

# A Short Chronicle from the First Memory of Things in Europe, to the Conquest of Persia by Alexander the Great

**Author:** Isaac Newton

**Source:** *The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended* (London: 1728).

**Published online:** June 2006

---

<1>

A SHORT  
CHRONICLE  
FROM THE  
First Memory of Things in *Europe*,  
TO THE  
Conquest of *Persia* by Alexander the Great.

The INTRODUCTION.

THE *Greek Antiquities* are full of Poetical Fictions, because the *Greeks* wrote nothing in Prose, before the Conquest of *Asia* by *Cyrus the Persian*. Then *Pherecydes Scyrius* and *Cadmus Milesius* introduced the writing in Prose. *Pherecydes Atheniensis*, about the end of the Reign of *Darius Hystaspis*, wrote of *Antiquities*, and digested his <2> work by *Genealogies*, and was reckoned one of the best *Genealogers*. *Epimenides* the Historian proceeded also by *Genealogies*; and *Hellanicus*, who was twelve years older than *Herodotus*, digested his *History* by the *Ages* or *Successions* of the *Priestesses* of *Juno Argiva*. Others digested theirs by the *Kings* of the *Lacedæmonians*, or *Archons* of *Athens*. *Hippias the Elean*, about thirty years before the fall of the *Persian Empire*, published a *breviary* or list of the *Olympic Victors*; and about ten years before the fall thereof, *Ephorus* the disciple of *Isocrates* formed a *Chronological History* of *Greece*, beginning with the return of the *Heraclides* into *Peloponnesus*, and ending with the siege of *Perinthus*, in the twentieth year of *Philip* the father of *Alexander the great*: But he digested things by *Generations*, and the reckoning by *Olympiads* was not yet in use, nor doth it appear that the *Reigns* of *Kings* were yet set down by numbers of years. The *Arundelian marbles* were composed sixty years after the death of *Alexander the great* (*An. 4. Olymp. 128.*) and yet mention not the *Olympiads*: But in the next *Olympiad*, *Timæus Siculus* published an history in several books down to his own times, according to the *Olympiads*, comparing the *Ephori*, the *Kings* of *Sparta*, the *Archons* of *Athens*, and the *Priestesses* of *Argos*, <3> with the *Olympic Victors*, so as to make the *Olympiads*, and the *Genealogies* and *Successions* of *Kings*, *Archons*, and *Priestesses*, and poetical histories suit with one another, according to the best of his judgment. And where he left off, *Polybius* began and carried on the history.

So then a little after the death of *Alexander the great*, they began to set down the *Generations*, *Reigns* and *Successions*, in numbers of years, and by putting *Reigns* and *Successions* equipollent to *Generations*, and three *Generations* to an hundred or an hundred and twenty years (as appears by their *Chronology*) they have

made the Antiquities of *Greece* three or four hundred years older than the truth. And this was the original of the Technical Chronology of the *Greeks*. *Eratosthenes* wrote about an hundred years after the death of *Alexander* the great: He was followed by *Apollodorus*, and these two have been followed ever since by Chronologers.

But how uncertain their Chronology is, and how doubtful it was reputed by the *Greeks* of those times, may be understood by these passages of *Plutarch*. Some reckon, saith he,<sup>[1]</sup> *Lycurgus* contemporary to *Iphitus*, and to have been his companion in ordering the Olympic festivals: amongst whom was *Aristotle* the Philosopher, arguing from the Olympic Disc, which had the name of <4> *Lycurgus* upon it. Others supputing the times by the succession of the Kings of the *Lacedæmonians*, as *Eratosthenes* and *Apollodorus*, affirm that he was not a few years older than the first Olympiad. First *Aristotle* and some others made him as old as the first Olympiad; then *Eratosthenes*, *Apollodorus*, and some others made him above an hundred years older: and in another place *Plutarch* <sup>[2]</sup> tells us: The congress of *Solon* with *Cræsus*, some think they can confute by Chronology. But an history so illustrious, and verified by so many witnesses, and (which is more) so agreeable to the manners of *Solon*, and so worthy of the greatness of his mind and of his wisdom, I cannot persuade my self to reject because of some Chronological Canons, as they call them: which hundreds of authors correcting, have not yet been able to constitute any thing certain, in which they could agree among themselves, about repugnancies. It seems the Chronologers had made the Legislature of *Solon* too ancient to consist with that Congress.

For reconciling such repugnancies, Chronologers have sometimes doubled the persons of men. So when the Poets had changed *Io* the daughter of *Inachus* into the *Egyptian Isis*, Chronologers made her husband *Osiris* or *Bacchus* and his mistress *Ariadne* as old as *Io*, and so feigned that there were two *Ariadnes*, one <5> the mistress of *Bacchus*, and the other the mistress of *Theseus*, and two *Minos*'s their fathers, and a younger *Io* the daughter of *Jasus*, writing *Jasus* corruptly for *Inachus*. And so they have made two *Pandions*, and two *Erechtheus*'s, giving the name of *Erechthonius* to the first; *Homer* calls the first, *Erechtheus*: and by such corruptions they have exceedingly perplexed Ancient History.

And as for the Chronology of the *Latines*, that is still more uncertain. *Plutarch* represents great uncertainties in the Originals of *Rome*: and so doth *Servius*. The old records of the *Latines* were burnt by the *Gauls*, sixty and four years before the death of *Alexander* the great; and *Quintus Fabius Pictor*, the oldest historian of the *Latines*, lived an hundred years later than that King.

In Sacred History, the *Assyrian* Empire began with *Pul* and *Tiglathpilaser*, and lasted about 170 years. And accordingly *Herodotus* hath made *Semiramis* only five generations, or about 166 years older than *Nitocris*, the mother of the last King of *Babylon*. But *Ctesias* hath made *Semiramis* 1500 years older than *Nitocris*, and feigned a long series of Kings of *Assyria*, whose names are not *Assyrian*, nor have any affinity with the *Assyrian* names in Scripture.

<6> The Priests of *Egypt* told *Herodotus*, that *Menes* built *Memphis* and the sumptuous temple of *Vulcan*, in that City: and that *Rhampsinitus*, *Mæris*, *Asychis* and *Psammiticus* added magnificent porticos to that temple. And it is not likely that *Memphis* could be famous, before *Homer*'s days who doth not mention it, or that a temple could be above two or three hundred years in building. The Reign of *Psammiticus* began about 655 years before Christ, and I place the founding of this temple by *Menes* about 257 years earlier: but the Priests of *Egypt* had so magnified their Antiquities before the days of *Herodotus*, as to tell him that from *Menes* to *Mæris* (who reigned 200 years before *Psammiticus*) there were 330 Kings, whose Reigns took up as many Ages, that is eleven thousand years, and had filled up the interval with feigned Kings, who had done nothing. And before the days of *Diodorus Siculus* they had raised their Antiquities so much higher, as to place six, eight, or ten new Reigns of Kings between those Kings, whom they had represented to *Herodotus* to succeed one another immediately.

In the Kingdom of *Sicyon*, Chronologers have split *Apis Epaphus* or *Epopeus* into two Kings, whom they call *Apis* and *Epopeus*, and between them have inserted eleven or twelve feigned <7> names of Kings who did nothing, and thereby they have made its Founder *Ægialeus*, three hundred years older than his brother *Phoroneus*. Some have made the Kings of *Germany* as old as the Flood: and yet before the use of letters, the names and actions of men could scarce be remembred above eighty or an hundred years after their deaths:

and therefore I admit no Chronology of things done in *Europe*, above eighty years before *Cadmus* brought letters into *Europe*; none, of things done in *Germany*, before the rise of the *Roman Empire*.

Now since *Eratosthenes* and *Apollodorus* computed the times by the Reigns of the Kings of *Sparta*, and (as appears by their Chronology still followed) have made the seventeen Reigns of these Kings in both Races, between the Return of the *Heraclides* into *Peloponnesus* and the Battel of *Thermopylæ*, take up 622 years, which is after the rate of  $36\frac{1}{2}$  years to a Reign, and yet a Race of seventeen Kings of that length is no where to be met with in all true History, and Kings at a moderate reckoning Reign but 18 or 20 years a-piece one with another: I have stated the time of the return of the *Heraclides* by the last way of reckoning, placing it about 340 years before the Battel of *Thermopylæ*. And making the Taking of *Troy* eighty years older than that Return, <8> according to *Thucydides*, and the *Argonautic Expedition* a Generation older than the *Trojan War*, and the Wars of *Sesostris* in *Thrace* and death of *Ino* the daughter of *Cadmus* a Generation older than that Expedition: I have drawn up the following Chronological Table, so as to make Chronology suit with the Course of Nature, with Astronomy, with Sacred History, with *Herodotus* the Father of History, and with it self; without the many repugnancies complained of by *Plutarch*. I do not pretend to be exact to a year: there may be Errors of five or ten years, and sometimes twenty, and not much above.

<9>

### A SHORT CHRONICLE FROM THE

*First Memory of things in Europe to the Conquest of Persia by Alexander the great.*

*The Times are set down in years before Christ.*

THE *Canaanites* who fled from *Joshua*, retired in great numbers into *Egypt*, and there conquered *Timaus*, *Thamus*, or *Thammuz* King of the lower *Egypt*, and reigned there under their Kings *Salatis*, {*Bæon*}, *Apachnas*, *Apophis*, *Janias*, *Assis*, &c. untill the days of *Eli* and *Samuel*. They fed on flesh, and sacrificed men after the manner of the *Phœnicians*, and were called Shepherds by the *Egyptians*, who lived only on the fruits of the earth, and abominated {flesheaters}. The upper parts of *Egypt* were in those days under many Kings, Reigning at *Coptos*, *Thebes*, <10> *This*, *Elephantis*, and other Places, which by conquering one another grew by degrees into one Kingdom, over which *Misphragmuthosis* Reigned in the days of *Eli*.

In the year before Christ 1125 *Mephres* Reigned over the upper *Egypt* from *Syene* to *Heliopolis*, and his Successor *Misphragmuthosis* made a lasting war upon the Shepherds soon after, and caused many of them to fly into *Palestine*, *Idumæa*, *Syria*, and *Libya*; and under *Lelex*, *Æzeus*, *Inachus*, *Pelasgus*, *Æolus* the first, *Cecrops*, and other Captains, into *Greece*. Before those days *Greece* and all *Europe* was peopled by wandring *Cimmerians*, and *Scythians* from the backside of the *Euxine Sea*, who lived a rambling wild sort of life, like the *Tartars* in the northern parts of *Asia*. Of their Race was *Ogyges*, in whose days these *Egyptian* strangers came into *Greece*. The rest of the Shepherds were shut up by *Misphragmuthosis*, in a part of the lower *Egypt* called *Abaris* or *Pelusium*.

In the year 1100 the *Philistims*, strengtned by the access of the Shepherds, conquer *Israel*, and take the Ark. *Samuel* judges *Israel*.

1085. *Hæmon* the son of *Pelasgus* Reigns in *Thessaly*.

1080. *Lycaon* the son of *Pelasgus* builds *Lycosura*; *Phoroneus* the son of *Inachus*, *Phoronicum*, <11> afterwards called *Argos*; *Ægialeus* the brother of *Phoroneus* and son of *Inachus*, *Ægialeum*, afterwards called *Sicyon*: and these were the oldest towns in *Peloponnesus*. "Till then they built only single houses scattered up and down in the fields. About the same time *Cecrops* built *Cecropia* in *Attica*, afterwards called *Athens*; and *Eleusine*, the son of *Ogyges*, built *Eleusis*. And these towns gave a beginning to the Kingdoms of the *Arcadians*, *Argives*, *Sicyons*, *Athenians*, *Eleusinians*, &c. *Deucalion* flourishes.

1070. *Amosis*, or *Tethmosis*, the successor of *Misphragmuthosis*, abolishes the *Phœnician* custom in *Heliopolis* of sacrificing men, and drives the Shepherds out of *Abaris*. By their access the *Philistims* become

so numerous, as to bring into the field against *Saul* 30000 chariots, 6000 horsemen, and people as the sand on the sea shore for multitude. *Abas*, the father of *Acrisius* and *Prætus*, comes from *Egypt*.

1069. *Saul* is made King of *Israel*, and by the hand of *Jonathan* gets a great victory over the *Philistims*. *Eurotas* the son of *Lelex*, and *Lacedæmon* who married *Sparta* the daughter of *Eurotas*, Reign in *Laconia*, and build *Sparta*.

1060. *Samuel* dies.

1059. *David* made King.

<12>

1048. The *Edomites* are conquered and dispersed by *David*, and some of them fly into *Egypt* with their young King *Hadad*. Others fly to the *Persian Gulf* with their Commander *Oannes*; and others from the *Red Sea* to the coast of the *Mediterranean*, and fortify *Azoth* against *David*, and take *Zidon*; and the *Zidonians* who fled from them build *Tyre* and *Aradus*, and make *Abibalus* King of *Tyre*. These *Edomites* carry to all places their Arts and Sciences; amongst which were their Navigation, Astronomy, and Letters; for in *Idumæa* they had Constellations and Letters before the days of *Job*, who mentions them: and there *Moses* learnt to write the Law in a book. These *Edomites* who fled to the *Mediterranean*, translating the word *Erythræa* into that of *Phœnicia*, give the name of *Phœnicians* to themselves, and that of *Phœnicia* to all the sea-coasts of *Palestine* from *Azoth* to *Zidon*. And hence came the tradition of the *Persians*, and of the *Phœnicians* themselves, mentioned by *Herodotus*, that the *Phœnicians* came originally from the *Red Sea*, and presently undertook long voyages on the *Mediterranean*.

1047. *Acrisius* marries *Eurydice*, the daughter of *Lacedæmon* and *Sparta*. The *Phœnician* mariners who fled from the *Red Sea*, being used to <13> long voyages for the sake of traffic, begin the like voyages on the *Mediterranean* from *Zidon*; and sailing as far as *Greece*, carry away *Io* the daughter of *Inachus*, who with other *Grecian* women came to their ships to buy their merchandize. The *Greek Seas* begin to be infested with Pyrates.

1046. The *Syrians* of *Zobah* and *Damascus* are conquered by *David*. *Nyctimus*, the son of *Lycaon*, reigns in *Arcadia*. *Deucalion* still alive.

1045. Many of the *Phœnicians* and *Syrians* fleeing from *Zidon* and from *David*, come under the conduct of *Cadmus*, *Cilix*, *Phœnix*, *Memblarius*, *Nycteus*, *Thasus*, *Atymnus*, and other Captains, into *Asia minor*, *Crete*, *Greece*, and *Libya*; and introduce Letters, Music, Poetry, the *Octaeteris*, Metals and their Fabrication, and other Arts, Sciences and Customs of the *Phœnicians*. At this time *Cranaus* the successor of *Cecrops* Reigned in *Attica*, and in his Reign and the beginning of the Reign of *Nyctimus*, the *Greeks* place the flood of *Deucalion*. This flood was succeeded by four Ages or Generations of men, in the first of which *Chiron* the son of *Saturn* and *Philyra* was born, and the last of which according to *Hesiod* ended with the *Trojan War*; and so places the Destruction of *Troy* four Generations or about 140 years later than that flood, and the coming <14> of *Cadmus*, reckoning with the ancients three Generations to an hundred years. With these *Phœnicians* came a sort of men skilled in the Religious Mysteries, Arts, and Sciences of *Phœnicia*, and settled in several places under the names of *Curetes*, *Corybantes*, *Telchines*, and *Idæi Dactyli*.

1043. *Hellen*, the son of *Deucalion*, and father of *Æolus*, *Xuthus*, and *Dorus*, flourishes.

1035. *Erectheus* Reigns in *Attica*. *Æthlius*, the grandson of *Deucalion* and father of *Endymion*, builds *Elis*. The *Idæi Dactyli* find out Iron in mount *Ida* in *Crete*, and work it into armour and iron tools, and thereby give a beginning to the trades of smiths and armourers in *Europe*; and by singing and dancing in their armour, and keeping time by striking upon one another's armour with their swords, they bring in Music and Poetry; and at the same time they nurse up the *Cretan Jupiter* in a cave of the same mountain, dancing about him in their armour.

1034. *Ammon* Reigns in *Egypt*. He conquered *Libya*, and reduced that people from a wandering savage life to a civil one, and taught them to lay up the fruits of the earth; and from him *Libya* and the desert above it were anciently called *Ammonia*. He was the first that built long and tall ships with sails, and had a fleet of such

ships on the *Red Sea*, and another <15> on the *Mediterranean* at *Irassa* in *Libya*. "Till then they used small and round vessels of burden, invented on the *Red Sea*, and kept within sight of the shore. For enabling them to cross the seas without seeing the shore, the *Egyptians* began in his days to observe the Stars: and from this beginning Astronomy and Sailing had their rise. Hitherto the Lunisolar year had been in use: but this year being of an uncertain length, and so, unfit for Astronomy, in his days and in the days of his sons and grandsons, by observing the Heliacal Risings and Setting of the Stars, they found the length of the Solar year, and made it consist of five days more than the twelve calendar months of the old Lunisolar year. *Creusa* the daughter of *Erechtheus* marries *Xuthus* the son of *Hellen*. *Erechtheus* having first celebrated the *Panathenæa* joins horses to a chariot. *Ægina*, the daughter of *Asopus*, and mother of *Æacus*, born.

1030. *Ceres* a woman of *Sicily*, in seeking her daughter who was stolen, comes into *Attica*, and there teaches the *Greeks* to sow corn; for which Benefaction she was Deified after death. She first taught the Art to *Triptolemus* the young son of *Celeus* King of *Eleusis*.

1028. *Oenotrus* the youngest son of *Lycaon*, the *Janus* of the *Latines*, led the first Colony <16> of *Greeks* into *Italy*, and there taught them to build houses. *Perseus* born.

1020. *Arcas*, the son of *Callisto* and grandson of *Lycaon*, and *Eumelus* the first King of *Achaia*, receive bread-corn from *Triptolemus*.

1019. *Solomon* Reigns, and marries the daughter of *Ammon*, and by means of this affinity is supplied with horses from *Egypt*; and his merchants also bring horses from thence for all the Kings of the *Hittites* and *Syrians*: for horses came originally from *Libya*; and thence *Neptune* was called *Equestris*. *Tantalus* King of *Phrygia* steals *Ganymede* the son of *Tros* King of *Troas*.

1017. *Solomon* by the assistance of the *Tyrians* and *Aradians*, who had mariners among them acquainted with the *Red Sea*, sets out a fleet upon that sea. Those assistants build new cities in the *Persian Gulf*, called *Tyre* and *Aradus*.

1015. The Temple of *Solomon* is founded. *Minos* Reigns in *Crete* expelling his father *Asterius*, who flees into *Italy*, and becomes the *Saturn* of the *Latines*. *Ammon* takes *Gezer* from the *Canaanites*, and gives it to his daughter, *Solomon's* wife.

1014. *Ammon* places *Cepheus* at *Joppa*.

1010. *Sesac* in the Reign of his father *Ammon* invades *Arabia Fælix*, and sets up pillars at the mouth of the *Red Sea*. *Apis*, *Epaphus* or *Epopheus*, <17> the son of *Phroroneus*, and *Nycteus* King of *Bæotia*, slain. *Lycus* inherits the Kingdom of his brother *Nycteus*. *Ætolus* the son of *Endymion* flies into the Country of the *Curetes* in *Achaia*, and calls it *Ætolia*; and of *Pronoe* the daughter of *Phorbas* begets *Pleuron* and *Calydon*, who built cities in *Ætolia* called by their own names. *Antiopa* the daughter of *Nycteus* is sent home to *Lycus* by *Lamedon* the successor of *Apis*, and in the way brings forth *Amphion* and *Zethus*.

1008. *Sesac*, in the Reign of his father *Ammon*, invades *Afric* and *Spain*, and sets up pillars in all his conquests, and particularly at the mouth of the *Mediterranean*, and returns home by the coast of *Gaul* and *Italy*.

1007. *Ceres* being dead *Eumolpus* institutes her Mysteries in *Eleusine*. The Mysteries of *Rhea* are instituted in *Phrygia*, in the city *Cybele*. About this time Temples begin to be built in *Greece*. *Hyagnis* the *Phrygian* invents the pipe. After the example of the common-council of the five Lords of the *Philistims*, the *Greeks* set up the *Amphictyonic* Council, first at *Thermopylæ*, by the influence of *Amphictyon* the son of *Deucalion*; and a few years after at *Delphi* by the influence of *Acrisius*. Among the cites, whose deputies met at *Thermopylæ*, I do not find *Athens*, and therefore doubt whether *Amphictyon* was <18> King of that city. If he was the son of *Deucalion* and brother of *Hellen*, he and *Cranaus* might Reign together in several parts of *Attica*. But I meet with a later *Amphictyon* who entertained the great *Bacchus*. This Council worshipped *Ceres*, and therefore was instituted after her death.

1006. *Minos* prepares a fleet, clears the *Greek* seas of *Pirates*, and sends Colonies to the Islands of the *Greeks*, some of which were not inhabited before. *Cecrops* II. Reigns in *Attica*. *Caucon* teaches the Mysteries

of *Ceres* in *Messene*.

1005. *Andromeda* carried away from *Joppa* by *Perseus*. *Pandion* the brother of *Cecrops* II. Reigns in *Attica*. *Car*, the son of *Phoroneus*, builds a Temple to *Ceres*.

1002. *Sesac* Reigns in *Egypt* and adorns *Thebes*, dedicating it to his father *Ammon* by the name of *No-Ammon* or *Ammon-No*, that is the people or city of *Ammon*: whence the *Greeks* called it *Diospolis*, the city of *Jupiter*. *Sesac* also erected Temples and Oracles to his father in *Thebes*, *Ammonia*, and *Ethiopia*, and thereby caused his father to be worshipped as a God in those countries, and I think also in *Arabia Fælix*: and this was the original of the worship of *Jupiter Ammon*, and the first mention of Oracles that I <19> meet with in *Prophane History*. War between *Pandion* and *Labdacus* the grandson of *Cadmus*.

994. *Ægeus* Reigns in *Attica*.

993. *Pelops* the son of *Tantalus* comes into *Peloponnesus*, marries *Hippodamia* the granddaughter of *Acrisius*, takes *Ætolia* from *Ætolus* the son of *Endymion*, and by his riches grows potent.

990. *Amphion* and *Zethus* slay *Lycus*, put *Laius* the son of *Labdacus* to flight, and Reign in *Thebes*, and wall the city about.

989. *Dædalus* and his nephew *Talus* invent the saw, the turning-lath, the wimble, the chip-ax, and other instruments of Carpenters and Joyners, and thereby give a beginning to those Arts in *Europe*. *Dædalus* also invented the making of Statues with their feet asunder, as if they walked.

988. *Minos* makes war upon the *Athenians*, for killing his son *Androgeus*. *Æacus* flourishes.

987. *Dædalus* kills his nephew *Talus*, and flies to *Minos*. A Priestess of *Jupiter Ammon*, being brought by *Phænician* merchants into *Greece*, sets up the Oracle of *Jupiter* at *Dodona*. This gives a beginning to Oracles in *Greece*: and by their dictates, the Worship of the Dead is every where introduced.

<20>

983. *Sisyphus*, the son of *Æolus* and grandson of *Hellen*, Reigns in *Corinth*, and some say that he built that city.

980. *Laius* recovers the Kingdom of *Thebes*. *Athamas*, the brother of *Sisyphus* and father of *Phrixus* and *Helle*, marries *Ino* the daughter of *Cadmus*.

979. *Rehoboam* Reigns. *Thoas* is sent from *Crete* to *Lemnos*, Reigns there in the city *Hephæstia*, and works in copper and iron.

978. *Alcmena* born of *Electryo* the son of *Perseus* and *Andromeda*, and of *Lysidice* the daughter of *Pelops*.

974. *Sesac* spoils the Temple, and invades *Syria* and *Persia*, setting up pillars in many places. *Jeroboam*, becoming subject to *Sesac*, sets up the worship of the *Egyptian* Gods in *Israel*.

971. *Sesac* invades *India*, and returns with triumph the next year but one: whence *Trieterica Bacchi*. He sets up pillars on two mountains at the mouth of the river *Ganges*.

968. *Theseus* Reigns, having overcome the *Minotaur*, and soon after unites the twelve cities of *Attica* under one government. *Sesac*, having carried on his victories to *Mount Caucasus*, leaves his nephew *Prometheus* there, and *Æetes* in *Colchis*.

<21>

967. *Sesac*, passing over the *Hellespont* conquers *Thrace*, kills *Lycurgus* King thereof, and gives his Kingdom and one of his singing-women to *Oeagrus* the father of *Orpheus*. *Sesac* had in his army *Ethiopians* commanded by *Pan*, and *Libyan* women commanded by *Myrina* or *Minerva*. It was the custom of the

*Ethiopians* to dance when they were entering into a battle, and from their skipping they were painted with goats' feet in the form of Satyrs.

966. *Thoas*, being made King of *Cyprus* by *Sesac*, goes thither with his wife *Calycopis*, and leaves his daughter *Hypsipyle* in *Lemnos*.

965. *Sesac* is baffled by the *Greeks* and *Scythians*, loses many of his women with their Queen *Minerva*, composes the war, is received by *Amphiction* at a feast, buries *Ariadne*, goes back through *Asia* and *Syria* into *Egypt*, with innumerable captives, among whom was *Tithonus*, the son of *Laomedon* King of *Troy*; and leaves his *Libyan Amazons*, under *Marthesia* and *Lampeto*, the successors of *Minerva*, at the river *Thermodon*. He left also in *Colchos* Geographical Tables of all his conquests: And thence Geography had its rise. His singing-women were celebrated in *Thrace* by the name of the *Muses*. And the daughters of *Pierus* a *Thracian*, <22> imitating them, were celebrated by the same name.

964. *Minos*, making war upon *Cocalus* King of *Sicily*, is slain by him. He was eminent for his Dominion, his Laws and his Justice: upon his sepulchre visited by *Pythagoras*, was this inscription, ΤΟΥ ΔΙΟΥ, the sepulchre of *Jupiter*. *Danaus* with his daughters flying from his brother *Egyptus* (that is from *Sesac*) comes into *Greece*. *Sesac* using the advice of his Secretary *Thoth*, distributes *Egypt* into xxxvi *Nomes*, and in every *Nome* erects a Temple, and appoints the several Gods, Festivals and Religions of the several *Nomes*. The Temples were the sepulchres of his great men, where they were to be buried and worshipped after death, each in his own Temple, with ceremonies and festivals appointed by him; while He and his Queen, by the names of *Osiris* and *Isis*, were to be worshipped in all *Egypt*. These were the Temples seen and described by *Lucian* eleven hundred years after, to be of one and the same age: and this was the original of the several *Nomes* of *Egypt*, and of the several Gods and several Religions of those *Nomes*. *Sesac* divided also the land of *Egypt* by measure amongst his soldiers, and thence *Geometry* had its rise. *Hercules* and *Eurystheus* born.

<23>

963. *Amphictyon* brings the twelve Gods of *Egypt* into *Greece*, and these are the *Dii magni majorum gentium*, to whom the Earth and Planets and Elements are dedicated.

962. *Phryxus* and *Helle* fly from their stepmother *Ino* the daughter of *Cadmus*. *Helle* is drowned in the *Hellespont*, so named from her, but *Phryxus* arrived at *Colchos*.

960. The war between the *Lapithæ* and the people of *Thessaly* called *Centaurs*.

958. *Oedipus* kills his father *Laius*. *Sthenelus* the son of *Perseus* Reigns in *Mycene*.

956. *Sesac* is slain by his brother *Japetus*, who after death was deified in *Afric* by the name of *Neptune*, and called *Typhon* by the *Egyptians*. *Orus* Reigns and routs the *Libyans*, who under the conduct of *Japetus*, and his Son *Antæus* or *Atlas*, invaded *Egypt*. *Sesac* from his making the river *Nile* useful, by cutting channels from it to all the cities of *Egypt*, was called by its names, *Sihor* or *Siris*, *Nilus* and *Egyptus*. The *Greeks*, hearing the *Egyptians* lament, O *Siris* and *Bou Siris*, called him *Osiris* and *Busiris*. The *Arabians* from his great acts called him *Bacchus*, that is, the Great. The *Phrygians* called him *Ma-fors* or *Mavors*, the valiant, and by contraction *Mars*. Because he set up pillars in all his conquests, and his army in his father's Reign fought against the *Africans* with clubs, he <24> is painted with pillars and a club: and this is that *Hercules* who, according to *Cicero*, was born upon the *Nile*; and according to *Eudoxus*, was slain by *Typhon*; and according to *Diodorus*, was an *Egyptian*, and went over a great part of the world, and set up the pillars in *Afric*. He seems to be also the *Belus* who, according to *Diodorus*, led a Colony of *Egyptians* to *Babylon*, and there instituted Priests called *Chaldeans*, who were free from taxes, and observed the stars, as in *Egypt*. Hitherto *Judah* and *Israel* laboured under great vexations, but henceforward *Asa* King of *Judah* had peace ten years.

947. The *Ethiopians* invade *Egypt*, and drown *Orus* in the *Nile*. Thereupon *Bubaste* the sister of *Orus* kills herself, by falling from the top of an house, and their mother *Isis* or *Astræa* goes mad: and thus ended the Reign of the Gods of *Egypt*.

946. *Zerah* the *Ethiopian* is overthrown by *Asa*. The people of the lower *Egypt* make *Osarsiphus* their King, and call in two hundred thousand *Jews* and *Phœnicians* against the *Ethiopians*. *Menes* or *Amenophis* the young son of *Zerah* and *Cissia* Reigns.
944. The *Ethiopians*, under *Amenophis*, retire from the lower *Egypt* and fortify *Memphis* against *Osarsiphus*. And by these wars and the <25> *Argonautic* expedition, the great Empire of *Egypt* breaks in pieces. *Eurystheus* the son of *Sthenelus* Reigns in *Mycenæ*.
943. *Evander* and his mother *Carmenta* carry Letters into *Italy*.
942. *Orpheus* Deifies the son of *Semele* by the name of *Bacchus*, and appoints his Ceremonies.
940. The great men of *Greece*, hearing of the civil wars and distractions of *Egypt*, resolve to send an embassy to the nations, upon the *Euxine* and *Mediterranean* Seas, subject to that Empire, and for that end order the building of the ship *Argo*.
939. The ship *Argo* is built after the pattern of the long ship in which *Danaus* came into *Greece*: and this was the first long ship built by the *Greeks*. *Chiron*, who was born in the Golden Age, forms the Constellations for the use of the *Argonauts*; and places the Solstitial and Equinoctial Points in the fifteenth degrees or middles of the Constellations of *Cancer*, *Chelæ*, *Capricorn*, and *Aries*. *Meton* in the year of *Nabonassar* 316, observed the Summer Solstice in the eighth degree of *Cancer*, and therefore the Solstice had then gone back seven degrees. It goes back one degree in about seventy two years, and seven degrees in about 504 years. Count these years <26> back from the year of *Nabonassar* 316, and they will place the *Argonautic* expedition about 936 years before *Christ*. *Gingris* the son of *Thoas* slain, and Deified by the name of *Adonis*.
938. *Theseus*, being fifty years old, steals *Helena* then seven years old. *Pirithous* the son of *Ixion*, endeavouring to steal *Persephone* the daughter of *Orcus* King of the *Molossians*, is slain by the Dog of *Orcus*; and his companion *Theseus* is taken and imprisoned. *Helena* is set at liberty by her brothers.
937. The *Argonautic* expedition. *Prometheus* leaves *Mount Caucasus*, being set at liberty by *Hercules*. *Laomedon* King of *Troy* is slain by *Hercules*. *Priam* succeeds him. *Talus* a brazen man, of the Brazen Age, the son of *Minos*, is slain by the *Argonauts*. *Æsculapius* and *Hercules* were *Argonauts*, and *Hippocrates* was the eighteenth from *Æsculapius* by the father's side, and the nineteenth from *Hercules* by the mother's side; and because these generations, being noted in history, were most probably by the chief of the family, and for the most part by the eldest sons; we may reckon 28 or at the most 30 years to a generation: and thus the seventeen intervals by the father's side and eighteen by the mother's, will at a middle reckoning amount unto about 507 years; which being counted <27> backwards from the beginning of the *Peloponnesian* war, at which time *Hippocrates* began to flourish, will reach up to the time where we have placed the *Argonautic* expedition.
936. *Theseus* is set at liberty by *Hercules*.
934. The hunting of the *Calydonian* boar slain by *Meleager*.
930. *Amenophis*, with an army out of *Ethiopia* and *Thebais*, invades the lower *Egypt*, conquers *Osarsiphus*, and drives out the *Jews* and *Canaanites*: and this is reckoned the second expulsion of the *Shepherds*. *Calycopis* dies, and is Deified by *Thoas* with Temples at *Paphos* and *Amathus* in *Cyprus*, and at *Byblus* in *Syria*, and with Priests and sacred Rites, and becomes the *Venus* of the ancients, and the *Dea Cypria* and *Dea Syria*. And from these and other places where Temples were erected to her, she was also called *Paphia*, *Amathusia*, *Byblia*, *Cytherea*, *Salaminia*, *Cnidia*, *Erycina*, *Idalia*, &c. And her three waiting-women became the three *Graces*.
928. The war of the seven Captains against *Thebes*.
927. *Hercules* and *Æsculapius* are Deified. *Eurystheus* drives the *Heraclides* out of *Peloponnesus*. He is slain by *Hyllus* the son of *Hercules*. *Atræus* the son of *Pelops* succeeds him in the <28> Kingdom of *Mycenæ*. *Menestheus*, the great grandson of *Erechtheus*, Reigns at *Athens*.



925. *Theseus* is slain, being cast down from a rock.

924. *Hyllus* invading *Peloponnesus* is slain by *Echemus*.

919. *Atreus* dies. *Agamemnon* Reigns. In the absence of *Menelaus*, who went to look after what his father *Atreus* had left to him, *Paris* steals *Helena*.

918. The second war against *Thebes*.

912. *Thoas*, King of *Cyprus* and part of *Phœnicia* dies; and for making armour for the Kings of *Egypt*, is Deified with a sumptuous Temple at *Memphis* by the name of *Baal Canaan*, *Vulcan*. This Temple was said to be built by *Menes*, the first King of *Egypt* who reigned next after the Gods, that is, by *Menoph* or *Amenophis* who reigned next after the death of *Osiris*, *Isis*, *Orus*, *Bubaste* and *Thoth*. The city *Memphis* was also said to be built by *Menes*; he began to build it when he fortified it against *Osarsiphus*. And from him it was called *Menoph*, *Moph*, *Noph*, &c; and is to this day called *Menuf* by the *Arabians*. And therefore *Menes* who built the city and temple was *Menoph* or *Amenophis*. The Priests of *Egypt* at length made this temple above a thousand <29> years older than *Amenophis*, and some of them five or ten thousand years older: but it could not be above two or three hundred years older than the Reign of *Psammiticus* who finished it, and died 614 years before *Christ*. When *Menoph* o{r} *Menes* built the city, he built a bridge there ove{r} the *Nile*: a work too great to be older than th{e} Monarchy of *Egypt*.

909. *Amenophis*, called *Memnon* by the *Greeks*, built the *Memnonia* at *Susa*, whilst *Egypt* was under the government of *Proteus* his Viceroy.

904. *Troy* taken. *Amenophis* was still at *Susa*; the *Greeks* feigning that he came from thence to the *Trojan* war.

903. *Demophoon*, the son of *Theseus* by *Phædra* the daughter of *Minos*, Reigns at *Athens*.

901. *Amenophis* builds small Pyramids in *Cochome*.

896. *Ulysses* leaves *Calypso* in the Island *Ogygie* (perhaps *Cadis* or *Cales*.) She was the daughter of *Atlas*, according to *Homer*. The ancients at length feigned that this Island, (which from *Atlas* they called *Atlantis*) had been as big as all *Europe*, *Africa* and *Asia*, but was sunk into the Sea.

895. *Teucer* builds *Salamis* in *Cyprus*. *Hadad* or *Benhadad* King of *Syria* dies, and is Deified at *Damascus* with a Temple and Ceremonies.

<30>

887. *Amenophis* dies, and is succeeded by his son *Ramesses* or *Rhampsinitus*, who builds the western Portico of the Temple of *Vulcan*. The *Egyptians* dedicated to *Osiris*, *Isis*, *Orus* senior, *Typhon*, and *Nephthe* the sister and wife of *Typhon*, the five days added by the *Egyptians* to the twelve Calendar months of the old Luni-solar year, and said that they were added when these five Princes were born. They were therefore added in the Reign of *Ammon* the father of these five Princes: but this year was scarce brought into common use before the Reign of *Amenophis*: for in his Temple or Sepulchre at *Abydus*, they placed a Circle of 365 cubits in compass, covered on the upper side with a plate of gold, and divided into 365 equal parts, to represent all the days of the year; every part having the day of the year, and the Heliacal Risings and Settings of the Stars on that day, noted upon it. And this Circle remained there 'till *Cambyes* spoiled the temples of *Egypt*: and from this monument I collect that it was *Amenophis* who established this year, fixing the beginning thereof to one of the four Cardinal Points of the heavens. For had not the beginning thereof been now fixed, the Heliacal Risings and Settings of the Stars could not have been noted upon the days thereof. The Priests of *Egypt* therefore in the Reign of *Ame* <31> *nophis* continued to observe the Heliacal Risings and Settings of the Stars upon every day. And when by the Sun's Meridional Altitudes they had found the Solstices and Equinoxes according to the Sun's mean motion, his Equation being not yet known, they fixed the beginning of this year to the Vernal Equinox, and in memory thereof erected this monument. Now this year being carried into *Chaldæa*, the *Chaldæans* began their year of *Nabonassar* on the same *Thoth* with the *Egyptians*, and made it of the same length. And the *Thoth* of the first year of *Nabonassar* fell upon the 26th day of *February*: which was 33 days and five hours before the Vernal Equinox, according to the Sun's mean motion.

And the *Thoth* of this year moves backwards 33 days and five hours in 137 years, and therefore fell upon the Vernal Equinox 137 years before the *Æra* of *Nabonassar* began; that is, 884 years before *Christ*. And if it began upon the day next after the Vernal Equinox, it might begin three or four years earlier; and there we may place the death of this King. The *Greeks* feigned that he was the Son of *Tithonus*, and therefore he was born after the return of *Sesac* into *Egypt*, with *Tithonus* and other captives, and so might be about 70 or 75 years old at his death.

<32>

883. *Dido* builds *Carthage*, and the *Phœnicians* begin presently after to sail as far as to the *Straights Mouth*, and beyond. *Æneas* was still alive, according to *Virgil*.

870. *Hesiod* flourishes. He hath told us himself that he lived in the age next after the wars of *Thebes* and *Troy*, and that this age should end when the men then living grew hoary and dropt into the grave; and therefore it was but of an ordinary length: and *Herodotus* has told us that *Hesiod* and *Homer* were but 400 years older than himself. Whence it follows that the destruction of *Troy* was not older than we have represented it.

860. *Mæris* Reigns in *Egypt*. He adorned *Memphis*, and translated the seat of his Empire thither from *Thebes*. There he built the famous Labyrinth, and the northern portico of the Temple of *Vulcan*, and dug the great Lake called the Lake of *Mæris*, and upon the bottom of it built two great Pyramids of brick: and these things being not mentioned by *Homer* or *Hesiod*, were unknown to them, and done after their days. *Mæris* wrote also a book of Geometry.

852. *Hazael* the successor of *Hadad* at *Damascus* dies and is Deified, as was *Hadad* before: and these Gods, together with *Arathes* the wife of *Hadad*, were worshipt in their Sepulchres or <33> Temples, 'till the days of *Josephus* the Jew; and the *Syrians* boasted their antiquity, not knowing, saith *Josephus*, that they were novel.

844. The *Æolic* Migration. *Bœotia*, formerly called *Cadmeis*, is seized by the *Bœotians*.

838. *Cheops* Reigns in *Egypt*. He built the greatest Pyramid for his sepulchre, and forbad the worship of the former Kings; intending to have been worshipped himself.

825. The *Heraclides*, after three Generations, or an hundred years, reckoned from their former expedition, return into *Peloponnesus*. Henceforward, to the end of the first *Messenian* war, reigned ten Kings of *Sparta* by one Race, and nine by another; ten of *Messene*, and nine of *Arcadia*: which, by reckoning (according to the ordinary course of nature) about twenty years to a Reign, one Reign with another, will take up about 190 years. And the seven Reigns more in one of the two Races of the Kings of *Sparta*, and eight in the other, to the battle at *Thermopylæ*; may take up 150 years more: and so place the return of the *Heraclides*, about 820 years before *Christ*.

824. *Cephren* Reigns in *Egypt*, and builds another great Pyramid.

808. *Mycerinus* Reigns there, and begins the third great Pyramid. He shut up the body of <34> his daughter in a hollow ox, and caused her to be worshipped daily with odours.

804. The war, between the *Athenians* and *Spartans*, in which *Codrus*, King of the *Athenians*, is slain.

802. *Nitocris*, the sister of *Mycerinus*, succeeds him, and finishes the third great Pyramid.

794. The *Ionic* Migration, under the conduct of the sons of *Codrus*.

790. *Pul* founds the *Assyrian* Empire.

788. *Asychis* Reigns in *Egypt*, and builds the eastern Portico of the Temple of *Vulcan* very splendidly; and a large Pyramid of brick, made of mud dug out of the Lake of *Mæris*. *Egypt* breaks into several Kingdoms. *Gnephactus* and *Bocchoris* Reign successively in the upper *Egypt*; *Stephanathis*, *Necepsos* and *Nechus*, at *Sais*; *Anysis* or *Amosis*, at *Anysis* or *Hanes*; and *Tacellotis*, at *Bubaste*.

776. *Iphitus* restores the Olympiads. And from this *Æra* the Olympiads are now reckoned. *Gnephactus* Reigns at *Memphis*.

772. *Necepsos* and *Petosiris* invent Astrology in *Egypt*.

760. *Semiramis* begins to flourish. *Sanchoniatho* writes.

751. *Sabacón* the *Ethiopian*, invades *Egypt*, now divided into various Kingdoms, burns <35> *Bocchoris*, slays *Nechus*, and makes *Anysis* fly.

747. *Pul*, King of *Assyria*, dies, and is succeeded at *Nineveh* by *Tiglathpilasser*, and at *Babylon* by *Nabonassar*. The *Egyptians*, who fled from *Sabacón*, carry their Astrology and Astronomy to *Babylon*, and found the *Æra* of *Nabonassar* in *Egyptian* years.

740. *Tiglathpilasser*, King of *Assyria*, takes *Damascus*, and captivates the *Syrians*.

729. *Tiglathpilasser* is succeeded by *Salmanasser*.

721. *Salmanasser*, King of *Assyria*, carries the Ten Tribes into captivity.

719. *Sennacherib* Reigns over *Assyria*. *Archias* the son of *Evagetus*, of the stock of *Hercules*, leads a Colony from *Corinth* into *Sicily*, and builds *Syracuse*.

717. *Tirhakah* Reigns in *Ethiopia*.

714. *Sennacherib* is put to flight by the *Ethiopians* and *Egyptians*, with great slaughter.

711. The *Medes* revolt from the *Assyrians*. *Sennacherib* slain. *Asserhadon* succeeds him. This is that *Asserhadon-Pul*, or *Sardanapalus*, the son of *Anacyndaraxis*, or *Sennacherib*, who built *Tarsus* and *Anchiale* in one day.

710. *Lycurgus*, brings the poems of *Homer* out of *Asia* into *Greece*.

<36>

708. *Lycurgus*, becomes tutor to *Charillus* or *Charilaus*, the young King of *Sparta*. *Aristotle* makes *Lycurgus* as old as *Iphitus*, because his name was upon the Olympic Disc. But the Disc was one of the five games called the *Quinquertium*, and the *Quinquertium* was first instituted upon the eighteenth Olympiad. *Socrates* and *Thucydides* made the institutions of *Lycurgus* about 300 years older than the end of the *Peloponnesian* war, that is, 705 years before *Christ*.

701. *Sabacón*, after a Reign of 50 years, relinquishes *Egypt* to his son *Sevechus* or *Sethon*, who becomes Priest of *Vulcan*, and neglects military affairs.

698. *Manasseh* Reigns.

697. The *Corinthians* begin first of any men to build ships with three orders of oars, called *Triremes*. Hitherto the *Greeks* had used long vessels of fifty oars.

687. *Tirhakah* Reigns in *Egypt*.

681. *Asserhadon* invades *Babylon*.

673. The *Jews* conquered by *Asserhadon*, and *Manasseh* carried captive to *Babylon*.

671. *Asserbadon* invades *Egypt*. The government of *Egypt* committed to twelve princes.

668. The western nations of *Syria*, *Phœnicia* and *Egypt*, revolt from the *Assyrians*. *Asserhadon* dies, and is succeeded by *Saosduchinus*. *Manasseh* returns from Captivity.

658. *Phraortes* Reigns in *Media*. The *Prytanes* Reign in *Corinth*, expelling their Kings.

657. The *Corinthians* overcome the *Corcyreans* at sea: and this was the oldest sea fight.

655. *Psammiticus* becomes King of all *Egypt*, by conquering the other eleven Kings with whom he had already reigned fifteen years: he reigned about 39 years more. Henceforward the *Ionians* had access into *Egypt*; and thence came the *Ionian* Philosophy, Astronomy and Geometry.

652. The first *Messenian* war begins: it lasted twenty years.

647. *Charops*, the first decennial Archon of the *Athenians*. Some of these Archons might die before the end of the ten years, and the remainder of the ten years be supplied by a new Archon. And hence the seven decennial Archons might not take up above forty or fifty years. *Saosduchinus* King of *Assyria* dies, and is succeeded by *Chyniladon*.

640. *Josiah* Reigns in *Judæa*.

636. *Phraortes*, King of the *Medes*, is slain in a war against the *Assyrians*. *Astyages* succeeds him.

635. The *Scythians* invade the *Medes* and *Assyrians*.

633. *Battus* builds *Cyrene*, where *Irassa*, the city of *Antæus*, had stood.

627. *Rome* is built.

625. *Nabopolassar* revolts from the King of *Assyria*, and Reigns over *Babylon*. *Phalantus* leads the *Parthenians* into *Italy*, and builds *Tarentum*.

617. *Psammiticus* dies. *Nechaoh* reigns in *Egypt*.

611. *Cyaxeres* Reigns over the *Medes*.

610. The Princes of the *Scythians* slain in a feast by *Cyaxeres*.

609. *Josiah* slain. *Cyaxeres* and *Nebuchadnezzar* overthrow *Nineveh*, and, by sharing the *Assyrian* Empire, grow great.

607. *Creon* the first annual Archon of the *Athenians*. The second *Messenian* war begins. *Cyaxeres* makes the *Scythians* retire beyond *Colchos* and *Iberia*, and seizes the *Assyrian* Provinces of *Armenia*, *Pontus* and *Cappadocia*.

606. *Nebuchadnezzar* invades *Syria* and *Judæa*.

604. *Nabopolassar* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Nebuchadnezzar*, who had already Reigned two years with his father.

600. *Darius* the *Mede*, the son of *Cyaxeres*, is born.

599. *Cyrus* is born of *Mandane*, the Sister of *Cyaxeres*, and daughter of *Astyages*.

596. *Susiana* and *Elam* conquered by *Nebuchadnezzar*. *Caranus* and *Perdiccas* fly from *Phidon*, and found the Kingdom of *Macedon*. *Phidon* introduces Weights and Measures, and the Coining of Silver Money.

590. *Cyaxeres* makes war upon *Alyattes* King of *Lydia*.

588. The Temple of *Solomon* is burnt by *Nebuchadnezzar*. The *Messenians* being conquered, fly into *Sicily*, and build *Messana*.

585. In the sixth year of the *Lydian* war, a total Eclipse of the Sun, predicted by *Thales*, May the 28th, puts an end to a Battel between the *Medes* and *Lydians*: Whereupon they make Peace, and ratify it by a marriage between *Darius Medus* the son of *Cyaxeres*, and *Ariene* the daughter of *Alyattes*.

584. *Phidon* presides in the 49th Olympiad.

580. *Phidon* is overthrown. Two men chosen by lot, out of the city *Elis*, to preside in the Olympic Games.

572. *Draco* is Archon of the *Athenians*, and makes laws for them.

568. The *Amphictions* make war upon the *Cirrheans*, by the advice of *Solon*, and take *Cirrha*. *Clisthenes*, *Alcmæon* and *Eurolicus* commanded the forces of the *Amphictions*, and were contemporary to *Phidon*. For *Leocides* the son of <40> *Phidon*, and *Megacles* the son of *Alcmæon*, at one and the same time, courted *Agarista* the daughter of *Clisthenes*.

569. *Nebuchadnezzar* invades *Egypt*. *Darius* the *Mede* Reigns.

562. *Solon*, being Archon of the *Athenians*, makes laws for them.

557. *Periander* dies, and *Corinth* becomes free from Tyrants.

555. *Nabonadius* Reigns at *Babylon*. His Mother *Nitocris* adorns and fortifies that City.

550. *Pisistratus* becomes Tyrant at *Athens*. The Conference between *Cræsus* and *Solon*.

549. *Solon* dies, *Hegestratus* being Archon of *Athens*.

544. *Sardes* is taken by *Cyrus*. *Darius* the *Mede* recoins the *Lydian* money into *Darics*.

538. *Babylon* is taken by *Cyrus*.

536. *Cyrus* overcomes *Darius* the *Mede*, and translates the Empire to the *Persians*. The *Jews* return from Captivity, and found the second Temple.

529. *Cyrus* dies. *Cambyses* Reigns.

521. *Darius* the son of *Hystaspes* Reigns. The *Magi* are slain. The various Religions of the several Nations of *Persia*, which consisted in the worship of their ancient Kings, are abolished; and by the influence of *Hystaspes* and *Zoroaster*, <41> the worship of One God, at Altars, without Temples is set up in all *Persia*.

520. The second Temple is built at *Jerusalem*, by the command of *Darius*.

515. The second Temple is finished and dedicated.

513. *Harmodius* and *Aristogiton*, slay *Hipparchus* the son of *Pisistratus*, Tyrant of the *Athenians*.

508. The Kings of the *Romans* expelled, and Consuls erected.

491. The Battle of *Marathon*.

485. *Xerxes* Reigns.

480. The Passage of *Xerxes* over the *Hellespont* into *Greece*, and Battles of *Thermopylæ* and *Salamis*.

464. *Artaxerxes Longimanus* Reigns.

457. *Ezra* returns into *Judæa*. *Johanan* the father of *Jaddua* was now grown up, having a chamber in the Temple.

444. *Nehemiah* returns into *Judæa*. *Herodotus* writes.

431. The *Peloponnesian* war begins.

428. *Nehemiah* drives away *Manasseh* the brother of *Jaddua*, because he had married *Nicaso* the daughter of *Sanballat*.

424. *Darius Nothus* Reigns.

<42>

422. *Sanballat* builds a Temple in *Mount Gerizim*, and makes his son-in-law *Manasseh* the first High-Priest thereof.

412. Hitherto the Priests and Levites were numbered, and written in the Chronicles of the *Jews*, before the death of *Nehemiah*: at which time either *Johanan* or *Jaddua* was High-Priest. And here Ends the Sacred History of the *Jews*.

405. *Artaxerxes Mnemon* Reigns. The end of the *Peloponnesian* war.

359. *Artaxerxes Ochus* Reigns.

338. *Arogon* Reigns.

336. *Darius Codomannus* Reigns.

332. The *Persian* Empire conquered by *Alexander* the great.

331. *Darius Codomannus*, the last King of *Persia*, slain.

[1] *In the life of Lycurgus.*

[2] *In the life of Solon.*

---