

Lecture 1st.

The French almost always mark the degrees of comparison by plus, and le plus, as;

joli - plus joli - le plus joli.

If the noun be feminine the le becomes la, and the adjective also is changed; as

jolie plus jolie - la plus jolie.

There are ⁴ French adjectives which are irregular in this respect. These are bon, good; mauvais; bad; méchant, wicked; and petit, little.

Their degrees are formed thus;

bon - meilleur - le meilleur

mauvais - pire - le pire.

méchant pire le pire.

petit moindre le moindre.

All these, however, except the first frequently form their degrees by the aid of plus and le plus -

The adjective is put in the plural though it relates to a singular noun, when that noun is a noun of multitude, and is followed by a plural noun in the possessive case; as;

la plupart de dames furent malheureuses, and not;

la plupart de dames fut malheureuse.

If plupart had not been followed by de dames, the adjective must have been in the singular; as;

la plupart fut malheureuse. and not;

la plupart furent malheureuses.

Adjectives are put in the plural when they relate to more than one singular noun. as; Richard et Thomas sont malades.

As to agreement in gender, if there be more than one noun, to which the adjective relates, and if they be of

different genders, the adjective must be put in the masculine; as; ^{bonnes} la vache et le boeuf sont bons, and not;

Rules for placing the adjective. Adjectives which express colours are put after the noun; as; vache brune.

Also, those that express nationality as; du drap Anglois.

Also; those that express shape; as; chapeau rond.

Also, those that express the qualities or condition of the elements, or that relate to any natural productions; as; de l'eau froide.

Also those ending in able, as; un état misérable.

Also, those which end in ic, ique, and if as; un verbe passif.

Also those ending in esque, ile, ule, as; une pièce burlesque.

Also the participles when they

are used as adjectives, as; un homme respecté.

Adjectives put before the noun are all those of number; as; une porte, six carrosses. le premier bourg, le second village. But we say Henri, quatre, Louis dix-huit. Also pronouns when they act the part of adjectives; as; chaque prêtre.

Also the following ones of very common use: beau, bon, brave, cher, chér, grand, gros, jeune, mauvais, méchant, meilleur, moindre, petit, saint, vrai, &c.

Explain the chart.

5 divisions. 1st Hist: of Asiatic, and European states & empires before Cyrus. to 560.

2^d Persian monarchy from 560 to 330.

3^d Grecian states, within and without Greece to the time of Alexander 330

4th The Macedonian monarchy, & the empires which arose from its division to the time they were conquered by the Romans.

5th Rome as a republic, and monarchy to its fall in the west 476 after C.

Asia differs from Africa. two principal chains of mountains extending from E. to W. in the north the Altai.

in the south Taurus. Branches of these; Caucasus between the Black and Caspian Seas—Imaus, along

the golden desert, the desert Cobbi—

Paropamisus on the northern side of India—hral in antiquity without

a name. four chief rivers flowing from north to south. Euphrates & Tigris

into the Persian Gulf; Indus & Ganges into the Indian Sea; two

flow from east to west into the ^{Caspian} Sea.

as was supposed by the ancients, but now ascertained to flow into the Aral-Oxus and Taxartes.

Asia divided into North Asia, the country north of the Altai between 46 and 50 of latitude. in antiquity very little known, yet not entirely unknown.

Middle Asia between 50 and 40 north latitude, comprehending Seythia and Sarmatia Asiatica; one unproductive prairie, without agriculture and forests, a mere pasture land.

South Asia comprising the lands from 40 north latitude to near the equator rich in the costliest and most various products.

South Asia is again divided into Western South Asia extending from Med: to the Indus.

Eastern South Asia from the Indus to the Eastern ocean.

Western South Asia is divided again 1st into the countries this side

of the Euphrates - 2^d between the Euphrates and Tigris - 3^d between the Tigris and Indus.

1st Countries this side the Euphrates 1st peninsula of Asia Minor - Chief rivers Halys and Tangarus - Countries Three on the west side Mysia, Lydia, Caria. Cities along the coast, Phocaea, Ephesus, Miletus, ^{Colophon}, ^{Pyene}, Myrna, Halicarnassus. Cities in the interior Sardis in Lydia, Pergamus in Mysia.

Three on the South side, Lycia, Pamphylia and Cilicia, with the chief city Tarsus.

Three on the North side, Bitthynia, Paphlagonia, Pontus; Greek maritime cities Heraclea, Amisus, Sinope. Two in the centre, Phrygia with Salatia, and Cappadocia. Chief cities, Gordium and Celaenae and

2. Araca.

2^d Islands along the coast of Asia -
Minor; Lesbos with its city Mitylene
Chios, Samos, Cos, Rhodes.

3^d Syria. Cities. Samascus, Helio-
polis. In the desert, Palmyra.

Phenicia. A mountainous land on the
coast. Mountains. Libanus and Anti-
libanus. Cities, Tyre, on an island
opposite Ancient Tyre on the continent.
Sidon, Byblus, Berytus, Tripolis.

Palestine. Mountains, Carmel, Tabor,
River Jordan, empties into Dead Sea.
Division into 12 tribes &c - &c.

4th Arabia - full of deserts, inhabi-
ted chiefly by nomadic nations. In
the north Arabia Petraea. Centre -
Arabia Deserta - South Arabia Felix.
The last rich in native products, among
which various kinds of incense - frank-
incense. Cities. Mariaba. Aden -
On the east side the commercial

city, Serra

Lands between the Euphrates &
Tigris.

1st Mesopotamia. Cities on the
Euphrates. Thapsacus, Circesusium, &
Cunaxa.

2^d Armenia, to the north, for a long
time without cities; at a late period
it had Tigranocerta. Rivers. Euphrates
and Araxes, flowing into the Caspian
and the Phasis into the Black -

3^d Babylonia, at one period the
most fruitful, and by its situation
the richest commercial country in
the interior of Asia. Cities. Babylon
on the Euphrates and Borsippa.
Lands between the Tigris & Euphrates. ^{Ingras.}

1st Assyria. Cities; Nineveh, Arbela.

2^d Susiana, a fruitful country, with
the city Susa on the river Choaspes
one of the residences of the Persian
kings.

3^d. Persis. Rivers. Cyax and Araxes. Cities; Persepolis or Pasargada, where was the national palace, and also the burying place of the kings of Persia.

4th Carmania; a large, for the most part desolate land, along the Persian Gulf and the Indian Sea; Cities; Carmana, Harmozia.

5th Sedrosia, the district on the coast between Carmania and India. Along the Indian Sea, it is a desert of sand; in the north; mountainous. Town. Mara.

6th Media, above Persis. Rivers Araxes, Cyax, and Mandus. Cities Ecbatana, Rages.

7th Aria - Lake and River Arins. city, Aria.

8th Arachosia; a rich and fruitful country on the boundary of India; Cities Arachotus & Prophtha-
sia

9th Parthia & Hyrcania, northerly from Media - full of noble & fruitful vallies - Before & during the Persian Supremacy little known & esteemed, & without cities; at a later period, the inhabitants of Parthia, in their turn, possessed a rule widely extended thro' the world.

10th Bactria. River Oxus - Cities Bactra and Zariaspa.

11th Sogdiana. Chief city, Mara-kanda (Samarcand) -

(The great revolutions of Asia, (except that of Alexander) were occasioned by the numerous & powerful pastoral nations, who occupied a great part of that continent. Compelled by accident or necessity, they left their places of abode, and founded new Empires, while they passed through and subjected the fruitful and cultivated countries

of Southern Asia, until unnered by
luxury & effeminacy, consequent on their
change in their habits of life, they in
their turn, were also subjected.

From this common origin may be explained
in part, the great extent, in part the
rapid rise, & usually short continuance
of these empires.

The constant reappearances of despotism
is to be explained, partly from the rights
of conquerors, partly from their great
extent, which rendered a government
of Satraps necessary.

Also, the custom of polygamy, prevailing
among all the great nations of inner Asia,
ruined the mutual relations and obliga-
tions of domestic life, and thus rendered a
good constitution impossible.

First Ancient Monarchy, the Assyrian.
An early Assyrian Monarchy, according to
Grecian sources, containing mere traditions
of ancient heroes & heroines who once founded
large empires. The events not chronologically
ascertained - traditions of Nimrod, Semiramis,
Kingas, - he may date the commencement

of this empire shortly after the dispersion
2229 B. C. Its founder was Ashur, the
son of Shem, who built Nineveh.
The 2^d Assyrian ^{Monarchy} empire began 767 before
C - Chief city Nineveh - dominion extended
as far as Syria and Phoenicia. Nal,
one of its kings invaded Syria, in the
reign of Menahem, who became his tributary.
Tiglath Pileser overturned the
kingdom of Damascus; Shalmaneser
destroyed the kingdom of Samaria
or Israel, and transferred the inha-
bitants to inner Asia. Sennacherib,
who made great preparations for
an invasion of Egypt, which was
defeated by a plague - Esarhaddon
subdued Babylonia, and annexed it
to his dominions; here then we have an
Assyrian Empire.

Median Monarchy

Long before the Persian, extensive empires
undoubtedly flourished among the nations
in the east of Asia, but we have nothing
like a connected or chronological history

of them. only a few fragments, of dynasties which ruled in Media proper, just before the Persians. Chief city of Media was Ecbatana, built by Dejoces - Phraortes, conquered Persia - Cyaxares was engaged in war with the Lydians, and Assyrians, and ~~conquered Media~~ - Astyages till 560, when he was de-throned by Cyrus, though some writers mention another Cyaxares 2^d who was the uncle of Cyrus, & with whom he reigned conjointly a few years.

Babylonian Monarchy.

An early Babylonish Monarchy, of which we have only fragmentary accounts - Traditions respecting Nimrod , and the tower of Babel -

The Babylonish Empire beginning 630 - and lasting to 538 - See last Kings of any consequence. Nabopolassar, conquered Assyria, & fixed the residence at Babylon - Nebuchadnezzar, firmly established the Babylonian dominion

by his victory over Pharaoh - Necho, at Circesium; splendid period of the empire in his reign; conquered Phenicia and Old Tyre - and Jerusalem - Part buildings and water-works in and about Babylon; after his death the empire rapidly declined under Bodach - the last king Belshazzar, who is attacked and conquered by Cyrus - -

States and Kingdoms in Asia Minor
The vast multitude and variety of the inhabitants of this peninsula probably the cause why they never united to form one empire. Only three kingdoms which merit to be mentioned in History, Trojan, Phrygian, and Lydian. Trojan embraces western Mysia; a history of traditions preserved only by poets; from Tros, one of its kings, it was called Troy or Troja; from Ilus, its 3rd king it was called Ilium - Homer's poems - In the reign of its last king Priam, Troy was destroyed after a ten years' siege.
period of Judges. 1190 B. C.

Phrygia; very obscure; became a province of Lydian kingdom about 560.

Lydia - according to Herodotus three dynasties; the two first almost entirely fabulous; Lydian history begins with the last; Tyges - constant wars with the grecian colonial cities along the coast - Tyges gains Colophon by conquest - The next king Ardys takes Mione in his time an irruption of the Cimmerians - In the reign of Halyathes the Cimmerians are driven back - Smyrna is taken - The last king Croesus, takes Ephesus, and subjects Asia Minor as far as the Halys; under him a Lydian empire established, soon prostrated by Cyrus. Asia Minor becomes a province of the Persian Empire.

Phenicia -

we have no complete or continuous history of them - did not form one state, or at least one kingdom - but contained several cities with their territory - amongst these leagues were formed - and this means a sort of supremacy of the more

powerful established, especially of Tyre each individual state however preserved its constitution within itself. in each we find kings; but Tyre is the only one, of which we have a series of kings, and that, not unbroken. The series of these kings begins 1050 before Christ, with Abikal, the contemporary of David - the most remarkable are, Hiram, the successor of Abikal; Ethbaal 1st; Tygmalion, the brother of Sido; Ethbaal 2^d under whom Tyre was destroyed by Leonchadnessar; Flourishing period of Phenicia between 1000 - 332 B.C. In this period Phenician nation extended by sending out colonies; some, especially Carthage, became as powerful as the mother cities.

Chief countries for colonization, were, Southern Spain; Tartessus, Gades, Carteja, Northern coast of Africa, to the left of the Great Syrtis, Utica, Carthage, Admetum. Northwest coast of Sicily, Panormus, Lilybaeum.

Their commerce extended further than their settlements; began with plundering by sea, in Homer still appear as pirates.

Chief objects of commerce; Their colonial countries, northern Africa and Spain, the latter on account of its productive silver mines.

Beyond the Pillars of Hercules, the western coast of Africa; Britain & the Silly islands for tin;

from the harbors on the northern coast - mity of the Arabian Gulf, Elath, & Edon-Lexer, in connection with the Jews, they traded with Ophir, that is, the rich southern countries, especially Arabia Felix, and Ethiopia. From the Persian Gulf to the reaver Indian Peninsula, and Ceylon.

They also undertook voyages of discovery among which the sailing round Africa. Their traffic by land consisted in that done by caravans;

Chief branches of it; Arabian traffic for spices and incense, directed to

Arabia Felix, and Gerra near the Persian Gulf.

With Babylon by way of Palmyra - Traffic with Armenia, for slaves, horses vessels of copper &c -

Then they had their own faonics and manufactures; establishments for weaving and dyeing - purple dye with a liquor extracted from a shell fish - invention of letters attributed to them -

Syria.

In the age of David, Syria became a Jewish Province; under Solomon it broke free, and a kingdom of Damascus, was then formed, which embraced the greatest part of Syria Kings known from the books of Chronicles are, Reson - Benhadad 1st. Hakael - Benhadad 2^d. Rezin -

Jews.

History of the nation begins with Abraham - of the state with the taking of Jerusalem. divided into 3 periods -
History from Abraham, till the taking of Jerusalem under Soshaas -

2^d as a federative republic under the High Priests, and Judges.

3^d under the monarchical constitution first, as one kingdom; then, the divided kingdoms of Israel and Judah.

1st Sons of them - where settled - Abraham's lineage - history - Sons of Ham - sons of Canaan - Israelitish & Canaanitish nations - Bondage - Moses - Division of the Land - Joshua -

2^d period - characterised as the heroic age of the nation, as they were continually at war with their neighbors, also, period of servitudes - 6 - Mesopotamia - ~~Phoenicia~~ - Eglon king of Moab - Shun

See chart. The worship of the true God never the only one of the country.

Internal constitution. Country divided according to tribes, and these kept distinct; each tribe had its chief and elders; but there existed a mutual bond in the worship of the true God. In the cities, magistrates, appointed, and Scribes from the order of the Levites.

Union of the nation & preservation of the Mosaic Law promoted by dividing the tribe of Levites, among 40 cities of their own, scattered through the whole land, and by making the High Priesthood hereditary in the family of Raron.

The nation becomes discontented, & desires a king - Samuel anoints Saul to be king of the tribe of Benjamin - 3^d. Period of the monarchy, as one kingdom.

Saul disobeys God - Samuel by the command of God secretly anoints David of the tribe of Judah, to be king - Saul's death, with all his sons but one - Under Saul, the king little more than the leader of armies, bound to adhere to the commands of God - without a court, or fixed residence - the nation still continued a mere agricultural & pastoral people, but gradually acquiring a warlike character.

David succeeds Saul, of the tribe of Judah - not without opposition - 11 tribes declare for Ishbosheth, the surviving son of Saul - Judah alone acknowledges David. After 17 years Ishbosheth murdered, and David acknowledged king by the whole nation.

David reigned alone for 33 years; a new residence fixed at Jerusalem - Jewish state receives large additions by conquests; kingdom extends from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean, and from Phœnicia to the Arabian Gulf.

Reign of Solomon ^{Shalwida} - connections formed with the neighboring states; especially Tyre - and thus a participation in the commerce of the Southern countries secured - commerce carried on from the harbors on the Red Sea, conquered by David, but only as a monopoly of the court.

Metropolis grows rich, but the country impoverished, especially the remote tribes. Its internal decline hastened by the introduction of the worship of false gods, in connection with that of the true God. An unsuccessful attempt to produce an insurrection by Jeroboam, who flies

to Egypt - Syria lost by the foundation of the kingdom of Damascus - Rehoboam succeeds - Jeroboam recalled from Egypt, and ten tribes acknowledge him as their king. Judah & Benjamin remain true to Rehoboam. Jewish State as a divided kingdom.

Israel larger and more populous; Samaria, possessing the chief city, was richer - power of the two kingdoms nearly equal. Kings of Israel endeavour to confirm the political division of the nation by establishing a sanctuary in their own territory, and prohibiting their subjects from visiting the ancient national sanctuary at Jerusalem. Even in Judah the worship of false gods introduced -

Empire of Israel under 19 kings of different houses - In the reign of its 16th king Menahem, Pul, invades Israel; Menahem purchases peace by paying tribute - Under Pekah the 18th king, Tiglath Pileser invades Israel, destroys Samaria, carries away part of the people, & subjects the rest to tribute -

this the 1st taking of 1st captivity. Its last king Hoshea seeks by an alliance with Egypt to free himself from the tribute; but Shalmaneser, makes war upon him, takes Samaria, puts an end to the kingdom of Israel, carrying the inhabitants away captive into the interior of Asia, to Media - 722 B. C.

Kingdom of Judah, under 20 kings of the house of David - Its 16th king Josiah fell in a battle against Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt - Jehoiahim placed on the throne, as a tributary prince to Egypt. After the battle at Circesium Pharaoh Necho stripped of his Asiatic possessions and Jehoiahim becomes tributary to Nebuchadnezzar. At the second invasion of Nebuchadnezzar, only three months after, his son Jehoiahim, with all the distinguished part of the nation, carried away into the interior of Asia - 2^d captivity begun - Nebuchadnezzar places Zedekiah on the throne, as a tributary prince; - he tried to form an alliance with Egypt to throw off the Babylo-

nian yoke - Nebuchadnezzar then came for the third time, took Jerusalem, put out Zedekiah's eyes, executed his children, and carried him and the rest of the nation to Babylon - 588 B. C. - 2^d captivity completed -

Africa -

Altho' the Phenicians once circumnavigated Africa, only the northern part known to the ancients.

While Asia lies almost exclusively in the temperate zone, Africa lies almost wholly in the torrid zone - only two large rivers Nile and Niger -

Northern Africa divided into 3 regions - Land on the coast of the Mediterranean thickly inhabited; called by Herodotus, Inhabited Africa.

Below this under latitude 30, there follows a mountainous country, thro' which the chain of the Atlas extends; abounding in wild beasts and in dates; Herodotus calls it, Africa, abounding in beasts; the Arabians, the land of dates, Biledulgerid -

Below this from 30 to 26 Africa is crossed by the Sandy Region, thence known by the name Africa deserta.

No political division embracing all Africa. Northern coast only, the abode of civilized nations, Egyptians, Cyrenians, and Carthaginians. Along the coast Egypt is followed 1st by Marmarica, without cities for the most part a desert - 2^d. Cyrenaica, colonized by Greeks, extending to the great Syrtis - Cities - Cyrene, Barca.

3^d. The territory of Carthage, extending from the great Syrtis, embracing the country between the great and little Syrtis, at present Tripoli, and the immediate territory of Carthage, at present Tunis. Cities, Carthage, Utica &c. 4th Numidia & Mauritania.

Egypt

The only part fruitful in corn, the land immediately on the banks of the Nile, as far as the floods of the river extend. The remainder on the west

a desert of sand - on the east a rocky mountainous region - Nile from Syene to Bercasorus flows in an undivided channel, in a straight direction from South to North, in a valley, which on the west is enclosed by sandy deserts, and on the east by mountains of granite - This valley is from 10 to 16 miles in breadth - At Bercasorus the river divides into two principal arms; the eastern arm discharges itself into the Mediterranean at Pelusium; the western at Canopus from each of these several second arms; in the age of Herodotus counted 7 mouths to the Nile; ^{land between the} two extremes of the Nile, bears the name of Delta, from its triangular shape; filled with cities; excellently well tilled. fruitfulness of the Delta, as well as the valley of the Nile, depended on the overflows which periodically occur, beginning in August, and continuing till the end of October -

Egypt divided into Upper Egypt, from Syene to the city Chemmis - chief city,

Thebes - Middle Egypt from Phoenicia
to Cercasorus, chief city, Memphis -
Lower Egypt comprising the Delta, &
the land on both sides of it - full of
cities - Sais particularly worthy of
notice -

Below ^{Egypt} Ethiopia - countries just below
included under the name of Nubia, for
the most part a mere desert of sand;
along the shore of the Arabian gulf a
rocky chain of mountains, which also
extended up through Egypt - in Nubia
they contained mines of gold - at 16th
latitude the country rich in costly products,
gold and incense.

Egyptian History, divided
into three periods.

- 1st extends to the Sesostridae 1500 B.C.
- 2^d that of the Sesostridae or splendid
age of Egypt to Psammethicus to 650.
- 3^d from Psammethicus to the Persian con-
quest 525.

1st period. Earliest history of the Egyp-
tians one of traditions; they obtained
a mode of writing by Hieroglyphics

earlier than other nations - but this, only
intelligible by means of a key, of which
the priests were exclusively possessed,
and which therefore needed to be preserved
by an equal tradition. and in the course
of many centuries would be mixed with
falshood. Egyptian history in the
mouth of Egyptian priests, a history
depending on public monuments; consequently
no continued chronology. We may infer
from Herodotus, that the whole history,
depends on a series of public monuments,
which were either in or around Memphis
perhaps on a single monument in Mem-
phis itself; the temple of Vulcan or
Pthra, the chief temple in this city -
no system of chronology can be based
upon it; the Egyptians destitute of
the alphabet till the time of Psamme-
techus.

In the age of Abraham, and still more
in that of Moses, Egypt appears to have
attained a great degree of political
culture. belongs to the oldest countries
of our earth, in which a political
union was formed.
In all northern Africa, it is the only

country that lies on a river of magnitude; and capable of being navigated without interruption. in all ages the chief seat of inland commerce, or that of the caravan, the civil compact from the beginning founded on religion; the progress of all political culture, descended chiefly on the caste of priests and their extension. first origin of castes was from the difference of the tribes in a country, and their mode of living. The Egyptian caste of priests an original, & more cultivated tribe. its peculiarity the worship of certain divinities, among which Ammon, Osiris, and Phtha, whom the Greeks compared with their Jupiter, Bacchus and Vulcan. Extension of this worship always connected with temples; these furnish the clearest vestiges of the extension of this caste; they passed from south to north, and extended themselves by the establishment of inland colonies, or temples, and finally made the worship of their gods the ruling one of Egypt.

They are supposed to have first emigrated

from Arabia Felix. The land was divided according to the principal Temples; these formed to many settlements of the caste of priests.

Agriculture much attended to by the Egyptians; the knowledge of the priests had reference almost exclusively to practical life; agriculture the chief object of their policy, as the great support of civilization; by their knowledge of the practical arts, they made themselves necessary to the great mass of the people & preserved them in subjection.

Thebes was one of the oldest cities of Egypt; older than Memphis. After the age of Joseph, Egypt often suffered from the invasions of the surrounding nomadic nations; Arabian Bedouins overwhelmed Lower Egypt; their chiefs called Hyksos by the Egyptians - fortified Pelusium, & extended their dominion to Memphis where they probably fixed their abode. seem never to have become masters of Thebes and Upper Egypt. Their government falls between 1700 & 1500

during the time of Moses, and the emigration of the Jews.

They were finally overpowered, and driven from Upper Egypt, by Thumosis, king of Thebes. The rulers of Thebes now became the masters of all Egypt; and formed the country into one kingdom. The expulsion of the Hyksos, deeply impressed on the memory of the nation, as it laid the foundation of the following splendid period. It appears to have been made a chief subject of art, and to have been represented on one of the large temples of Thebes.

2^d. Period. from 1500 to 560. In this period the history still a hieroglyphic history. till towards its close the splendid age of Egypt; seat of government Memphis; splendor of the kingdom chiefly the work of Sesostris, the son of Amenophis. he is represented as a great conqueror; also, vast buildings, canals, division of the country, collection of tribute according to an established scale mark him out as the ruler of all Egypt.

The constitution still an aristocracy of

priests, united with monarchy. Kings did not belong to the caste of priests, but limited by it in many ways. A chief priest stood at their side; a religious ceremony bound them in public business, and private life; it was necessary for them to show the respect for the established worship, by public monuments; offices of state were in the hands of the priests.

In this period belongs the erection or completion of many of the great monuments of Egypt.

Its state of splendor changed towards the end. A foreigner conqueror from Ethiopia Sabaco, reduced Egypt to subjection; then a priest of Phthah, Sethos, possessed himself of the throne; he was considered as an usurper, and offended the caste of priests.

We then find a multitude of separate governments; twelve princes possessing themselves of the government, intending to have a certain unity, but they soon differed, and Pammetichus of Sais, one of them, was forced to fly. Yet supported by Greek and Persian mercenary,

troops, he drove out his antagonists, & secured to himself the undivided rule.
650 B. C.

3^d. Period from 650 to 525. Writing with alphabetic characters now in use upon the papyrus.

From this period Egypt forms one kingdom; Memphis, the chief city, Sais usually the royal residence. Foreigners, especially Greeks received into Egypt, partly as mercenary troops, partly as merchants. This exercises an influence on the national character. The spirit of conquest continues strong in the Egyptian kings; established a naval force; influence of the caste of priests diminished, but not ended.

The Greek and Canaan mercenaries employed by Psammetichus, remain in the country as standing troops. This offends the largest part of the Egyptian priests; they emigrate to Ethiopia, and form a settlement there.

The successor of Psammetichus, was his son hecho; he made a vain

attempt to connect the Mediterranean Sea and Arabian Gulf, by a canal. All that had been gained by conquest in Asia, is lost at Bircesium, at the victory of Nebuchadnezzar. He persuades the Phenicians to circumnavigate Africa.

It is son Psammis succeeded him. He was succeeded by Apries the Pharaoh of the Hebrews. He besieges Sidon & Cyprus in Africa. The event was unsuccessful. This occasions a rebellion among the Egyptians, who were opposed to foreign wars, which were chiefly carried on by the aid of foreign mercenary troops. Rebellion headed by Amasis; Apries loses his life, & with him the family of Psammetichus becomes extinct.

Amasis gains possession of the government; the Egyptians become better acquainted and more closely connected with the Greeks. Amasis marries a Grecian woman; he opened the mouths of the Nile to Greek merchants and gave them Canosatis as a place of deposit for their wares. Egypt at-

-tained a great degree of prosperity during the long reign of Amasis. But even he was involved in disputes with Cyrus.

His son Psammenitus succeeded him, in the first year of his reign Egypt conquered by Cambyses, and reduced to a Persian province. After the death of Cambyses, it received Persian governors, and formed a satrapy by itself. Repeated insurrections broke out which will be mentioned in the Persian history.

The poetess Sappho flourished was born about 600 B. C. celebrated Le-
Eros, born in Phrygia about 500 B. C. writer of fables, originally a slave, but procured his liberty by the charms of his genius. resided much at the court of Croesus, king of Lydia. Croesus sent him to consult the oracle of Delphi; he displeased the Delphians by some anti-
tic remarks, and they threw him down,

from a rock.

Thales, born at Miletus in Ionia- he resided some time in Egypt, and then died under the priests at Memphis; he made great discoveries in astronomy, and founded the Ionic sect of philosophy. died 540 B. C.

Anaxreon - Leos. Pythagoras.

Sanconiathon - before Thales, born at Berytus, some say at Tyre; wrote a history of the theology and antiquities of Phenicia and the neighboring places.