

Book 3.

History book B.

Poets, Historians & Philosophers
from B.C. 500 to the beginning
of the reign of Alexander.
Eschylus was an excellent
soldier & poet of Athens.
He was in the Athenian
army at the battle of
Marathon Salamis & Plataea.
He composed 70 tragedies but
only seven are extant. His
style is obscure & he is pro-
nounced to be the most dif-
ficult of all the Greek
classics. In his old age he
retired to the court of Persia
in Sicily. He died B.C. 458.

Pindar was a celebrated
lyric poet born at Thebes
in Boeotia. The master in
veterate enemies of the
Thebans showed great re-
spect to the memory of
Pindar. When the Spartans
annihilated Thebes they spared
the house in which Pindar

had lived so also did Alexander.
He died 356 B.C.

Herodotus was a celebrated
Historian of Halicarnassus
in Asia minor he publicly
recited at the Olympic
gained the history which
he composed. He is called the
father of History. his work
is a history of the wars of
the Persians & Greeks from
the age of Cyrus to the battle
of Mycale in the time of
Xerxes. He lived during the
war of retaliation.

The muses were goddesses who
presided over music, dancing
poetry & all the liberal arts.
They were nine in number.
Clio the muse of history
Euterpe of music.

Thalia of comedy.
Melpomene of tragedy.

- - of dancing
Erato of lyric poetry.

Polyhymnia of singing &
rhetoric.
Calliope of eloquence & heroic
poetry.

Curania of astronomy.
Anaxagoras a Clazomenian
Philosopher Prefect to Socrates
& Euripides Clazomenae a city
of Ionia between Chios & Mys-
senia. He particularly applied
himself to astronomy & traveled
into Egypt for improvement.
Pericles was one of his pupils.
He was accused of impiety & con-
demned to die; he ridiculed the
sentence & said it had long
been pronounced upon him
by nature. When he was asked
if his body should be carried
to his own country he answered
the road was a long from one
side of the place as the
other Pericles pleaded elegantly
& successfully for him & the
sentence of death was changed.

for banishment. He died at
Sampisachus a town in this
minor on the border of the
Propontus north of Chios.
The people of Sampisachus
asked him before his death
if he wished any thing to be
done in commemoration of
him, he answered yes, let the boys
be allowed to play on the an-
niversary of my death. He died 357.
The festivals were called stua-
gorian

Sophocles a celebrated poet
of Athens; educated in the
school of Eschylus; distinguished
himself not only as poet but
as a statesman. He shared the
command of the Athenian ^{armies} with
Pericles. Exercised with credit
& honor the office of archon.
The Athenians took the island
of Cyros & to celebrate that event
a yearly contest for tragedies
was instituted on this
occasion. Sophocles appeared

as a poet & obtained the prize.
Eschylus his friend & master
was among the competitors.
This succeeded him to write
for the stage & he obtained the
prize 20 times. He was the
rival of Euripides they divided
popular applause. The Athen-
ians were pleased with their
contention; the theatre was
regarded at that time as an
institution of importance
& magnitude & as an essen-
tial part of religious worship.
Each of these poets had therefore
his admirers & his adherents.
Sophocles wrote 120 tragedies
only seven of which are extant.
His children wished to become
immediate masters of his
possessions & accused him be-
fore the Areopagus of insanity.
The only defence he made was
to read his tragedy of Oedipus
at Colonus & then asked the

judges if the author of such
a tragedy could be taxed with
insubordination? The judges acquitted
him; he died B.C. 48. 2 years
before the end of the Pelopo-
nesian war.

Euripides B.C. 48. He was a
tragic poet born at Salamis
the day on which the army
of Xerxes was defeated by the
Greeks. He was a pupil of
Anaxagoras he applied him-
self to dramatic composition
& his writings became the amu-
sification of his country men.
The talents of Sophocles were
looked upon by Euripides with
jealousy. This gave occasion to
the ridicule of Christophorus
he ridiculed them both on the
stage. He wrote 45 tragedies
only 17 of which are extant
among his tragedies are Medea
& Iphigenia in Aulis. He re-
sented & enjoyed to which he was

exposed obliged him to remove
from Athens; he went to the
court of Archelaus King of
Macedonia where he received
the greatest kindness. he was
most shockingly it is said
the dogs of Archelaus met
him in his solitary walks
& bore his body in pieces he
died in B.C. 48. 3 years before
the end of the Peloponnesian
war. one year before Sophocles.

Christophorus was a celebrated
comic poet. He wrote 54
comedies only eleven are ex-
tant, he lived in the age
of Socrates & Euripides: he
had always been ventured for
his attack on the venerable
Socrates. He ridiculed him in
a piece called the clouds
where his precepts are placed
in a ludicrous point of view.
he died B.C. 40.

Socrates was a native of
Athens most celebrated

Philosopher of all antiquity;
he studied under Chamaeleon.
He was remarkable for exem-
plary virtue which succeed-
ingly ages have loved & revered.
He was attended by a number
of illustrious pupils whom
he instructed by his example
life as well as his doctrine.
His independance of spirit &
visible superiority of mind
& genius over his country men
gained him many enemies.
They accused him of corrupt-
ing the Athenian youth &
slandering the many Gods
they worshiped. When Socr-
ates was to answer these his
conduct was full of sim-
plicity & noble candour &
confessed that while others
boasted they knew everything
he himself knew nothing.
He was condemned to drink
hemlock. The celebration of

the Delian festivals presents
his execution for thirty days.
They were celebrated yearly until
killed by Theseus. When he
was going to Crete made a vow
that if he ever returned he
would yearly visit in a solemn
manner the temple of Delos.
The Athenians had carefully
preserved the ship which had
carried Theseus. When the ship
was ready for sail the priest
of Apollo adorned the stern
of the vessel with garlands.
When the ship arrived at Delos
they offered sacrifices to Apollo
God of the island & celebrated
festivals &c.

When they returned to Athens the peo-
ple ran in crowds to meet them &
prostrated themselves before them.
During this festival it was unlaw-
ful to put any malefactor to death
therefore the death of Socrates was
deferred. In the interval Socrates was
in prison loaded with irons his
friends & disciples were his constant
attendants. He discoursed with

them with his usual cheerfulness
& serenity; he reproved them for their
excessive sorrow & when one of them
expressed his sorrow that he was
to suffer though innocent the
Philosopher replied, would you have
me die guilty? He was the first
who taught the doctrine of the
immortality of the soul; when the
hour to drink the poison was
come the executioner presented
him the cup with tears in his
eyes. Socrates received it with com-
posure drank it with an unaltered
countenance & a few moments
after expired. He died B.C. 404. 4 years
after the Peloponnesian war ended.
Xenophon & Plato were among
his pupils.

Phidias was a celebrated
sculptor of Athens. At the request
of Pericles he made a statue of
Minerva & placed in the Parthenon.
It was made of Ivory & Gold it mea-
sured 39 feet in height; he was accused
of having carved his own name &
that of Pericles on the shield of
the goddess for this he was ban-
ished from Athens he went to

Elid he determined to revenge him-
self on his countrymen by making
a statue that would eclipse the
fame of that of Minerva he was
successful & the statue of Jupiter
Olympius was always reckoned
his best & passed for one of
the wonders of the world he died
in the time of Pericles he died in
B.C. 427.

Plato-
celebrated philosopher of Athens
he obtained the name of Plato
from the largeness of his shoulders
he was for eight years one of the
pupils of Socrates. After his
death Plato quitted Athens & travelled
over Greece he visited Megara
Thebes & Elid where he met with
the greatest kindness from his
fellow disciples whom the
violent death of their master
had driven from Athens. He after-
wards visited Magnesia, Sicily,
& Egypt; when he finished his travels
he retired to the grove of Acadamus
where his lectures were soon atten-
ded by a number of learned men he
presided over the academy forty
years.

Plato was in Athens during the plague at the time of the Peloponnesian war died B.C. 365. 56 years after the Peloponnesian war.

Thucydides was a celebrated Greek historian born at Athens. During the Peloponnesian war he appeared in the Athenian armies he was banished from Athens for an unsuccessful expedition to relieve Sphacelus. The Spartans under Brasidas defeated his operations in the eighth year of the war. While in banishment he composed his history it related the events of the Peloponnesian war to the twenty first year. It was so much admired that Demosthenes transcribed it eight times & read it with such attention that he could almost repeat it by heart. The remaining part of the war was described by Xenophon & Demosthenes. Thucydides died at Athens where he had been recalled from his exile B.C. 361. 13 years after the Peloponnesian war.

Xenophon a celebrated Athenian general, historian & philosopher a disciple of Socrates & like him taught the immortality of the soul. He went into Asia to assist Cyrus the younger against his brother Artabazus & Tennes. He was first introduced to the young prince at Sardis he was treated with great kindness & attention. There was a decisive battle fought on the plains of Cunaxa. Cyrus was killed. Xenophon's prudence & vigor of mind were now called into action; he had 10,000 Greeks with him they were 600 leagues from home in a country surrounded on every side by a victorious enemy without money & without provisions. Xenophon however by his masterly conduct conducted them safely home. This celebrated retreat is called the retreat of the ten thousand. it took them 215 days. Xenophon himself had written a history of this retreat. When he returned to Athens the Athenians banished him for accompanying Cyrus. He went to Silla a small town of the

discovered between Eli & Charles
in the neighborhood of Olynthus
in this vicinity what the confusion
happened in library records & in
making his request, he said
magnificent temple to Diana &
then that for his time in war
particular. His present occupation
was seen at the by a war which
the Gaul & de Gaul! he is known
to British when he was in 3645
Deception make an account for the
reputation of Olynthus. The
Chalcid. He also made the Olynth
was a sort of romance purporting
to be the life Richard of Olynthus
great & the He leaves a son home
how of the history of Antioch
the simplicity & story arise at Olynth
action had presented him the new
of the Olynthian state & the Bre
of Greece he lived among a party of
the Olynthian world he attacked
found in 3602. He lived among the
short space of Charles & Charles
in memory. This was England found
of the battle of Olynthian

8 years & 6 months his mother named
Charles and a former friend
of her home & Olynth a town on
the borders of Olynthian was the
day in which the Olynthian state
they sought of Olynthian state
this state to be Olynthian state
the next to Olynthian state
he lived he attacked his mother
He said he had spent a school
for him left. He was present for
Olynthian the great Olynthian
more Olynthian state by one of
the Olynthian & Olynthian the Olynthian
library at Olynthian. The Olynthian
reforming Olynthian state but his young
Olynthian state for that state
which the Olynthian state long very
in school. He had been Olynthian
present. He was in 3602. A year
of the Olynthian state
Demosthenes
of Olynthian state for the Olynthian state
in leaving to his own mother &
Olynthian state. He was the father of
Plato.

This vice & talents were impeded
by his weak lungs & a difficulty in
pronunciation. To correct the shaw-
mering of his voice he spoke with
pebbles in his mouth, to give his
voice force & energy he frequently
ran up the steep & known
walks, to accustom himself to the
noise & tumult of a public assembly
he declaimed on the sea shore
when the waves were violently
agitated. He animated his country-
men against Philip & after his
death against Alexander. he lived
through his reign. After Alexander's
death when Antipater & two of
his generals were near Athens they
demanded that all the orators should
be delivered into their hands. Demos-
thenes fled to the temple of Epha-
esus. & took some poison which
he always carried in a quill & expired
3682. -----

Alexander succeeded Philip on the throne
of Macedonia at the age of 20, He also
succeeded to the command of Greece; he was
born on the same night that the tem-
ple of Diana was burnt by Cratesus.

a young Greek to perpetuate his name.
Alexander was a pupil of Aristotle.
He assembled the deputies of the
nation at Corinth & communicated
to them his plan of prosecuting the
design of his father in the conquest
of Persia. He commenced his operations
with a small army & provisions only
for one month, he crossed the Hellespont,
traversed Phrygia, visited the tomb of
Achilles. Darius Codomannus was king
of Persia at this time he resolved to
crush at once this inconsiderable
youth he met him on the banks
of the Granichus with an army
three times as large. Granichus was
a river of Bithynia. The Greeks swam
the river Alexander leading them
attacked the astonished Persians
left 20,000 dead on the field & put
to flight the whole army; he then
sent home his fleet & left his army
no alternative but to conquer or
perish. The Persians attacked the
Greeks in a narrow valley. The Persians
were defeated with an immediate slaughter.
The generosity of Alexander was displayed
after the battle in his attention to his
noble prisoners the mother, wife, & family
of Darius. The consequence of the

battle of Issus was the submission
of all Syria. Demetrius was betrayed &
given up to its governor to Alexander
the chief treasures of Darius were deposited
there. Alexander has hitherto borne
his good fortune with moderation, he
now directed his course to Tyre Darius
admitted him to perform a sacrifice to
Hercules. The Syrians shut their gates
& maintained noble defence for several
months; the city was taken by storm
& 8,000 of its inhabitants massacred.
He then attacked the city of Gaza
defended by its governor Batis it was
taken & 10,000 of its inhabitants made
prisoners & its brave defender dragged
at the wheels of his chariot. This
defeat opened Egypt to Alexander
& it all submitted without opposition.
He now led his army over the desert
of Syria through the most incredi-
ble fatigue to visit the temple of
Jupiter at Hama his father. On his
return he built Alexandria at the
mouth of the Nile he reared twenty
other cities of the same name.
The Bramans of India called Alexander
the "mighty invader."

After he returned from Egypt he
crossed Asia. Darius met him
at Arbela a town in Persia at the
head of 70,000 men. Darius proffered
peace to Alexander "to give him whole
country from the Euphrates to the
Hydrunt to give Alexander his
daughter in marriage." He haughtily
rejected his offer & the Persians
were defeated at Arbela with the
loss of 300,000 men. Darius fled
from province to province he was
at length betrayed & murdered by
one of his own satraps. The
Persian empire then submitted
to Alexander it had existed 3674
years from Cyrus the great. It was
subdued in 3674. Alexander now
projected the conquest of India
penetrated to the river Ganges but
his troops seeing no end to their
toils refused to proceed he then
returned to the Indus marched
his army across the desert to Persia
where a city of Persia laid in ruins
by Alexander. He now abandoned
himself to every excess of luxury
& debauchery he went to Babylon
& there died in the 33rd year of his

age & 13th of his reign 3680. &
It is celebrated painter in the
time of Alexander he patronized
him & would suffer no one else to
take his picture it was placed in
temple of Diana at Ephesus. —

The government therefore was put into
the hands of perpetual Archons, or
Magistrates. Medon was the first
Archon, son of Codrus, perpetual
Archon while in the family of Co-
drus. It remained there three hundred
years, during which time 21 Archons.
During the reign of Codrus the Locians
migrated to Asia Minor, 40 years
after the Dorians migrated from
Peloponnesus. He added lived in the
time of King Solomon.

During this period Persia, Chaldea,
& Assyria were in obscurity. In
the "Holy Land" we find that Solomon
is governing all Israel in peace.
Egypt in obscurity. Asia Minor settled
by Greek Colians, Ionians, & Dorians.
We find Kingly government abolished
in Athens.

In Sparta two Kings reigning at
a time, their power limited, &
subjected to the magistrates, its
government republican, indeed the
Kingly government almost abol-
ished in Greece.

Lycurgus was a law giver of Sparta
He travelled through Asia, & Europe
in the pursuit of knowledge. He
reformed the government of Sparta,
making an equal, & impartial
division of the land, he banished
luxury & encouraged the useful arts.
Money, & intercourse with other nations
was forbidden, & few were permitted
to travel. They were early taught
to think & answer in a short laconic
manner, & to excel in short reports.
The Spartans under these laws became
distinguished for their integrity
& fortitude. Lycurgus left Sparta
& bound the people by an oath to
preserve the laws inviolate till
his return. He put himself to
death thus meaning to make the
observance of his laws perpetual.

in the year 3000 - about 15 years,
after the division of the kingdoms
Sphinctus king of Elis in Peloponnesus
reestablished (in the age of
Lycurgus) the Olympic games -
338 years after their institution,
by Hercules. This epoch is famous
in chronological history, as every
thing previous to it sunk in
in fabulous obscurity. Thus the
fabulous age of Greece ends 340.
Hesiod a celebrated poet, born at
Acra in Beotia, he lived in the
time of Homer. he wrote several
poems but few remain -

Homer was the most celebrated of
profane writers. The place of his
birth is unknown, seven cities
disputed the honor. It is supposed
he was blind, he lived about 250
years after the Trojan war -

Corsebus obtained a prize at
Olympia in the 28th Olympiad
3228. They were celebrated at

the expiration of four years, the
Greeks reckoned by them -
Decennial Archons, Archons for
ten years 3250. Athens Decennial
Archons. Meacedon founded
Lydia, first king Candaules.
In the "holy land" Joatham king
of Judah, & Pekah king of
Israel, Reben of Syria, Assyria
just come into notice as a
kingdom, under the reign
of two kings Sardana patul,
& Baldea under the
reign of Nabonassar, Persia
under the reign of Arbaces -
Decennial Archons to the Grecian
& Persian wars, 250 years -

1st Messenian War -
This arose from the Messenians
offering violence to some Spartan
women, who had assembled to
offer sacrifice in a temple,
which was on the borders of
their territories -

They killed Seleucus the Spartan
King who endeavored to defend
them. At last the Spartans took
Thrace, a place that had stood
a siege of ten years. This was
just after the Archons were made
Decennial, before the first cap-
tivity, in the time of Sardanis
palus King of Assyria, Nabonassar
of Babel, Arbaces of Persia.
They treated the Messenians so
cruelly that they resolved collectively
to shake off their yoke, this is
called the second Messenian war
a fatal battle in the third year
of the war so disheartened them
that they fled to one of their cities
where they defended themselves
for ten years & were at last
subdued by the Lacedaemonians 332
358 after the first captivity, annual
Archons, about 45 years after
Decennial Archons, in the time
of Manassah, King of Judah -

Draco was a law giver of Athens,
his laws on account of their severity
are said to be written in blood.
He lived just after the Babylonish
empire 3379. during the reign
of King Josiah. Solon, a law
giver of Athens, he was one of
the seven wise men of Greece,
born in Salamis, & educated at
Athens, descendant of Codrus, &
related to Pisistratus. He traveled
over Greece, on his return he was
elected Archon, & sovereign legisla-
tor, about 45 years after Draco,
& 350 years after Lycurgus. after
he had made the most salutary
regulations in the state he left
Athens, visited Egypt, went to
the court of Croesus King of
Lydia. after ten years he returned
to Athens & found his laws disre-
garded, & the sovereign power usur-
ped by Pisistratus. He was so
indignified at this that he retired
to the court of Cyrus,

where he died in his 80th year,
3488. about the time of the
completion of the second cap-
tivity, contemporary with the
destruction of the seven wise men
of Greece. Sappho & Byron —

Pissistratus was an Athenian
who usurped the power at Athens
conspicuous for justice, liber-
ality & moderation, & had he
not endeavored to subjugate
the liberties^{aliq.} of the people, he
might have held the sovereign
power 33 years.

Pissistratus,

the two sons of Pissistratus,
Hippias, & Hipparchus. Hip-
parchus was killed by the hand
of a conspirator, Hippias es-
caped, fled to Darius King of
Persia, he came with the Persians
to the battle of Marathon & was
killed.