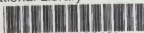




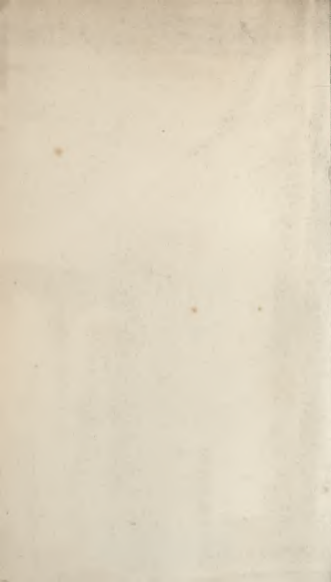
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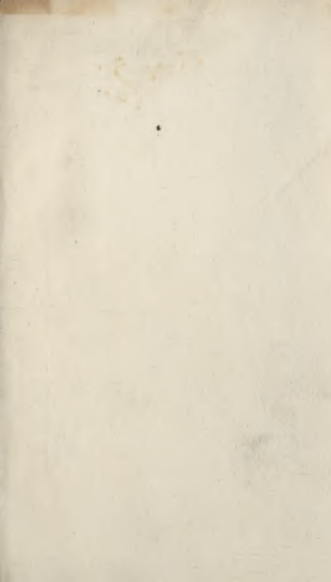
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in a purer, pleasanter clime;—
 “revived with ever-during bloom,
 safe from diseases and decline.”
 So arose, and so set, this modest
 luminary, which, like the star in
 the east, led to the Messiah, the
 Saviour of a benighted world!

“The brightest star of morning’s host
 Is that which shines in twilight skies;
 Scarce risen, in brighter beams ’tis lost,
 And vanishes from mortal eyes.

“Its loss inspires a brief regret;
 Its loveliness is ne’er forgot;
 We know full well ’tis shining yet,
 Although we may behold it not.

“And thus the spirit which is gone,
 Is but absorb’d in glory’s blaze;
 In beaming brightness burning on,
 Though lost unto our finite gaze.

“There are, who watch’d it to the last;
 There are, who can forget it never;

May these, when death's dark shade is past,
Partake with joy its light for ever!"

BERNARD BARTON.

THE END.

APPENDIX



The figure of the deity
Figure

FRONTISPIECE.



*The Romans carrying off the Sabine
Virgins.*

See Page 10.

ROMAN HISTORY,

IN THE WAY OF
Question & Answer.

INCLUDING
ALL THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS
FROM THE BUILDING OF ROME TO THE
DESTRUCTION OF THE EMPIRE
BY THE GOTHs AND
VANDALS.

*Intended as an Accompaniment to the English History:
And particularly adapted for the Use
of Schools.*

BY A LADY.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1900

CHICAGO, ILL.

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PREFACE.

THE design of this little Catechism is to impress the minds of youth with the leading events of the History of Rome: and it is recommended that the pupil should learn a certain portion by heart as a daily exercise, while engaged in reading some larger work of the same nature. This plan, while it renders the page of history interesting, by familiarizing the mind with the grand outline of it, will also fix the more important facts upon the memory; and the various questions which the Catechism will suggest to the mind of the teacher, will be found to constitute an interesting exercise for his youthful associates.

Roman History.



REGAL STATE.

1. **W**HO were Romulus and Remus?

Romulus and Remus were twins, the sons of Rhea Silvia: their mother having offended Amulius the king of Alba, was imprisoned, and her children being put into a little basket, were thrown into the river Tiber.

2. Did these children perish?

No: Faustulus, the king's shepherd, found them floating on the river; and being grieved with their wretched condition, he took them home to his wife, and brought them up as his own sons.



3. What became of the children afterwards?

As the boys grew up, they employed themselves in hunting and racing; and at length, having learned from Faustulus who they were, they began to build a city, which was afterwards called Rome?

4. Where was Rome situated?

Rome was in Italy, and was built about 750 years before the birth of Christ. At first it contained about a thousand houses, but afterwards it became one of the greatest cities in the world.

5. Who governed this city?

Romulus was the first king of Rome. His brother Remus having offended him by laughing at a ditch which was dug round the city, Romulus killed him as he was jumping over it, and then caused himself to be declared king.

6. What method did Romulus take to people his new city?

Romulus built an asylum in a little wood, and invited all criminals to flee to it for protection; and in this manner he peopled his city.

7. What was his next care?

Perceiving that he had very few women, he invited the Sabines (a neighbouring nation) to be present at some games; and when they were assembled, the Romans rushed in among them, and carried away more than six hundred virgins.

8. Did not the Sabines resent this injury?

Yes: they marched to Rome, and were going to destroy the city, when the Sabine women



threw themselves between the two armies, and intreated them to spare each other.

9. What did the Sabines do?

Both nations threw down their arms, and embraced each other; and it was determined that Tatius, the Sabine king, should reign with Romulus, and that the two kingdoms should henceforth be united.

10. How long did Tatius live after this?

Tatius lived about six years. After his death, Romulus divided the people into two ranks: the nobles he called patricians, and the poor he called plebeians.

11. What do you mean by the senate?

The senate was a number of patricians chosen by Romulus to assist him in the government.

12. How did Romulus die?

It is supposed that Romulus, having offended the senators, was stabbed by them, but that they concealed his body, and made the people believe that he was ascended into heaven. Romulus reigned thirty-seven years.

13. What happened after the death of Romulus?
The kingdom was governed for one year by the senate; but the people being weary of this mode, chose Numa Pompilius to be their king.
14. What was the character of Numa?
Numa Pompilius was a Sabine, remarkable for his justice and love of truth.
15. What did Numa do on ascending the throne?
Numa immediately disbanded the soldiers that Romulus had appointed to guard his person, declaring, that he had rather be loved than feared by his subjects.
16. How long did Numa reign?
Numa reigned forty-three years. He built the temple of Janus, which was to be shut in time of peace, and open in war; and died, beloved by his people, at the age of eighty.
17. Who was the third king of Rome?
Tullus Hostilius, a warlike prince, who taught the Romans the art of fighting.
18. With whom were the Romans at war?
With the Albans, a neighbouring nation, who, having offended the Romans, each party prepared for battle.
19. Where did the two armies meet?
The two armies met about five miles from Rome; but just as they were going to engage, the Alban general offered to decide the battle by single combat.
20. Did the Romans consent to this?
There were at that time in the Roman army three twin brothers, named Horatii, and in the Alban army three called Curiatii; and it was



determined, that whoever was victorious among these, that nation should be esteemed the conqueror.

21. How did the matter end?

Two of the Horatii were soon killed, and the three Curiatii were wounded: but while the Albans were expecting the victory, the last Horatius, who had appeared to flee, turned upon his wounded enemies and killed them.

22. What became of the conqueror?

As he was returning to Rome, laden with the spoils of his enemies, he was met by his sister, who upbraided him with the death of her lover. This so enraged Horatius, that he immediately killed her.

23. Was not Horatius punished for this crime?

Horatius was condemned by the senate to die, but at the request of his father his life was spared.

24. Was Tullus Hostilius engaged in any other wars?

Yes: Tullus defeated the Veientes; and being

offended at Suffetius, the Alban general, he ordered him to be torn to pieces by horses. He then destroyed the city of Alba, and brought the inhabitants to Rome.

25. Did not Tullus enlarge the city?

Yes: he took into it Mount Celius, where he built himself a palace. Soon after this event, Tullus and his whole family were destroyed by lightning.

26. Who was the fourth king of Rome?

Ancus Martius, grandson to Numa Pompilius. This prince resembled Numa in being a lover of peace, but he gained many important victories: and having enriched his subjects, and beautified his city, he died after a reign of twenty-four years.

27. Did Ancus Martius leave any family?

Yes: Ancus had two sons, whom he left to the care of Tarquinius Priscus.

28. Who was Tarquinius Priscus.

Tarquinius Priscus was a foreigner, who came to settle in Rome. As he entered the city gate,



we are told that an eagle took off his hat, and flying round his chariot, then put it on again. This circumstance led Tarquin to think he should one time wear a crown.

29. Did Tarquin succeed to the crown?

Yes: having sent both the sons of Ancus a hunting, he addressed the senate, and offered himself for their king; and the people with one consent elected him for their sovereign.

30. Did not Tarquinius increase the number of senators?

Yes: Tarquinius increased the number to three hundred, and he ordered the senators' chairs to be made of ivory.

31. Did not this prince erect many public buildings?

Tarquinius beautified the forum or market-place, and built the circus, where the public games were exhibited.

32. What did the Hetrurians send to Tarquinius?

The Hetrurians sent this prince a crown of gold, an ivory throne, a sceptre with an eagle on the top, and robes of purple.

33. How long did Tarquinius reign?

Tarquinius reigned thirty-seven years. The two sons of Ancus at length took vengeance on him; and having hired two ruffians, who demanded to speak with the king, they struck him dead with an axe in his own palace.

34. Did the murderers escape?

No: the lictors who waited upon the king seized them, and they were instantly put to

death; but the two sons of Ancus found safety by flight.

35. Who was Servius Tullus?

Servius Tullus was the son of a slave, but he was brought up by Tarquinius, and married his daughter.

36. Who succeeded to the throne after the death of Tarquin?

The death of Tarquin was concealed by his wife for a few days, in order that she might secure the crown for Servius Tullus, her son-in-law.

37. What did this prince do?

When Servius ascended the throne, he instituted the census, by which every Roman was required to give an account of his family and possessions at the end of every five years.

38. Had Servius Tullus any family?

Yes: Servius had two daughters, whom he married to the two grandsons of Tarquinius Priscus; and this union led to his murder.

39. In what manner?

One of his sons-in-law sought to possess the crown, and having entered the senate, clad in regal robes, he placed himself on the throne; and when the good old king would have pushed him from his seat, he threw him down the stairs.

40. What became of Servius?

The friends of Tarquinius Superbus soon destroyed him, and threw his body, all mangled and bleeding, into the streets.

41. Was not the behaviour of Servius's daughter very unnatural?



Yes: when Tullia heard what her husband had done, she went to the senate-house, and seeing the dead body of her father lying in the streets, she commanded her coachman to drive over it.

42. Why was Tarquinius called Superbus?

The name of Superbus was given him on account of his pride and cruelty: he refused to bury the body of Servius, and put many of the senators to death. This prince built the Capitol, which was a strong edifice, seated on a rock.

43. How long did Tarquinius reign?

Tarquinius had reigned twenty-five years, when his crimes having brought upon him the vengeance of the people, he and his family were expelled the kingdom.

44. What led to this event?

Collatinus, a noble Roman, had taken Sextus, the son of Tarquin, to see his wife; and Sextus, a few days afterwards, went again to the house, and threatened to kill this lady if she would not become his wife.

45. What did she do?

Lucretia consented, and the next morning Sextus left her. She then sent for her husband and father, and having told them what Sextus had done, she drew a dagger from beneath her robe, and plunged it into her bosom.

46. What did her husband do?

Collatinus and Brutus, who was with him, immediately threatened vengeance to Tarquin and his house. They ordered the dead body of Lucretia to be exposed in the forum; and the people were so enraged at this shocking sight, that they immediately banished Tarquin from the city.

47. Who was this Brutus?

Junius Brutus lived in Tarquin's family, and pretending to be an idiot, he was kept for the amusement of the children.

48. Why did Brutus pretend to be an idiot?

Tarquin having killed his father and brother, Brutus adopted this means to save his life.

49. What happened after the banishment of Tarquin?

After the banishment of Tarquin, the Romans changed their form of government, and appointed two consuls, who were to be chosen annually from among the senators.

CONSULAR STATE.

50. **W**HO were the first consuls?

Junius Brutus and Collatinus, the husband of Lucretia. Soon after they were appointed, a conspiracy was formed to murder the consuls, and to raise Tarquin again to the throne.

51. Who joined this conspiracy?

Two of Brutus's sons, and the nephews of Collatinus; but the plot was discovered by a slave, who had concealed himself in the room where the conspirators met.

52. What became of these young men?

The whole matter was immediately laid before the consuls, and Brutus finding his sons guilty, commanded the lictors to behead them in his presence.



53. Did not Tarquin again try to regain his throne?

Yes: Tarquin having persuaded Porsenna, a

neighbouring prince, to undertake his cause, he advanced towards Rome. In the engagement Brutus was killed, and Porsenna's army was defeated.

54. Did Porsenna make any further efforts?

Yes: Porsenna again invaded Rome; when Mutius, a young Roman of great courage, sought to deliver his country from this enemy, and disguising himself as an Etrurian peasant, he entered Porsenna's camp, and stabbed the secretary, mistaking him for the king.

55. What followed this attempt?

Mutius was immediately seized. On being questioned who he was, he answered, "I am a Roman: I sought to deliver my country from a cruel foe." And then thrusting his hand into a fire which was before him, he said, "You have seen what I can do; now see what I can suffer."



56. What answer did Porsenna make?

Porsenna was charmed with the courage and

fortitude of this noble youth; and having returned him his dagger, he sent him back to Rome, and offered the Romans conditions of peace.

57. What became of Tarquin?

Tarquin, after many fruitless attempts to regain his throne, died in Italy, in the ninetieth year of his age.

58. What do you mean by the dictator?

The dictator was a magistrate chosen by the consuls, whose power was absolute. These officers were only appointed on great occasions. Largius Flavius was the first dictator.

59. What do you mean by the tribunes of the people?

The tribunes were chosen annually by the people, and were ten in number. Their office was, to protect the rights of the plebeians, and to examine every decree of the senate.

60. Who was Coriolanus?

Coriolanus was a patrician, who had gained a remarkable victory over the Volscians; but having afterwards offended the people, he was banished from Rome.

61. What became of Coriolanus?

Coriolanus fled to the Volscians, and offered to join them against the Romans. The Volscians gladly accepted his aid, and he, leading on a large army, besieged his native city.

62. What did the Romans do?

The Romans were greatly distressed, and sent several deputies, requesting him to spare his country, but all in vain. Coriolanus seemed

resolved to avenge his wrongs, and ruin his people.

63. Did he destroy Rome?

No: at last the senate agreed to send his wife and mother, with all the principal matrons of Rome, to use their entreaties with him to spare the city.

64. Did they prevail?

When Coriolanus saw the women coming, he called the other generals to witness his firmness, but when he saw his wife and mother, he burst into tears; and when he heard their request, he cried out, "O my mother! thou hast saved Rome, but lost thy son."



65. What did Coriolanus do?

Coriolanus immediately ordered his soldiers to withdraw from the city, pretending that it was too strong to be taken: but he was afterwards murdered by the Volscians, for having shewn favour to the Romans.

66. What do you mean by the Agrarian law?

The Agrarian law was a proposal to divide all the Roman lands equally among the people.

67. Who was Cincinnatus?

Cincinnatus was a Roman, who had retired from public business to cultivate his little farm; but the disturbances between the patricians and plebeians led the senate to appoint him dictator.

68. Did Cincinnatus accept this office?

When the senators approached him with the royal robes, they found him busily engaged in ploughing his fields; and turning to his wife, he said, "I fear, my dear Atilia, that for this year our little farm must be neglected."



69. How long was Rome governed by consuls?

The Romans had been governed by consuls sixty years, when, wishing to have written laws, they sent deputies to Athens, who brought from thence the famous code, called, The laws of the twelve tables. This event took place about three hundred years after the building of the city.

70. Did the power of the consuls continue?

No: the senate now appointed in their place ten patricians, whom they called decemviri; but owing to the injustice of Appius, their power was of short continuance.

71. Who was Appius?

Appius was one of the decemviri; and as he was one day sitting to administer justice, he saw a beautiful young woman, named Virginia, passing with her maid to the public schools. The appearance of this young woman so pleased Appius, that he was determined to marry her.

72. Did Appius marry her?

No: Appius found that Virginia was engaged to a young man then in the Roman army, and therefore he sought to gain her in another way.

73. What did Appius mean to do?

Appius persuaded a very wicked man, named Claudius, to swear that Virginia was the daughter of one of his slaves, and therefore belonged to him.

74. How did Claudius act?

Claudius, taking with him a band of ruffians, entered the public schools, and seizing Virginia, he dragged her before Appius, and there declared that she was his slave.

75. What said Appius?

Appius agreed to defer the matter till the arrival of Virginius, who was then with the army, but who was expected in Rome on the following day.

76. Was not Virginius much distressed?

Yes: Virginius was almost overcome with

grief. The next morning he appeared before the tribunal, leading his weeping daughter, both clad in deep mourning.

77. Was not Appius softened by their sorrow?

No: Appius declared that he knew Virginia to be the slave of Claudius, and commanded the lictors to deliver her to him.

78. Was Virginia delivered to him?

No: her father requested to take a last farewell of his afflicted daughter; and leading her near some shops in the forum, he seized a knife, which he plunged into her bosom, crying, "My dearest, lost child, thus only can I preserve your freedom." Then drawing it out, covered with her blood, he said to Appius, "Tyrant, I devote thee to destruction."



79. What became of Appius?

The whole city was thrown into confusion, Appius poisoned himself in prison, and Claudius was banished from Rome.

80. Who was Camillus?

Furius Camillus was created dictator, and he commanded the Roman army in their war against the Veientes.

81. How did this war end?

The Romans besieged the city of Veii for ten years. At length Camillus had a passage dug under ground, which led into the midst of their citadel, and thus he filled the city with Roman soldiers.

82. What honour was shewn to Camillus for this victory?

Camillus entered Rome in triumph, having his chariot drawn by four milk-white horses.

83. What became of Camillus?

Camillus, after this, made war against the Falisci. A schoolmaster, who had the care of the children belonging to the principal men in the city, brought them into Camillus's tent, and offered to deliver them into his hands.

84. What said Camillus?

Camillus was shocked at the treachery of this man; and refusing his offer, he commanded his



hands to be tied behind him, and made his own scholars whip him back into the city.

85. What became of this great man?

The people became jealous of Camillus; and having accused him of concealing two brazen gates taken at Veii, they appointed a day on which he should appear before the people.

86. What happened after this?

The Romans had soon reason to repent of their treatment of Camillus: for Brennus king of the Gauls attacked them, and slew forty thousand men.

87. Who were the Gauls?

The Gauls were a barbarous people, originally possessing the country now called France.

88. What did the Romans do?

All the people fled from the city, except the senators, who, clothed in their robes, and sitting on their ivory seats, awaited the arrival of the enemy.

89. Did the Gauls take the city?

Yes: when Brennus entered Rome, he was surprised to find it quite deserted; but when his soldiers marched into the forum, and found the senators, they murdered them, and then burnt the whole city to the ground.

90. What did Camillus do?

Camillus, grieved at the ingratitude of his countrymen, embraced his wife and children, and quitted the city. When he had passed the gates, he lifted up his hands to heaven, and prayed that his country might one day repent of its injustice towards him.

91. What did the Gauls do after burning the city?

The Gauls next went to the Capitol, where the Romans had taken refuge, and besieging it, they endeavoured to starve the people to a surrender: but the Romans, aware of their design, though they had very little bread remaining, threw several loaves into Brennus's camp.

92. Did the Gauls take the Capitol?

Some of Brennus's soldiers discovered steps by which they thought they could enter the Capitol, and a few men had even got upon the wall; when the gabbling of some geese awakened the Roman soldiers, who, seizing their weapons, immediately threw the Gauls headlong from the rock, and thus saved the Capitol.

93. What followed this?

Brennus at length offered to quit Rome, if the Romans would pay him a thousand pounds. But as they were weighing the gold, news was brought, that Camillus, with a large army, was coming to their relief.

94. What said the Romans now?

The Romans immediately declared Camillus dictator; and he, ordering the gold to be carried back to the Capitol, told the Gauls that Rome delivered her city, not with gold, but with iron.

95. What did the Gauls do?

A dreadful battle took place, in which the Gauls were entirely defeated, and Camillus was acknowledged the preserver of his country.



96. What became of Camillus?

Camillus was five times made dictator, and at last died of the plague.

97. Who was Marcus Curtius?

Marcus Curtius was a Roman, who leaped into a gulf in the forum, because the priests had said it would never close till the most precious things in Rome were thrown into it.

98. Who were the Samnites?

The Samnites were a powerful nation inhabiting the south of Italy.

99. Were not the Samnites engaged in war with the Romans?

Yes; and the Samnites applied to Pyrrhus king of Epirus to help them.

100. Who was Pyrrhus?

Pyrrhus was one of the greatest kings of his age; and he gained many victories over the Romans, by means of the elephants which he used in battle.

101. Did not Pyrrhus's physician offer to poison him?

102. Yes: Pyrrhus's physician came by night to the camp of Fabricius the Roman consul, and offered to poison his sovereign if the Romans would reward him for it.

103. What said Fabricius?

Fabricius loaded him with chains, and sent him back to Pyrrhus, with an account of his offer.

104. What became of Pyrrhus?

Pyrrhus, after six years war with Rome, retired to Epirus, and was at last killed in Greece by a tile thrown upon him by a woman from her window.

105. What do you mean by the Punic war?

The Punic war was the war between the Romans and the Carthaginians.

106. Who were the Carthaginians?

The Carthaginians were a powerful people, living on the coast of Africa, near the place where Tunis now stands, and they were famous for their skill in navigation.

107. Had the Romans any ships?

No: the Romans at that time were unacquainted with the art of ship-building; but a Carthaginian vessel being driven on their shore, they took it for a model, and soon put to sea with a fleet of three hundred sail.

108. Who conducted these vessels?

The command of them was given to Regulus, a general famed for his bravery and love of truth. Regulus defeated the Carthaginians, and took fifty-four of their ships.

109. Did the war end here?



No: the Carthaginians applied to Xantippus, a Lacedemonian, to assist them; and under him the Romans were conquered, and Regulus taken prisoner.

110. What did the Carthaginians do to Regulus?

The Carthaginians put Regulus into a dungeon, where they kept him for four years, and then sent him with their ambassadors to Rome to treat of peace.

111. How was Regulus received at Rome?

When Regulus approached the city, great numbers came out to welcome his return; but he refused to enter the gates, declaring, that he was yet a slave to Carthage.

112. Did the Romans accept the offer of peace?

When Regulus had delivered his message, the ambassadors of Carthage urged the senate to make peace: but when it came to Regulus to give his opinion, he advised his country to continue the war.

113. Did not his conduct excite surprise?

Yes: all were astonished at his conduct.



His friends besought him to remain with them, and to permit his wife and children to see him; but he persisted in his refusal, and rising up, he returned with the ambassadors to Carthage.

114. What said the Carthaginians?

When they heard of the conduct of Regulus, they were greatly enraged; and having cut off his eye-lids, they exposed him for many days to the burning sun, and then putting him into a barrel stuck full of spikes, they left him in that condition till he died.

115. What happened after the death of Regulus?

The Romans gained many victories over the Carthaginians, who were obliged, at length, to sue for peace: and thus ended the first Punic war, which had lasted twenty-four years.

116. Who was Hannibal?

Hannibal was a Carthaginian, trained from his youth in enmity to Rome. When he was a child, Hamilcar his father took him to an altar, and made him swear that he would never make peace with the Romans.

117. Was the war with Carthage ever renewed?

Yes: after some years, the war again broke out, and Hannibal, with a very large army, crossed the Alps, some very high mountains which lay between France and Italy, in fifteen days.

118. What success did Hannibal meet with?

Hannibal gained many great victories, and kept possession of the most beautiful parts of Italy for fifteen years: but at length Scipio Africanus besieged Carthage, and Hannibal was recalled to defend his native city.

119. What followed Hannibal's return?

The Romans were successful in every engagement: Asdrubal the brother of Hannibal was killed, and the Carthaginians were again obliged to submit to a mortifying peace, after another war which had lasted seventeen years.

120. Who was Archimedes?

Archimedes was a great mathematician of Syracuse, in Sicily, who was killed by a Roman soldier. Archimedes was so engaged by his books, that he did not know the city was taken till the soldiers entered his study.

121. What became of Hannibal?

This great general, after having been ungratefully treated by his countrymen, wandered from place to place, till, finding no one willing to afford him protection, he took a cup of poison, which put an end to his life.

122. What became of Carthage?

A third Punic war ensued, in which the Carthaginians made great resistance: the wo-



men cut off their hair to make bow-strings, and all their gold and silver vessels were made into arms. But Scipio took Carthage, and levelled it with the ground.

123. Who were the Gracchi?

The Gracchi were the two sons of Sempronius Gracchus, who espoused the rights of the poor, and caused great commotions in Rome.

124. What became of the Gracchi?

Tiberius Gracchus, the elder, was killed in a tumult, and Caius Gracchus persuaded his slave to destroy him.

125. What was the Licinian law?

The Licinian law was a law which forbade any Roman to possess more than five hundred acres of land.

126. Who was Caius Marius?

Caius Marius was the son of poor parents, who gained their living by hard labour. Marius was a man of great stature, and frightful countenance. He gained a victory over Jugurtha king of Numidia.

127. What became of Marius?

Marius's ambition soon raised him many enemies, and at the age of seventy he was obliged to flee from Rome. After many events, he was restored to power, which he exercised to the destruction of his enemies, and died about a month after.

128. Who was Sylla?

Sylla had been lieutenant to Marius; but he soon became his rival, and after many victories, he caused himself to be made perpetual dictator.

129. How did Sylla behave as dictator?

Sylla was cruel beyond all that had gone before him: he put many thousands to death; but was at last seized with a loathsome disorder, which put an end to his life.

130. Who was Pompey?

Pompey, called The Great, connected himself with Cæsar and Crassus, and they were called the first triumvirate. Their power was very great, nothing being done but what received their approbation.

131. Who was Catiline?

Catiline was a patrician who, having ruined his fortune by dissolute manners, formed a conspiracy to enrich himself by destroying his country.

132. Who was Cicero?

Cicero was the greatest orator Rome ever produced. He was the opposer of Catiline, and by his eloquence exposed the plans of his

rival: but he was at last put to death by order of Marc Antony.

133. What became of Catiline?

Catiline's schemes being detected, he placed himself at the head of twelve thousand men; but his army was routed, and he was obliged to flee.

134. Who was Julius Cæsar?

Julius Cæsar had been general in Spain. He first led the Romans into Britain, and, after innumerable victories in different nations, he became the rival of Pompey, and sought to become master of the Roman world.

135. What led Cæsar to form these great designs?

Pompey becoming jealous of Cæsar's power, refused to continue his government in Gaul; on which Cæsar led his army to the Rubicon, and entered Italy, to oppose him.

136. Where was the Rubicon?

The Rubicon was a little river that separates Italy from Gaul, and which terminated the limits of Cæsar's command.

137. Did not Cæsar hesitate to pass this river?

Yes: when Cæsar came to the Rubicon he stopped, and said to one of his generals, "If I pass this river, what miseries shall I bring upon my country! and if now I stop short, I am undone."

138. What happened after Cæsar crossed the Rubicon?

Pompey raised a large army to oppose him, and the two rivals met in the plains of Phar-



salia, where Pompey was defeated, with the loss of fifteen thousand men.

139. What became of Pompey?

Pompey fled for shelter to a fisherman's hut; and afterwards, taking his wife Cornelia with him, he applied to Ptolemy for protection.

140. Who was Ptolemy?

Ptolemy was king of Egypt; but being a minor, the government was in the hands of his nobles, and they agreed to murder Pompey before he came on shore.

141. How did they effect this?

Achillas, an Egyptian, and Septimus, an old Roman, who had formerly served in Pompey's army, undertook to murder him; and taking a little bark, they rowed to Pompey's ship, and invited him to go on shore.

142. Did Pompey go with them?

Yes: taking leave of Cornelia, he stepped into the bark, attended by an old servant named Philip; and, looking at Septimus, he said, "Methinks, friend, you once served under me?"

143. What said Septimus?

Septimus made him no answer. But when they arrived at the coast, and Pompey arose to leave the vessel, Septimus stabbed him in the back; and Pompey, perceiving his death inevitable, calmly covered his face with his robe, and sunk beneath his wounds.

144. What became of the body?

Pompey's head was cut off and embalmed, as a present for Cæsar; while his body lay exposed on the strand, till the crowd being dispersed, his old servant washed it in the sea, and then made a pile of an old fishing-boat, and burnt it.



145. Did no one assist him?

Yes: while Philip was thus employed, an old Roman soldier approached him, and said, "Let me share this honour with you, and assist in the funeral of the bravest general that ever Rome produced."

146. What became of Julius Cæsar?

Cæsar next sailed into Egypt, and landed at Alexandria, where Pompey's head and ring were presented to him.

147. What said Cæsar?

Cæsar was greatly affected; and bursting into tears, he commanded the head to be burnt with costly perfumes, and placed the ashes in a temple.

148. Who was Cleopatra?

Cleopatra was sister to Ptolemy. She is famed for her beauty and great acquirements; and being very ambitious, she sought to gain possession of the Egyptian crown.

149. Did Cleopatra succeed?

Ptolemy her brother having offended Cæsar, Cleopatra endeavoured to gain him over to her cause: and having been carried as a bundle of clothes into Cæsar's apartments, she prevailed with him to give her the kingdom.

150. What became of Ptolemy?

Ptolemy soon after was drowned in attempting to make his escape; and Cæsar thus became master of all Egypt.

151. Who was Cato?

Cato was one of Pompey's generals; and after the battle of Pharsalia, he fled to a little city named Utica, which he had been left to defend.

152. What became of Cato?

Cato, perceiving that his followers did not act up to his views, recommended them to submit to Cæsar: and after supping cheerfully with his friends, he retired to his cham-

ber; where throwing himself on his bed, he took up "Plato on the Immortality of the Soul."

153. What followed these events?

When Cato had read some time, he rang his bell, to enquire if his friends were embarked; and missing his sword, he desired it might be brought to him.

154. Was this request complied with?

His son confessed with tears that he had removed it. But Cato insisted upon it being returned, and no sooner found himself alone, than he plunged it into his body.

155. What became of Cæsar?

Cæsar being successful in every quarter, returned to Rome in great splendour, where his triumph lasted for four days, and he was created perpetual dictator: but at length a conspiracy was formed to destroy him.

156. Who joined this conspiracy?

About sixty of the senators; among whom were Brutus and Cassius, to both of whom Cæsar had shewn great kindness.

157. How did they execute their purpose?

Cæsar had appointed the Ides of March as the day when the crown was to be offered; and this day the conspirators fixed upon for their purpose.

158. How did they proceed?

Cæsar had no sooner taken his seat in the senate-house, than the conspirators approached him, and wounded him in the shoulder; but he defended himself with great bravery;



till seeing Brutus, he cried out, "And thou too, my son?" and immediately sunk, covered with wounds, at the foot of Pompey's statue.

159. What happened after Cæsar's death?

Marc Antony commanded, that Cæsar's body should be brought into the forum; and having excited the people to revenge his murder, they set fire to the houses of the conspirators, and obliged them to leave the city.



IMPERIAL STATE.

160. WHO succeeded Cæsar in power?

Cæsar had left his fortune to Octavius, his great nephew; and this young man, uniting his power with Marc Antony and Lepidus, they took upon themselves the supreme command, and were called the second triumvirate.

161. What became of Brutus and Cassius?

Brutus and Cassius, at the head of a great army, opposed the triumvirate, and the contending parties met near Philippi.

162. What was the event of the battle of Philippi?

Marc Antony and Octavius (now called Augustus) entirely defeated the conspirators. Cassius killed himself in his tent, and Brutus fled with a few friends; but hearing of the destruction of his army, he persuaded Strato his friend to destroy him.

163. What became of Marc Antony?

Marc Antony was so captivated with the charms of Cleopatra, that he divorced his own wife, and married this princess.

164. How came Antony to meet with Cleopatra?

One of Cleopatra's governors having furnished some supplies to the conspirators, Antony summoned Cleopatra to appear before him.

165. Where did this princess meet Antony?

Antony was at Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, when Cleopatra came to him. She sailed in a vessel covered with gold, floating with sails of purple; the oars were silver, and they kept time to the music of flutes and cymbals.

166. Did Antony live long with this princess?

Antony, after his marriage with Cleopatra, entirely resigned himself to luxury and dissipation, till at length, Augustus declared war against him; and after a great defeat at Actium, Antony destroyed himself at Alexandria.

167. What became of Cleopatra?

Cleopatra, after the battle of Actium, be-

came the prisoner of Augustus, who intended that she should grace his triumph: but she caused an asp to be conveyed to her in a basket of fruit, and died from the bite of that serpent.

168. Who was Mecenas?

Mecenas was the friend of Augustus, and the great patron of learned men. Under his advice the character of Augustus became gradually softened, and the kingdom which he had gained by power he ruled by love.

169. What title did Augustus assume?

Augustus being now absolute in power, summoned the people, and pretended to resign all his authority: but the senate besought him to retain his rank, and he was universally acknowledged emperor, by the title of Augustus Cæsar. In the reign of Augustus our blessed Lord was born.

170. Who succeeded Augustus?

Augustus had married Livia, the wife of Tiberius Nero, and had appointed that her son Tiberius should succeed him in the empire.

171. What was the character of Tiberius?

After the death of Augustus, Tiberius soon became hateful to the Romans by his great cruelties. In Tiberius's reign our blessed Lord was crucified.

172. Who was Germanicus?

Germanicus was the nephew of Tiberius, a general, the darling of his soldiers: but his popularity raised the emperor's jealousy, and he commanded him to be poisoned.

173. Who was the third emperor?

Caligula was the third emperor, whose vices exceeded those of Tiberius. Caligula commanded divine honours to be paid him as a god, and wished the Roman people had but one neck, that he might destroy them at one blow.

174. What became of Caligula?

Caligula was murdered as he was returning from the bath, after a wicked reign of four years, and was succeeded by his uncle Claudius.

175. Was Claudius a good emperor?

No: Claudius soon fell into the vices of the former emperors. He led an army into Britain, and his general Ostorius took Caractacus king of South Wales prisoner to Rome.

176. What did Claudius do to Caractacus?

When Caractacus was led through the streets of Rome, and saw the beauty of their buildings, he cried, "Why should these Romans envy me my little cottage?" And when



he appeared before Claudius, the emperor was so charmed with his bravery, that he gave him his liberty.

177. Whom did Claudius marry?

Claudius's first wife was Messalina, a woman of infamous character; and his second was Agrippina, the mother of Nero, and daughter of Germanicus.

178. What was the cause of Claudius's death?

Agrippina being determined to destroy him, first mixed some poison in a dish of mushrooms; but this failing, she persuaded her physician to put a poisoned feather down his throat.

179. How old was Nero when he began to reign?

Nero was seventeen years of age when he began to reign, and at first he appeared just and humane; but he soon threw off the mask, and became one of the most wicked princes that ever governed Rome.

180. What were the first proofs of Nero's cruelty?

Nero put his mother to death; he set fire to the city, and stood to view the flames, playing upon his harp.

181. What other instances did Nero give of cruelty?

Nero's greatest cruelties were exercised upon the Christians: whom he accused as having set fire to the city; and causing their bodies to be rubbed with combustible matter, had them burnt for lights in the public gardens.

182. Who was Seneca?

Seneca was tutor to Nero; but having en-

tered into a conspiracy against the emperor, he was condemned to death, the manner of which was left to his choice.

183. How did Seneca die?

Seneca ordered his physicians to open his veins, and while the blood was slowly flowing he dictated a discourse to his secretaries.

184. What became of Nero?

Nero was a monster of cruelty. After having tyrannized over mankind for thirteen years, a conspiracy was formed against him; and he, flying from place to place, at last stuck a dagger into his throat, and expired in a miserable manner.

185. Who succeeded Nero?

The emperor Galba, whose reign was short, being killed by a soldier; and Otho, one of his generals, succeeded him.

186. Who was Vespasian?

Vespasian's character was far better than the emperors who had gone before him. In this reign Titus his son totally destroyed the city and temple of Jerusalem.

187. What became of the Jews?

Josephus the Jewish historian, who lived in the reign of Vespasian, tells us, that a million of the Jews perished in the siege, and that a hundred thousand more were either taken captive or scattered over the earth.

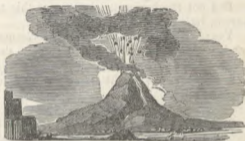
188. Who succeeded Vespasian?

Vespasian was succeeded by his son Titus, a prince much famed in history for his virtue. We are told of Titus, that one night, recollect-

ing he had done no good during that day, he cried, "I have lost a day!"

189. Was there not a great eruption from Mount Vesuvius in this reign?

Yes: in Titus's reign there was a dreadful eruption from Mount Vesuvius, and Pliny the naturalist lost his life in the flames.



190. Who succeeded Titus?

Titus was succeeded by his brother Domitian, a prince of a very cruel disposition: who, when a child, amused himself with killing flies by sticking them with a bodkin; and when he became a man, he used to make his slaves stand in the woods for him to shoot at them.

191. What became of Domitian?

Domitian's reign was marked by dreadful cruelties, both against the Christians and others. At length, his wife finding a paper containing her name among those he intended to destroy, entered into a conspiracy, and he was put to death.

192. Who succeeded this cruel tyrant?

Domitian was succeeded by Nerva, a prince of kindness and humanity, in whose reign no senator was executed.

193. Who succeeded Nerva?

Nerva was succeeded by Trajan, a prince famed for his virtues, and for being the pupil of Plutarch, the great historian.

194. Did not the barbarous nations at this time invade Italy?

Yes: the Dacians (a nation of Germany) made inroads into Italy; but Trajan drove them back, and even built a bridge across the Danube, that he might carry his arms into their country.

195. Who succeeded Trajan?

Trajan was succeeded by Adrian, a wise and active prince, who rebuilt Carthage, and called it after his own name, Adrianople.

196. Did not Adrian intend to rebuild Jerusalem?

Yes: Adrian gave orders for the rebuilding of Jerusalem; but the Jews being offended at the privileges granted to the Romans, killed several of them. This conduct brought down the vengeance of Adrian, and the Jews were again banished from their native soil.

197. What became of Adrian?

After a long and useful reign, Adrian appointed Antoninus to be his successor; and as the pains of his body became very great, he frequently desired his servants to destroy him. At length, worn out with pain, he expired in the sixty-second year of his age.

198. Who was Antoninus?

Antoninus, who succeeded Adrian, was surnamed 'The Pious, from his attachment to the religion of his country. He reigned twenty-two years, and was succeeded by Marcus Aurelius.

199. What was the character of Marcus Aurelius?

Marcus Aurelius was one of the best of the Roman emperors; but the Goths and Vandals, and other northern nations, now made terrible inroads upon Italy, and the grandeur of Rome was fast sinking to decay.

200. Who succeeded Marcus Aurelius?

Marcus Aurelius was succeeded by his son Commodus, a prince so weak and cruel, that his reign is full of enormities. Commodus caused a servant to be thrown into a furnace, for over-heating his bath; and would sometimes cut off men's noses, under pretence of shaving them.

201. What became of this weak and wicked emperor?

Commodus having written a paper containing the name of his mistress Marcia, and of some others whom he intended to put to death, left it on his bed while he went into the bath; and a little boy, who was playing in the room, took it to Marcia, who immediately planned means for the tyrant's death.

202. What happened after the death of Commodus?

The throne was possessed by a long train of weak and dissolute princes; and at one time

there were as many as thirty competitors for the crown, known in history by the name of The Thirty Tyrants.

203. Did the northern nations continue their ravages?

Yes: these barbarous tribes continually made inroads into the fair provinces of Italy. Their numbers were incredible, and at length, the Huns, the Goths, and Vandals, possessed themselves of the whole empire.

204. What became of Rome?

About the year 330, Constantine the Great removed the imperial seat from Rome to Constantinople.

205. Who was Constantine?

Constantine was the first Christian emperor. He built several churches, and made a public profession of the Christian faith.

206. What led to this great change?

Constantine was marching against Maxentius, who had made claim to the crown; when one evening, as he was thinking upon the bat-



sister, but she had a better gown on ! When she came near enough to speak to me, she said, “ What do you sit there for, little boy ? have you got your task by heart ? I told her that I sat there because I did not know where to go ! “ Why, where is your mammy ? ” I said my poor mammy was many a mile off ! “ Then come to my mammy, for we are to have some curds and whey this evening, and I will give you my share ; I had a little brother, a little white-headed boy like you, but then he would not speak to me, when I kissed him, and his lips were so cold, and he would not speak to my mammy either, though she cried over him ; but my mammy says he is in Heaven, but I am sure you are he ! ” While we were talking her mother came, and when she saw me under the bush, she took me in her arms ; I told her all that I could tell her, and when her husband came, I thought he would break his
heart

heart at the sight of me ! I told them that I was to meet you all on such a day ; they sent me within two miles of the place by a waggon, and desired the waggoner to bring me back again ; but he used me ill on the road, and when he got near the place I quitted the waggon, and knew my road by the old thorn-bush ; but I know my poor young daddy and mammy will break their hearts if I do not see them soon again !

THE END

