), which was suppressed by the eloquence and firmness of the consul Cicero.

Q. What became of Catilina?

A. Catilina was killed in a desperate battle fought beyond the Alps, whither he had retreated with his associates.

Q. Who composed the first *Triumvirate*?

A. Pompey, Cesar and Crassus (60) being themselves the most powerful men in the republic, made a league together and so concerted matters that the whole government should rest in them—Pompey married Cesar's daughter, the celebrated Cornelia.

Q. How did the first Triumviri share the empire between themselves?

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that of Spain, and Crassus that of Syria ; but Pompey staid at Rome, and sent only his lieutenants into Spain.

Q. What was Crassus' first action in Syria ?

A. He pillaged the temple of Jerusalem, and carried away all its riches. About this time, Judæa was made a tributary province of the Roman empire.

Q. What did Crassus undertake after he had pillaged the Jewish temple ?

A. He collected a powerful army and marched against the Parthians, but perished miserably with nearly all his men (53).

Q. After the death of Crassus, what became of his colleagues in the Triumvirate ?

A. Pompey not enduring an equal, nor Cesar a superior, they commenced hostilities against each other. Cesar assembled his forces in Gaul, marched to Rome, and plundered the public treasury ; Pompey and his party abandoned Italy and passed over into Greece.

Q. What took place between Pompey and Cesar in Greece ?

A. They collected their armies and fought a terrible battle on the plains of Pharsalia, where Pompey was totally defeated.

Q. What became of Pompey after the battle of Pharsalia ?

A. Pompey's courage forsook him after the battle of Pharsalia—he fled to Egypt, where he was assassinated (48).

Q. What have you more to relate of Cesar after the battle of Pharsalia ?

A. Cesar returned to Rome and was elected perpe-

tual dictator, with the title of *Imperator* or *Emperor* A. O. which was now made to signify that in him was vested the whole authority of the commonwealth. He next sub- B. C. 51. dued the brave sons of Pompey in Spain, adorned Rome with magnificent edifices, rebuilt Carthage and Corinth, reformed the calendar, and distinguished himself by great acts of clemency towards his former opponents. But whilst he was thus pursuing the most brilliant career that ever perhaps man filled, a conspiracy headed by Brutus and Cassius was formed against his life. He was attacked and murdered in the senate-house, at the foot of Pompey's statue (44).

Q. What was the state of Rome after the death of Julius Cesar?

A. A state of anarchy and confusion, in the midst of which Mark Antony attempted to seize the power which Cesar had died for usurping.

Q. Who were the members of the second *Triumvirate*?

A. To Antony the senate opposed Octavius the younger, grand-nephew to Cesar; but these two chiefs afterwards uniting, associated with themselves Lepidus, a man of great riches, and thus was formed the second *Triumvirate* (43).

Q. What followed the formation of the second *Triumvirate*?

A. Dissensions arose in every corner and Rome was filled with scenes of blood. Cicero fell one of the earliest victims. Brutus and Cassius, to whom the senate had given the command of the army, were defeated at the battle of Philippi in Thessaly, and liberty perished with them.

Q. What followed the defeat of Brutus and Cassius?

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or *Emperor*. A. Octavius and Antony reduced Lepidus to a pri-
 vate station, and then began to make war against each
 other. A great naval battle, fought near Actium
 (B. C. 31), decided the fate of the world. Antony
 was vanquished, and fled to Egypt with his ally, the
 treacherous queen Cleopatra. In the mean time,
 every thing gave way to the good fortune of Octa-
 vius: Rome, Italy, Greece, Africa, the East, the
 West, submitted to his authority; Alexandria opened
 its gates to him; Antony and Cleopatra killed them-
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Q. At what date did the *Empire of Rome* pro-
 perly commence?

A. Immediately after the battle of Actium, the
 Republic having lasted 473 years. Octavius, four
 years later (B. C. 27), was saluted by the senate
 with the title of *Emperor Augustus*.

Q. Give a brief account of the reign of Augustus
 Cesar?

A. His previous conduct towards his political
 enemies had been marked with extreme cruelty; but
 once peaceably seated on the imperial throne, he be-
 haved with such moderation, justice and wisdom, that
 never prince was more sincerely loved and venerated.
 By the advice of his chief minister, Mæcenas, he pa-
 tronized the arts and encouraged men of learning,
 giving them much of his time and friendship. Many
 conspiracies were however formed against his life—
 the last was that of Cinna, Pompey's grandson, who
 was not only pardoned, but even made a consul. In

his domestic affections too, Augustus was very unfortunate. He assumed into the empire with himself Tiberius, his adopted son, and died at Nola in Campania (A. D. 14), in the forty-fifth year of his reign.

Q. What was the most memorable event of Augustus' time?

A. The birth of Our Lord and Saviour in Judea, as foretold by the prophets, in the year of Rome 753 and of the world 4004.

Q. Did Tiberius shew himself worthy of governing the Roman empire?

A. He did at first; but regarding with jealousy the successes of his nephew Germanicus over the northern Barbarians, he recalled him, appointed him to carry on an expedition in the East, and finally, it is thought, procured his death by poison. From that moment, Tiberius appeared in his natural character, a merciless and suspicious tyrant. He took into his confidence Sejan, a Roman knight, who was the minister of all his atrocious deeds. Sejan was put to death by order of the senate, and Tiberius died of his debaucheries in the Isle of Caprea (A. D. 37).

Q. What happened in Judea towards the close of Tiberius' reign?

R. Whilst human nature was dishonoured in the person of that emperor and his favorites at Rome, the great work of man's salvation was accomplished in Judea, by the gospel, the miracles, the sufferings and death of the Son of God (A. D. 33).

Q. Who was Caligula, and how did he satisfy the people's expectations?

A. Caligula was the son of that Germanicus whose tragic end had cast a distressing gloom over

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the whole empire. For a few months he gave hopes of a happy government, but soon surrendered himself up to every species of tyranny, folly and impiety. He exhausted the public treasures, seized on the fortunes of many opulent families, caused himself to be worshipped as a god, built a palace for his horse, which he fed at his own table and had resolved to honour with the consular dignity. He was at length massacred with his wife and children, by Cherea, tribune of the pretorian band (41).

Q. What monstrous wish is attributed to Caligula?

A. One day when the citizens were offering incense to him, he is said to have exclaimed: "Would to the gods the Roman people had but one neck that I might cut it off!"

Q. What caused the incapacity of the emperor Claudius I?

A. The diseases of his infancy had so affected all the faculties of his mind as well as body, that he seemed incapable, both in public and private life, of conducting himself with propriety. The Britons were conquered by his generals, and their king, Catacractus, was brought in chains to Rome. Claudius had five wives—the last of them, Agrippina, his niece, the mother of Nero, poisoned him.

Q. Was the commencement of Nero's reign auspicious?

A. It was; he appeared just, liberal and humane—when the warrant for the execution of a criminal was brought to him, he would cry out with compassion: "O that I had never learned to write!" Burrhus and Seneca, celebrated, the former for his integrity, the latter for his writings, were his tutors and advisers.

Q. What was there peculiar in Nero's disposition ?

A. There was a sort of contrast in his disposition ; for while he practised cruelties sufficient to make the mind shudder with horror, he was fond of chariot-driving, music, poetry, and not unfrequently performed on the stage as a singer or actor.

Q. Mention some of Nero's crimes ?

A. He poisoned his brother ; ordered his mother to be murdered in her palace, after failing in an attempt to drown her ; put to death his tutors, the poet Lucan, his bravest generals, his wife, his favorites ; set fire to the city, and excited a dreadful persecution against the Christians, whom he accused of that crime—St. Peter and St. Paul were among the victims. The world at length grew weary of bearing such a monster ; the senate declared him an enemy to his country, and, to escape the vengeance of his revolted subjects, he killed himself.

Q. What celebrated emperor ascended the throne soon after the fall of Nero ?

A. Three Roman generals, Galba, Otho and Vitellius were proclaimed, and perished in less than two years after Nero's death. To these succeeded Vespasian (69), who filled the imperial dignity for ten years with universal satisfaction. He founded the Coliseum, and built, in memory of his own and his son Titus' triumph over the Jews, a splendid arch which remains almost entire to the present day.

Q. Relate a few circumstances of the siege of Jerusalem by the Romans ?

A. No siege on record was ever attended with such scenes of distress. More than a million of the inhabitants of Judea had flocked into the holy city,

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where famine, pestilence and various signs from Heaven foreboded their approaching ruin. They were besides involved in all the horrors of a civil war, headed by two fanatics, John and Simon; each party plundering and destroying the other, yet both rejecting the promise of pardon sent them by Titus, who employed on this occasion their countryman, the celebrated Josephus. After a six months resistance, the walls were beaten down, the citadel was taken, the temple reduced to ashes, the greatest part of the populace put to the sword, the whole city razed and its site ploughed up (70): so that, according to the Saviour's prophecy: "Not one stone was left upon another."

Q. What glorious appellation was given to the emperor Titus, and what disasters occurred during his reign?

A. His moderation, justice and humanity procured him the appellation of *The Delight of Mankind*. In the first year of his reign (79), an eruption of mount Vesuvius buried Herculaneum, Pompeii and other towns, which were discovered entire under ground in 1713. The next year (80), a fire at Rome consumed the Capitol, the Pantheon, the theatre of Pompey and a large part of the city.—These misfortunes were in some measure counterbalanced by the successes of Agricola in Britain.

Q. What sentence is recorded of Titus, and how did he come by his death?

A. One night recollecting that he had done no act of beneficence since the morning: "I have lost a day!" said he. This virtuous prince died after a reign of two years and two months, not without suspicion of treachery from Domitian, his brother and successor.

Q. What was the character of Domitian.

A. It is difficult to say whether Domitian or Nero excelled most in cruelty and debauchery, whilst in impiety the former nearly equalled Caligula. He, too, raised a furious persecution against the Christians, and presided their tortures with malicious pleasure. By his order, St. John the Evangelist was thrown into a cauldron of boiling oil, but escaped unhurt, and was banished to the Isle of Patmos, where he wrote the Apocalypse. No emperor before Domitian entertained the people with such numerous and expensive shows. During his reign, the Sarmatians, Dacians and other formidable Barbarians invaded the empire. He was poisoned by his wife Domitia (96).

Q. Who was the last of the *Twelve Cesars* ?

A. Domitian was the last of those emperors commonly called the *Twelve Cesars*, Julius Cesar being accounted the first : but Nero was the last of the family of Augustus.

Q. How are the five Successors of Domitian called ?

A. The *five Good Emperors*, Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius.

Q. Give a brief account of them ?

A. Nerva (96) recalled the banished Christian Trajan (98), a disciple of Plutarch, is renowned for his valour, wisdom and generosity—he subdued the Dacians, repelled the Parthians, put down an insurrection of the Jews, erected a stupendous bridge over the Danube, and a column which goes by his name at Rome—for a time he persecuted the Christians, but afterwards spared them, finding that they were inno-

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cent and inoffensive. Adrian (117) visited the whole empire, built a wall between England and Scotland, overcame the Parthians, and sent an army into Judea, where nearly 600,000 Jews were slaughtered. Antoninus (136) had a peaceful reign, and was respected by foreigners as much as by his own subjects. Marcus Aurelius (161), a philosopher and an eminent writer, may perhaps be called the greatest of the Roman emperors—the only reproach that can be made against him is his having assumed as colleague the vile and debauched Verus, and suffered the Christians to be persecuted (*a*). Aurelius was engaged in continual wars with the Barbarians—his army brought back from the East an awful plague, which desolated Rome and Italy.

Q. Did Commodus resemble his father Marcus Aurelius?

A. Commodus (180) took for his model Domitian, whom he fully equalled in every vicious quality. His muscular strength was such that he is said to have killed in the amphitheatre a hundred lions, each at one blow, and to have conquered 735 times in single combat with gladiators. He was strangled, after an impious reign of nearly 13 years.

Q. What was the first employment of Pertinax, and what became of the imperial throne at his death?

A. Pertinax, the son of an enfranchised slave, at first earned his livelihood by making charcoal—he next kept a school in Rome; but finding little encouragement, entered the army, where he rose to eminence and was finally chosen to succeed Commo-

(*a*) This persecution ceased on account of a miracle attributed to the prayers of a Christian legion in his service.

lus (193). He reigned only three months, and was massacred by the pretorian soldiers, for attempting a reform in their discipline. They then proclaimed that they would sell the empire to the highest bidder ! Didius, an immensely rich man, purchased it, but was shortly after slain by order of Septimus Severus, who commanded in Illyria.

Q. What was the character of Severus' reign ?

A. Cruelty, perfidy and hatred to the Christian name. He rendered the soldiers more completely arbiters of the fate of emperors, fought victoriously in the East, built a triumphal arch still to be seen in Rome, and a wall between the Britons and Caledonians. He died at York in England (211).

Q. Name the three successors of Septimus Severus ?

A. The monster Caracalla, who murdered his brother Geta, and then caused him to be worshipped as a god ; Macrinus (217), a Moor by birth, and the ferocious, prodigal and effeminate Heliogabalus (218).

Q. For what virtues was Alexander Severus admired ?

A. For his mildness and justice ; he was often heard to repeat the great Christian devise, " Do not to others what you would not they should do to you." In his palace was a sort of chapel, where he had collected the portraits of such as he considered to have deserved the gratitude of mankind—among them were Abraham, Orpheus, Alexander the Great and Our Lord Jesus Christ. This emperor excelled in mathematics, poetry and the fine arts. A very remarkable event of his reign was the fall of the Parthian empire, which gave place to the Persian dynasty of the Sassanidæ.

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Q. What was the state of the Roman empire during the half century subsequent to the death of Alexander (235) ?

A. The empire was almost incessantly convulsed by civil wars, the violence of military commanders and the incursions of Barbarous nations, particularly the Goths, Sarmathians and Scythians. More than fifty Cesars appeared on the scene with the usurped or legitimate title of *emperor* (a).

Q. What have you to say of Maximinus, Decius, Valerian, Gallienus, Claudius and Aurelian ?

A. Maximinus (235) was a Goth of gigantic stature and strength, and a monster of cruelty. Decius (249) raised a horrid persecution against the Christians, and perished with all his army in a marsh, whilst pursuing the Goths in Mœsia. Valerian (254) was made prisoner by Sapor, king of the Persians, who used him as a footstool for mounting on horseback, plucked out his eyes, and at last flayed him alive. Gallienus (260) gave himself up to ease and luxury, whilst no less than thirty *tyrants* (b) were contending for the throne—he sent against the Persians an army commanded by Odenatus, the husband of the famed Zenobia—Odenatus having been killed, his wife seized on Palmyra and assumed the title of *Queen of the East*. Claudius II (268), of great talents and virtues, defeated and destroyed 320,000 Goths and died of a pestilential fever in Pannonia.

(a) The entire list of emperors from Alexander to Constantine is as follows: Maximinus, Gordian I, Maximus, Philip, Decius, Gallus, Aemilianus, Valerian, Gallienus, Claudius II, Quintilius, Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, Carus, Carinus, Diocletian, Severus II.

(b) Usurpers went by the general name of *Tyrants*.

Aurelian (270), compared to Julius Cesar for his valour and expedition, gained several victories over the Goths and Germans, besieged and ruined Palmyra, took Zenobia prisoner and carried her away in triumph to Rome (a).

Q. Give a few details concerning the emperors Probus, Carus, Carinus and Diocletian?

A. Probus (276), the son of a gardener, was a worthy emperor, a great captain, and a model of temperance and frugality. Carus (282) quelled a revolt of the Western Barbarians, took Ctesiphon the Persian capital, and was killed by lightning. Carinus (284) was a brave but very corrupt prince. Diocletian (284) was the author of the longest and most bloody persecution against the Christians. To oppose his numerous enemies, he assumed three colleagues, Maximian, the cruel Galerius and Constantius Chlorus, the father of Constantine the Great (b).

Q. What consoling change followed the reign of Diocletian?

A. The conversion to Christianity of Constantine the Great (312). Whilst he was in Gaul, preparing to march against the tyrant Maxentius, one day, a little after noon, a pillar of light was seen in the heavens, in the form of a cross, on which were the words:

“CONQUER BY THIS.”

The following night, the Lord Jesus appeared to him holding in his hand the same venerated sign, and commanded him to use it as the imperial banner.

(a) The celebrated Longinus, the queen's secretary, was put to death. Aurelian was assassinated (275).

(b) Proclaimed emperor at York in 306.

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Constantine obeyed, and soon publicly embraced the Christian religion.

Q. What were the most important events of the reign of Constantine the Great?

A. He defeated the tyrant Maxentius, who was drowned with a part of his army in the Tiber, and his colleague Licinius, whose abdication left Constantine without a competitor; exerted his efforts to establish Christianity; procured the meeting of the General Council of Nice against the Arians, and transferred the imperial seat from Rome to Byzantium, thenceforth named **CONSTANTINOPLE**. On his death-bed, he divided the Roman world between his three sons (337).

Q. What became of his three sons?

A. Constantine II had for his share Gaul, Spain and Britain, but, not being satisfied with the division, he invaded Italy, and was killed in an ambuscade (340). Constantius remained sole master of the West, but his excessive passion for hunting and neglect of state affairs occasioned the revolt of Magnentius and his own fall; he was put to death at the foot of the Pyrenees (350). Constantius II, a supporter of the Arians, caused great trouble and confusion in the Church, was defeated nine times by the Persians, overcame Magnentius at the battle of Mursa (353) on the river Drave (a), and died on his march against his cousin Julian, who had been proclaimed emperor at Paris (361).

Q. Why was Julian II surnamed the *Apostate*?

(a) From this battle the ruin of the empire may be dated; the loss of 100,000 of its bravest soldiers could not be repaired.

A. For his having relapsed into paganism, and persecuted the Christians.

Q. Did he succeed in his attempt to rebuild the Jewish temple ?

A. No sooner was the foundation cleared of the old stones, when volleys of flames sprang up from the earth, consumed the workmen and rendered vain the impious undertaking : for his object was to belie the Saviour's prediction (*a*). Julian was mortally wounded with an arrow by the Persians (363).

Q. How did the emperor Jovian come by his end ?

A. This good prince had scarcely begun to restore peace to the Church, when he was found lifeless in his bed, stifled by the vapour of charcoal (364).

Q. What was the fate of the two brothers Valentinian and Valens ?

A. The former was emperor of the West, the latter of the East ; the former died of a fit of anger on seeing the ambassadors of the Germans meanly clothed (375) ; the latter, a zealous Arian, was burnt alive in a cottage by the Goths, who nearly destroyed his whole army in the famous battle of Andrinople (378).

Q. What services did Gratian render to the empire ?

After a signal victory over the Germans, he conferred the provinces of the East on Theodosius (379), the bravest, ablest and most virtuous prince of his time. Gratian perished in consequence of his efforts 'to abolish the' remains of heathen idolatry.

Q. What were the most distinguished actions of Theodosius the Great ?

(a) See *suprà*, page 29.

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A. His victories over the Goths and the tyrant Maximus; his generous treatment of the revolted people of Antioch; his reform of the civil code; the public penance to which he humbly submitted at the voice of St. Ambrose, and the battle of Aquileia, where the miraculous aid of Heaven enabled him to defeat the tyrant Eugenius.

Q. How did Theodosius divide the Roman world?

A. By his last will, he made a permanent division of the Roman world into the *Eastern* and *Western* empires, which he gave to his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius (395).

Q. What became of the Western empire after Theodosius' reign?

A. It lasted about 80 years, under 11 emperors (a), none of whom were able to maintain the power and dignity of Rome, now threatened and invaded on every side by countless hordes of Barbarians. The Goths under Alaric, the Huns under Attila, surnamed the *Scourge of God*, the Vandals under Genseric, successively overran Gaul, Italy, Africa, and the city itself was repeatedly pillaged by them. The most celebrated of the Roman generals during that period were Stilico, Count Bonifacius and Aëtius. The last emperor of the West, Romulus, called, out of derision, *Augustulus*, was dethroned by Odoacer, one of the Heruli, who founded the Kingdom of Italy (476). Odoacer reigned 17 years and was put to death by Theodoric, king of

(a) Their names are: Honorius, Valentinian III, Maximus II, Avitus, Majorian, Severus III, Anthemus, Olybrius, Glycerus, Julius-Nepos, Augustulus.

the Goths. To these Barbarians, 75 years later, succeeded the Lombards.

Q. How long did the Eastern empire continue?

A. More than a thousand years, or until the siege of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. Seventy-three princes (a), five of whom were French (during the Crusades), filled the Byzantine throne. Marcian, Justinian I, Tiberius, Heraclius I, the empress Theodora and John Comnenus, are among the best; Phocas, Justinian II, and Michael III the *Drunkard*, may be accounted the worst; the brave Constantine XII *Paleologus* was the last. The history of this long period offers an interminable series of wars with the Goths, the Awari, the Bulgari, the Persians and Saracens, of domestic crimes, of conspiracies and of religious dissensions. The reign of Justinian I (527) was celebrated for his code of laws and for the victories of his two generals, Belisarius and Narses.

(a) Their names are: Arcadius (395) Theodosius II, Marcian, (450), Leo I, Leo II, Zeno, Anastasius I, Justin I (518), Justinian I, Justin II, Tiberius (578), Mauritius, Phocas (602), Heraclius I (610), Heraclius II, Heracleonas, Constans II, Constantine III, Justinian II (685), Leontius, Apsimarus, Bardanes, Anastasius II, Theodosius III, Leo III, Constantine IV *Copronymus*, Leo IV, Constantine V (under his mother Irene) (780), Nicephorus, *Logothetes*, Stauratius, Michael I, Leo V, Michael II the *Stammerer*, Theophilus, Michael III the *Drunkard* (842), Basilus I (867), Leo VI the *Philosopher*, Constantius VI, Romanus II, Nicephorus *Phocas*, John Zimisces, Basilus II and Constantine VIII (976) (two brothers who reigned 52 years), Romanus III, Michael IV, Michael V, Zoe (empress), Constantine IX, Theodora (1054), Michael VI, Isaac *Comnenus*, Constantine X, Michael VII, Nicephorus *Botaniates*, Alexis I, John *Comnenus* (1118), Manuel *Comnenus*, Alexis II, Andronicus I, Isaac Angelus, Alexis III, Alexis IV, Baldwin I

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(1204), Henry, Peter de Courtenay, Robert de Courtenay, Baldwin II, Michael *Paleologus* (1261), Andronicus II, Andronicus III, John V, Manuel II, John VI, Constantine XII (1448). Their dominions, towards the ninth century, gradually took the name of the *Greek Empire*. A separation of the patriarchal church of Constantinople from the Apostolical See was consummated in the year 866, and has continued, with some feeble interruptions, to the present day.



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