

**OUTLINES OF UNIVERSAL
HISTORY, SYNCHRONICALLY
ARRANGED FOR THE USE OF
SCHOOLS**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649349470

Outlines of universal history, synchronically arranged for the use of schools by Samuel Rudolf Reichel

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Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

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SAMUEL RUDOLF REICHEL

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OUTLINES
OF
UNIVERSAL HISTORY,
SYNCHRONICALLY ARRANGED,
FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

After the German.

PUBLISHED FOR THE EDITOR BY
JOHN AND CHARLES MOZLEY,
PATERNOSTER BOW, LONDON; AND DERBY.

1852.

223. C. 30. 33.



PREFACE.

THE model of this little work is a German School-book, published at Elberfeld, by P. Heuser, in 1840, the merits of which deserve to be more generally known. Under this impression these Outlines of Universal History have been prepared, and are now presented to the English public; not, indeed, as a translation of the German original, but rather as an imitation of it, modified so as to suit this country in particular.

On looking over the Outlines, it will at once be seen, how the most remarkable events are grouped together synchronically, under easy dates, in order to bring before the learner what took place at the same time in different countries and among distant people.

These Outlines, intended as they are to form a groundwork for lectures or lessons in history, will supersede the necessity on the part of the Pupil of taking down notes; thus enabling him to direct his undivided attention to the instruction that is being given: and they will also greatly assist his memory, facilitating such repetition of lessons received, as is

requisite to impress them upon the mind, and to render them permanently useful.

On the other hand, the plan adopted leaves the Teacher at full liberty to enlarge on the events recorded in the Outlines, and to point out their importance and effects; and to add interest and to secure attention to his lectures by a lively and vigorous representation of the more stirring incidents, as they follow each other in quick succession on the pages of history.

Add to this, frequent examinations of the class on the contents of the Outlines, and it will soon be found by the Taught, as well as by the Teacher, that History-School is one of the most pleasant, as well as most instructive of all School-hours.

Oakbrook, near Derby, December 8th, 1851.

OUTLINES OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

INTRODUCTION.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY, or the history of the world, is the history of the principal nations of mankind. It comprises the events of nearly 6000 years; which time is divided into *three portions*, each of which may again be subdivided into *four periods*, according to some of the most remarkable events, by which the state of the world has been materially affected.

The three General Divisions of history are,

ANCIENT HISTORY—THE MIDDLE AGES—AND
MODERN HISTORY.

- I. ANCIENT history comprises nearly 4500 years, extending from the Creation of the World to the Fall of the Roman Empire; that is, from 4004 years before the birth of Christ to 476 years after it.
- II. The MIDDLE ages comprehend rather more than 1000 years, and reach from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Reformation; that is, from 476 to 1515.
- III. MODERN history takes in the remaining 336 years, from the Reformation to the present time; that is, from 1515 to 1851.

Each of these three GENERAL Divisions contains Four SUBDIVISIONS or PERIODS.

I. The four Periods of ANCIENT history are,

The first Period, From ADAM to CYRUS; from 4004 to 555 B.C.

The second Period, From CYRUS to ALEXANDER the Great; from 555 to 333 B.C.

The third Period, From ALEXANDER the Great to AUGUSTUS; from 333 to 30 B.C.

The fourth Period, From AUGUSTUS to ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS; from 30 B.C to A.D. 476.

II. The four Periods of the MIDDLE ages are,

The first Period, From ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS to CHARLEMAGNE; from A.D. 476 to 800.

The second Period, From CHARLEMAGNE to the first CRUSADE; from A.D. 800 to 1096.

The third Period, From the first CRUSADE to RUDOLPH of Habsburg; from A.D. 1096 to 1273.

The fourth Period, From RUDOLPH of Habsburg to the REFORMATION; from A.D. 1273 to 1515.

III. The four Periods of MODERN history are,

The first Period, From the REFORMATION to the PEACE OF WESTPHALIA; from A.D. 1515 to 1648.

The second Period, From the PEACE OF WESTPHALIA to the FRENCH REVOLUTION; from A.D. 1648 to 1789.

The third Period, From the FRENCH REVOLUTION to the Peace of Paris; from A.D. 1789 to 1815.

The fourth Period, From the PEACE OF PARIS to the PRESENT time; from 1815 to 1851.

I. ANCIENT HISTORY,

FROM B.C. 4004 TO A.D. 476,
IS DIVIDED INTO FOUR PERIODS.

- 1st Period, From ADAM to CYRUS; from 4004 to 555 B.C.
 2nd Period, From CYRUS to ALEXANDER the Great; from
 555 to 333 B.C.
 3rd Period, From ALEXANDER the Great to AUGUSTUS;
 from 333 to 30 B.C.
 4th Period, From AUGUSTUS to ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS; from
 30 B.C. to A.D. 476.
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ANCIENT history contains the early accounts of the human race, and is almost exclusively confined to the nations inhabiting Asia minor, and the shores of the Mediterranean sea: that is,

- 1, the *Egyptians*, noted for their early civilization, and for arts and sciences;
- 2, the *Assyrians*, including the *Babylonians* and *Mēdes*, a conquering nation;
- 3, the *Phœnicians*, with their descendants, the *Carthaginians*, the most commercial nation of antiquity;
- 4, the *Hebreus* or *Jews*, "unto whom were committed the Oracles of God;"
- 5, the *Persians*, the founders of a widely extended empire, to which the *Parthians* succeeded;
- 6, the *Greeks*, the most learned, civilized, and refined nation of ancient history;
- 7, the *Macedonians*, a warlike people;
- 8, the *Romans*, a highly civilized and conquering nation, who subdued nearly all the former.