

**THE HAND-BOOK OF HISTORY AND
CHRONOLOGY: EMBRACING MODERN
HISTORY, BOTH EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN,
FOR THE 16TH,
17TH, 18TH, AND 19TH CENTURIES, FOR
STUDENTS OF HISTORY, AND ADAPTED TO
ACCOMPANY THE MAP OF TIME, PP. 1-173**

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JOHN M. GREGORY

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AND ADAPTED TO ACCOMPANY

THE MAP OF TIME.

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INTRODUCTION.

GEOGRAPHY AND CHRONOLOGY have been called the two eyes of History. History must be viewed through both of these, to be seen in its true relations. Through the first we discern the position of events in *space* or *territory*; through the second we discover their position in *time*. Under the light of these two, all historical causes and consequences are discovered.

The succession of events in time, and their contiguity or connection in territory, are the elementary notions of history. These are the visible features of history,—the external relations under which the ideas and inner forces of history reveal themselves. A chapter of events wholly unrelated in time and unconnected in space, is not history, but a mere jumble of separate incidents, having no necessary connections, and no certain historic value.

DEFINITION.

History is, properly, the record of a series of events, so related in *time*, and in *territory*, that we may infer their connection with some common principle or cause, and their association with the life of some individual or community. The doings of individuals and nations constitute a part, but not the whole of history.

TWO CONDITIONS OF THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

The two essential conditions to a successful study of history, are, 1st: To learn accurately the *place where* the several events occurred. 2d: To fix in memory the *time when* they occurred.

Without a strict and constant compliance with these conditions, there can be no valuable nor successful study of this great branch of knowledge. It is the common neglect of these that renders the study of history so useless and uninteresting to most students and readers. Whoever will faithfully keep these elements of time and place clearly fixed in mind, will find history grow luminous before him, and to him it will rise in interest, from the mere

recital of an uncertain story, to the almost visible movement of great nations, and of celebrated characters and events.

THE FIRST CONDITION.

The first of these conditions,—the determining of the *place* of events,—is to be met only by a constant reference to good maps. The student or reader of history should never permit himself to go forward with the story without pausing to look up, on the map, with the aid of a good Gazetteer, if necessary, the place of every event mentioned; to trace the course of every march or migration; and to fix in mind every change in territory or boundaries. It may be added, there can be no more profitable study of Geography than this which associates the various localities by their historical connections. Dr. Arnold not only strongly asserts the importance of Geography to History, but insists that the only proper way to study geography is in connection with history.

THE SECOND CONDITION.

The second condition,—the learning of the *time* of events,—is met by the use of "The Map of Time." This Chart of History and Chronology, assuming space, rather than numbers, as a symbol of time, presents the field of historic time to the eye, in such clear and definite outline, and in such plainly marked subdivisions, that each century, and each year in the century, is easily distinguished.

A true and complete view of chronology must comprehend three distinct things, viz: 1st, the simple date of each prominent event; 2d, the length of periods between prominent dates; and 3d, the synchronisms of history, or the view of contemporary history. All of these three are presented to the eye, in this chart, in so obvious a way, that they are all learned at once, by the same effort; or rather, the first being studied, the other two are learned of necessity and without effort.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHART.

The entire chart is arranged on a system of fives, in accordance with the following simple and fundamental philosophy. The

local association of ideas, (on which the whole chart is constructed,) while it is easily formed, and of great strength and permanency, is easily confused unless the places to be remembered are somewhat prominent in position, and form natural resting places for the eye. Now, everything that has length, has three such prominent resting places; viz., the two ends and the middle. Between each end and the middle, another point or space may be assumed, distinguishable because it is neither end nor middle. Thus we have five sufficiently marked places for the local association to rest on. Taking this basis, the centuries of the Christian Era are divided into four groups of five centuries each, the last group being not yet full. These groups are arranged as follows:

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	

The chart now offered to the public embraces only the last group of centuries, reaching from the sixteenth to the nineteenth. It covers the era of Modern and of American History.

Each century, as in the following cut, being first divided into half centuries, these are again subdivided into five decades or periods of ten years each. Each decade is then divided into two lines of years, five years in each line; and thus every year has its own fixed and distinct place in the map of the century, so arranged that its date can be read at a glance.

CENTURY I.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85
86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99	100

The century stands forth before the eye with a broad, State-like expanse, while its decades and years lie clearly marked and easily distinguished, like so many counties and townships. It is in no very narrow sense, therefore, a *map of time*; and, if properly used, will be found to aid the student and reader of History, as maps of the continents aid the student of Geography.

Only a few events in each nation's history are represented on the map, as it is not designed to fix upon the memory anything but a general outline of Chronology. If this outline is retained, the remainder of the history will easily assume its proper place within it.

The more important events are indicated in large type, and these alone are to be learned at the outset, and to be used in the class drills. Those given in the small type are designed only to aid the student to locate, the more readily, the events learned in his study of the intervening history.

The names of monarchs and rulers are given at the date of their accession to power. The names of eminent scholars, artists, and writers, are in ornamental type, and usually occur in the year of their birth.

The nationalities of the characters and events are indicated by the colors. The English dates are indicated by the red color, either covering the whole type, or drawn in a line beneath; the French, by blue; the Spanish, by yellow; the German, by green, &c. The same colors, placed as a border around the words, are used to indicate other, but usually, connected nationalities. Thus, the Scotch dates are shown by a border of red, the Portuguese by a border of yellow, &c., as explained on the Chart itself. When, as in a war, or league, or peace, two or more nationalities are united in the same event, the colors belonging to the several parties are used, the color of the dominant or victorious nation coming first.

The events of American History are left uncolored, and are placed in the lower part of the year spaces. Some other events not belonging to the history of any one nation alone, are also without color. The dates have been verified with great care, and may be relied on as correct.