

dred Foot high, and had One Thousand Five Hundred Towers; yet *Semiramis* exceeded him in *Babylon*.

§. 2. *Ninus* Dyed after 52 Years Reign, *Anno Mundi* 2019. *Plutarch* Reports he gave *Semiramis* one days absolute Rule, as she desired; in which she commanded his Death. She, saith *Justin*, was so like *Ninias* her Son, as that she took upon her to Personate him; but it is highly improbable, considering she Reigned 42 Years, and used her own Name.

§. 3. *Semiramis*, as to her Parentage and Education is variously Reported, but not determined by any Author.

§. 4. Her *Indian* Expedition, if *Ctesias* were worthy of Credit, would yet burthen any Mans faith to believe she had Three Millions of Foot, One of Horse, Two Hundred Thousand Charets and Camels Mounted. All which Power perished with her, by the hand of *Stenobates*.

§. 5. *Belus's* Temple Built by her Four Square, a Mile high by Eight Ascents, each a Furlong high, and of lesser Circuits, on whose top the *Chaldean* Priests observed the Stars. Many take the Ruins of it, made by *Xerxes*, for *Nimrod's* Tower, &c. See *Pyramids* of *Egypt*.

THE

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
WORLD.

BOOK II. Part I.

FROM

Abraham's Birth, to the Destruction of
Solomon's Temple, which was, 1525
Years.

CHAPTER I.

*Of the time of Abraham's Birth, and Order of
the Assyrian Empire.*

NINEAS, or *Zameis*, succeeded *Semiramis* in the Empire; altogether Effeminate and unlike to Conquer *Bactria*, as *Berosus* reports, contrary to *Diodorus*, *Justinus*, *Orosius*, and all others. He changed Governours Yearly out of Jealousie of them.

F 2

Arrius

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Arrius succeeded, whom *Suidas* calls *Tburas*: He only reduced the Revolted *Baltrians*. *Aralius* succeeded, sumptuous in Jewels, and the Inventer of some Warlike Engines. *Baleus Xerxes* succeeded. The Date and Term of these *Assyrian* Kings Reigns, are best found out by the times of *Abraham*, and his Posterity, set down by Scriptures, which are only void of Errors, whereto all other Writings are subject: No marvel then, if in the Ancient Affairs, History want assurance, said *Plutarch*.

Abraham's Birth Year is therefore forc't to be ascertain'd; all agree it was in the 43^d of *Ninus*; but the Disagreement between *Chronologers* is about the Year after the Flood, in which he was Born. *Archilochus de Temporibus* in *Annius*, maketh but 250 Years from the Flood to *Ninus*, whereto add 43, which make 293 Years at *Abraham's* Birth: Others do accompt 352 from the Flood to *Abraham*. In this Labyrinth and unresolv'd Question, I chuse rather the scandal of Novelty, than slyly to proceed in that easie way of Ancient mistaking, seeing to be Learned in many Errours, or to be ignorant in all things, hath little advantage of each other.

§. 2. *Arguments for the First Date of 293.* §. First, they Argue from Scripture. Secondly, from Authority of *Josephus*, *Augustine*, *Beda*, *Isidore*, and others. First, The Scripture is *Gen. 11. 26.* when *Abraham* is first Named the Worthiest, and Son of the Promise; therefore First-born. Secondly, *Moses* respect'd, the History of *Abraham*, not *Nabor*. Thirdly, If *Abraham* were not the First-born, his Birth is uncertain. Fourthly, Unprobable; *Terah* had a Child at 130 Years of Age.

§. 3. *Answer to the Objections.* §. Leaving what Divines have Answered; to scan this Question, we are to consider, whether *Abraham* made two Journies from *Charran* unto *Canaan*; the former before; the latter after his Fathers Death, as some conceive upon

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upon what is said, *Heb. 11. 3.* Against this fancy, *Martyr Stephen* Witnesseth, that God brought him into the Land after his Father was Dead. This can be no other than that of which *Moses* writ, *Gen. 12.* as *Beza* proveth on *Act. 7. 2.* &c. For as *Stephen* had none of whom to Learn the Story of *Abraham's* Life, but *Moses*; so he would not give so great a scandal to the *Jews*, therein to disagree with *Moses*.

Secondly, Consider the Journey from *Charran* to *Canaan*, distant Three Hundred English Miles, unknown to him, and tedious, over Mountains and Deserts, which he must pass three times in two Journies, and so make Nine Hundred Miles; besides his Travel from *Ur* to *Charran*, as much more. And consider the Train *Abraham* had with him, *Gen. 12. 5.* which shew no inclinations of returning to Dwell at *Charran*, till his Fathers Death, as 'tis plain, *Act. 7. 4.* when also by their account, *Abraham* must be about 135 Years Old, and *Isaac* also must be about 35: When he might well have Married him, and not tend 5 Years after thereabout on such a Journey: Neither can this Opinion agree with that which *Abraham's* Servant Reported to *Laban*, touching his Master, which he could not be ignorant of, if he had been so lately there; *Moses* hath carefully set down all *Abraham's* Journies, most of them of less importance than this; neither can any reason be given, why *Abraham* did return this second time to *Charran*, but only to support their Opinions.

§. 4. To the Objection of *Terah's* Age unfit for a Child, as *Abraham* was at One Hundred, *Gen. 13. 11.* it is hardly worth answering; but if they consider *Sarrah's*, the wonder was in her own disability, not *Abraham's*, who had divers Sons 37 Years after; yea many Ages after, that *Boaz*, *Obed*, and *Jesse*, Begat Sons at 200 Years, or there about.

§. 5. To the Objection of making *Abraham's* Age uncertain, and so the succeeding Times: I Answer, *Abraham's*

Abraham's Age is as certain as any other from his Father's death, as if his Birth had been dated. For as St. Stephen tells us, his departure followed his Father's death, so Moses recordeth his Age to be 75 Years, and his Father's 205 at his Death. To the Objection, that Moses respected not Nabor and Haran, to set out their Age, as he did Abraham's; I Answer, There were great Reasons to respect them also, considering the Church of God was to spring out of them by Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob's Marrying with them. And though they had Worshipped strange God's, as Terah himself, Jof. 24. Yet after Abraham's being called, their willing departure with him from their Country and ordinary reverend Speeches of Jehova, prove they were no Infidels, and without Faith, Gen. 24. 31, 50. I dare not therefore pronounce them out of the Church, who, I am sure were in the Faith.

§. 6. Abraham's being first named, proveth him not the Eldest: §. If in Scripture it appear not that God made especial choice of the First-born, as it is in Seth, Isaac, Jacob, Juda, David, &c. the being first named can prove no Birth-right. Shem is first named among the Sons of Noah, whereof, said Augustine, Order of Nativity is not here respected, but signification of future Dignities, in Gen. 25. And he rather judged Abraham the Youngest of the Three. Piety, saith he, or rather Divine Election, which draweth with it Piety and the Fear of God, gave precedence to Shem among the Sons of Noah, and to Abraham among the Sons of Terah.

Again, Moses testifies Abraham was 75 Years old when he left Charran: Stephen saith it was after Terah's death; at 83, he rescued Lot; at 86, Ismael was born; and Isaac at 100, and all in Canaan. But if he begat Abraham at 70, Abraham must be 135 Years old when he entred Canaan, &c. Moreover, by this Accompt, Isaac must be 35 years Old, and Ismael

Ismael 49. at Terah's death, and Born in Mesopotamia, contrary to Scripture. Thirdly, by this reckoning, Terah should be but 145 Years Old at his Death, when Abraham was 75. Fourthly, Sarab being within Ten Years of Abraham her Uncle, Haran her Father being his younger Brother, must beget her at Nine Years Old, which Reason Lyra useth. The like Reason is taken from the Age of Lor, the Son of Haran, called an Old Man at Abraham's Eighty third year.

§. 7. The Conclusion, noting the Authors on both sides. §. It agreeth with Scripture, Nature, Time, and Reason, that Haran was Terah's Eldest Son. Augustine was herein uncertain, and what he saith in his City of God, lib. 16. 15. is answered in his 52d Question on Gen. And as he follow'd Josephus; so Isidore and Beda follow him. The Hebrews, and generally the Romanists following the first Opinion, allow but 292 Years from the Flood to Abraham. But Theodoret and divers later, Beroald, Codornan, Beucer, Calvin, Beza, Junius, &c. hold Abraham begotten in the 130th. Year of Terah. Scaliger, Seth, Calvinus, &c. to the contrary, call it Heresy in Chronology; Bucholcreus, Chitreus, Functius, and others, follow them; yet Tornielus in his Annals confutes them. But if we advisedly consider the state of the World in Abraham's days, we shall rather increase the time from the Flood to Abraham, as the Septuagint did to 1072; than shorten it to 292. For such paring of Time to the quick, draws the Blood of the Story, if Scripture's Testimony were not supreme. Seeing then we know the World was so peopled, and Kingdoms so furnished with Cities of State and Strength, more time is required for it than many imagine, &c.

§. 8. The Assyrians Times order'd by Abraham's History. §. Thus Abraham's Birth being 352 Years after the Flood, and so the 2009th Year of the World,

World, bringeth *Ninus's* 43 to the same date of the 352 Years, we must consider what probably was spent before the coming to *Shinar*, admitting *Chus* were born the Year after the Flood. His youngest Son *Nimrod*, Founder of the Empire, born after *Dedan* Son of *Raamah*, the fourth Son of *Chus*, could not, according to the ordinary course of those Times, be esteemed Born, 'till 65 Years after *Chus*, allowing 30 Years to *Chus*, before his first Son, and 30 Years to *Raama*, Father of *Dedan*, born before *Nimrod*, and 5 Years for his five Elder Brethren. Allow 60 Years after for two Generations before their setting forth before *Shinar*, and six Years for their Travail with Wives, Children, and Cattel out of the East, through over-grown Countries and Mountains. Thus 131 Years are spent before *Babel* is taken in hand; the 221 Years which remain of 352, are divided, to *Ninus* 42 before *Abraham's* Birth, 65 to *Belus*, and 114 to *Nimrod*, yet this maketh *Nimrod* in all, not above 180 Years old, which was not much for that Generation, *Gen. 11. 3.* in which they lived; yea, 400 Years. *Ninus* lived 9 Years after, and *Semiramis* succeeded 42 Years, when *Abraham* was 52 Years old. *Ninias*, or *Zameis* succeeded 38; in whose 23d Year, *Abraham* at 75 years old, came to *Canaan*; and 10 years after, *Abraham* over-threw *Amraphel* King of *Shinar*, which may seem to have been *Ninias*, in whose 33d year it happen'd; though the Reasons to the contrary are not easily answer'd.

§. 9. *Amraphel*, King of *Shinar*, probably, was *Ninias*. §. *Ninias* was King of *Babylon* at that time, in the 85th year of *Abraham*. It is objected, that *Chedorlaomer* was greater now than *Amraphel*, who therefore was not like to be *Ninias*. To this it may be answered, under *Ninias*, the *Babylonian* Command was fallen, and the *Persian* his Neighbour King of *Elam* was enlarged.

§. 10. *Arioch*

§. 10. *Arioch* King of *Ellasar*. §. This Country can neither be *Pontus* nor *Hellepontus*, as some think; being so far out of the way to be drawn by the *Persian*; who little needed to seek such aid against such petty Kings, which had not in all, so much ground as *Middlesex*; of which fort *Canaan* had 33 destroyed by *Joshua*. And the whole Country these four Kings subdued, was no more than the two little Provinces of *Traconitis* or *Basan*; and the Region of the *Moabites*. *Stephanus*, a *Grecian* Cosmographer de *Urbibus*, findeth *Ellas* in the Border of *Caelasyria*; and *Hierom* calls it the City of *Arioch*. This City was also in the Borders of *Arabia*, of which *Arioch* indeed was King, and Confederate with the *Assyrian* Kings, as in *Ninus's* Life, &c.

§. 11. *Tidal* King of *Nations*. §. There were divers petty Kingdoms adjoining to *Phenicia* and *Palesine*, as *Palmirenia*, *Batanea*, *Laodicene*, *Apamena*, *Chalcidice*, *Cassotis*, *Chalibonitis*, having *Mesopotamia* on the North, and *Arabia* on the East. It is probable these were joined together under *Tidal*.

§. 12. *Chedorlaomer* the chief of the Four. §. He was not King of *Assur*, and the other three Vice-Roys, as *Pererius* judgeth; for *Moses* never useth *Elam* for *Assyria* or *Babylon*. Neither do I believe the *Assyrian* or *Babylonian* Kingdoms were very large at this time. 1. From Example; Things hastily set up with violence, last not, as *Alexander's* Conquests, and *Tamberlain's*, whose Empires dyed with them; neither had they time to review what they had done, God adjoining short life to asswage Fury; and Nature cares least for what she doth in haste. *Ninus* pursued boundless Dominion with Violence; *Semiramis* exceeded him, &c. 2. *Ninias* having changed Nature and Condition with his Mother, preferring Pleasure and Ease before Honour and Greatness; as he indured his Mother's Reign, so wanted he Spirit to maintain what she left him, against

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gainst Neighbouring Princes, whose Wounds and Wrongs from his Parents, put them in mind to cure the one, and revenge the other. 2 And it was God's will, when he would impose that long and tedious Journey upon *Abraham*, that the Countreys should be in Peace, through which he wandred; to which end those Millions of Warriours and Engins perished with *Semiramis*, to make the Recovery of lost Liberty the more easy. Lastly, Histories report, that *Arrius*, who succeeded *Ninias*, recovered *Babylonia*, and *Caspia*, and *Baleus* or *Xerxes* reduced the rest, even to *Egypt*; which argueth their former Revolt.

§. 13. Consent of Writers almost forceth us to think as I have delivered, touching the Four Kings; yet if we take them rather for Four petty Kings, which in that sluggish Reign of *Ninias* had gathered Colonies out of those Four Countries, and Planted themselves elsewhere, we shall remove some difficulties. For if *Chedorlaomer* were King of *Persia* it self beyond *Babylon*, what a Journey were it to come so far and gather such Forces which must pass so great Countries as *Assyria*, *Chaldea*, *Mesopotamia*, *Syria*, and part of *Arabia*, to Conquer five small Cities, and leave all the rest of *Canaan*; yea, to come in Person, and that the second time. But the Scripture maketh this Invasion no great matter, but as matching four Kings to five, as if the five were not so unequally matched, though petty Kings, as of necessity they had been, if these four had been absolute Kings of the Kingdoms, whose Names they bear. If then the former Conjectures cannot agree to the Text, to the Authority whereof, all Human Reason must subscribe, let the received Opinion stand, that *Amraphel* was *Ninias*, who was become inferior to *Chedorlaomer* of *Persia*. From the *Assyrian*, the History of *Abraham*, leadeth us to the *Egyptian* Kingdom, then also flourishing.

C H A P.

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C H A P. II.

Of the Kings of Egypt, from Cham to the Delivery of the Israelites.

THE Kings of Egypt, 'till Israel's Deliverance; and the causes of the uncertainty of the History. §. Cham, after Babel's Confusion, having known Egypt's Fertility, Planted it Anno 191 after the Flood. *Ojiris* succeeded Anno 352. *Typhon*, or *Hercules*, Anno 603. *Orus*, 620. *Sesoftris* the Great, 735. *Sesoftris* the Blind, 786. *Bufris*, or *Oris* 2d. Anno 782. *Acenbere*, or *Thermutis*, or *Meris*, 820. *Rathoris* 832. *Chenbrese* 841, drowned. *Augustin*; a diligent searcher of Antiquities, omitted the Succession of *Egyptian* Kings, finding no certainty of them, through the Ambition of their Priests, who, to magnify the Antiquities, which they only kept, filled the Records with Romances and Names of Kings, which never Reigned. Other good Authors were overcredulous of what they found so Recorded, Published the same in their own Names. Of these, *Annius* finding some Fragments, and adding what he would, is no farther to be Credited, than where approved Writers Confirm his Assertion. Herein the Old Christian Writers follow *Eusebius*; but the Modern, *Annius* and Prophane Authors; follow *Diodorus*, *Herodotus*, &c.

§. 2. Cham began his Reign in Egypt, after the Flood, Anno 191. §. This is gathered from the Dynasties of Egypt, whose 16th began in the 43d. year of *Ninus*: The 12 first under their 12 great Gods, lasted 84 Years, seven a-piece; the 13 indured 14 years; the 14 lasted 26; the fifteen was 37, which three last were under three younger Gods: All the 75 added together, make 161 years; which being

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being deducted out of 352, the remainder is 191, the beginning of Government there, after *Cham's* arrival. The same also is probable from their coming to *Babel*, which being after the Flood, Anno 131, and Forty years, according to *Glicas*, spent in Building, we can allow no less than Twenty years, for the slow passing such a Company through such a difficult long way; which Sums being added, make up 191 years, when the first *Dynasty* began; for to begin them sooner, were either to plant *Egypt* as soon as *Babel*, or with *Mercator*, to make them before the Flood; which their number, exceeding the number of those long-liv'd Fathers, will not admit.

§. 3. *The Dynasties of Egypt were not absolute Kings, but Vice-Roys under Kings.* §. The probability of this will appear by the custom of Kings governing by Great Men, as of old, the Kings of *France*, by the Master of the Palace; the *Turk* by a Grand *Vizier*; the *Philistin* Kings which came out of *Egypt*, had a Captain, as *Abimelek* had *Phicol*; the Kings of *Israel*, as *Saul* had *Abner*; *David* had *Joab*. And *Cham's* lewd disposition to follow Pleasure, might breed the Custom, which continued even to the days of *Joseph*, advanced to the place by *Pharaob*; from which Example, *William* Arch Bishop of *Tyre* affirms the same Form of Government continued in *Egypt* in his days, when the Sultans govern'd under the *Calif*, as Lieutenants under a King. How these Dynasties succeeded, and how long they continued, is uncertain.

§. 4. *Cham. and Mizraim or Oris.* §. Of *Cham* the Scripture calls that Country the Land of *Ham*, not for being Peopled by his Sons, for so were other Countries, which yet are never so called, but for that himself planted it. *Osiris* called himself the Eldest Son of *Saturn*, as in *Diodorus*, lib. 1. which *Saturn* of *Egypt*, was Grand-father of *Ninus*; as in his Monument. Of *Cham* came the Temple of *Hammon* near *Egypt*: And in *Ferom's* days the *Egyptians* called their

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their Country *Ham*; so *Ortelius* saith out of *Plutarch*, that *Egypt* was called *Cemina*. That *Cham* reigned 161 years, is not improbable, considering *Sem* his Brother lived 600 years. *Mizraim* or *Osiris*, according to *Diodor*, succeeded, of whom the Land also took its Name, and by the Natives, is yet called *Mezve*, as *Reineccius* sheweth. How long he Reigned, is hard to determine; but that he began at *Abraham's* Birth is probable, when the *Dynastie* of the *Thebai*, began according to *Eusebius*.

§. 5. *Osiris* Reign is guessed at by his Son *Lebabin*, or *Hercules Lybeus* his Warring with *Typhon*, and the *Giants*, his Associates in Revenging his Fathers Death. His *Egyptian* Wars he ended, and began his *Italian*, in the 41 Year of *Baleus* King of *Assyria*, according to *Berosus*, when he left the Kingdom to his Brother *Orus*. To this *Egyptian*, and many other Wars before his *Italian*, *Krentzbemius* alloweth but 6 Years, which draweth *Osiris* Death to the 34th Year of *Belus*, and so makes him Reign 297 Years, and so should end 7 Years after *Israel* came into *Egypt*. This cannot be, for the King under whom *Israel* came, out-lived *Jacob*, and had Reigned from before *Joseph's* standing before *Pharaob*; yea, we may give 13 Years more of *Joseph's* Bondage to him. This King then could not be *Osiris*, who lived not so long as *Jacob*; nor *Typhon*, nor *Hercules*; but *Orus*, Son of *Osiris*, advanced by *Hercules*.

§. 6. *Typhon*, and *Hercules*, their Reigns are not distinctly defined; only *Orus*, is placed 7 Years after *Osiris* by *Krentzbemius*, and whose Reign seemeth to last 115 Years, and from whose Death, to the *Israelites* Departure are 122 Years.

Sesoftris, or *Sesonchosis*, succeeded according to *Scholiast. Apollonius*: He was a great Conquerour in *Asia*, even into *India*, and *Europe*: Whom *Justin* erroneously maketh *Vexoris*, saith *Reineccius*, some Ages after *Ninus*. This *Sesoftris*, some think is *Besak*,
but

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but it is not so, as divers differences in setting out their Wars do manifest. Whereas after *Orus*, *Menas* is Reported by *Herodotus* and *Diodorus*. *Reineccius* noteth that *Osiris* was so called by way of Dignity. *Krentzheimius* probably gathers that *Menas* was *Mercurius*, *Ter-maximus*, Conquerour, Philosopher, and Benefactor to Mankind, giving good Laws, and teaching profitable Arts to his Conquered People. After 33 Years he fell Blind, as did *Pherones* his Son, whom 14 Years after *Orus*, the Second, or *Busiris* succeeded 75 Years before *Israel's* Departure out of *Egypt*.

§. 7. *Busiris*, or *Orus* the Second, whom *Reineccius* judgeth to have been a new Family, (though according to all Mens computation) he began 5 Years after *Moses's* Birth; yet might he be first Author of the *Israelites* Misery, Ruling as *Vice-Roy* under the blind King, whom he might easily draw to that Oppression of Strangers, so to ease the Subjects, and to win their Favour, to promote his Off-spring to the Crown which he attained, and held 30 Years, according to *Eusebius*. After him *Thermutis*, *Pbaraob's* Daughter, which took *Moses* out of the Water, succeeded. *Eusebius* calls her *Acencris*, but placeth *Amenophis* next before *Busiris*. *Herodotus*, and *Diodorus*, call *Sesostris* Son *Pheron*; so it may be she was his Daughter, who Marrying *Busiris*, Reigned after him 12 Years.

§. 8. *Rathoris*, or *Athoris*, succeeded his Sister 9 Years; and after him, *Cbencriis*, who perished in the *Red Sea*; and *Achencris* succeeded 8 Years, and *Cherres* 15, in whose 15 Years, *Epaphus*, Son of *Teligonus*, *Rathoris* Brother Reigneth, in the lower *Egypt*, and Built *Memphis*. *Epaphus* had *Lybia*, which had *Agenor*, *Belus*, and *Busiris*. *Belus* had *Ameus*, or *Daneus*, who Reigned 4 Years after *Cherres*, and then by *Egyptus*, or *Rameffes*, his Brother expelled, who Reiga

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Reigning 68 Years; he had Fifty Sons; *Daneus* had Fifty Daughters: He began the Kingdom of *Argos* in *Greece*.

C H A P. III.

Of Israels Delivery out of Egypt.

§. 1. **O**F *Israels* Captivity, and *Moses* Birth. *S. L. Vives*, on *Augustin*, cites divers Opinions of *Moses* Birth; but to me it is most Probable, that he was Born while *Saphrus*, called *Spherus*, and *Ipherus* Govern'd *Assyria*, *Orthopolis* *Cicyonia*, and *Criafus* the *Argives*, and *Sesostris* 2d. the *Egyptians*. For according to *Augustin*, he led *Israel* out of *Egypt* about the end of *Cecrops*, King of the *Athenians*; which falls about the 9th Year of *Ascatades* of *Assyria*, who Ruled 41. *Sparetus*, his Predecessor, 40. *Mamedus*, before him, 30. And *Saphrus*, 20 before: So that from the 19th of *Saphrus*, to the 9th of *Ascatades*, which was the 46th of *Cecrops*, are 80 Years, which was *Moses* Age when he brought *Israel* out of *Egypt*. There being then 64 Years between *Joseph's* Death and *Moses's* Birth, the *Israelites* Oppression seemeth to begin some 8 or 9 Years before *Joseph* Dyed, Anno *Mundi* 2370. *Moses* 80th Year of Age was 2514.

§. 2. *Of the Cities of Egypt mentioned in Scripture.*
 §. *Zoan*, *Num.* 13: 23: called *Taphnus*, *Jer.* 2: 43: *Eccl.* *Ezek.* 30: The *Septuagint* calls it *Tanis*, &c. This was near *Gosen*, and chief City of the lower *Egypt*. *On*, or *Heliopolis*, in the South of the lower *Egypt*, *Gen.* 41: 45. after *Junius*: Here *Onias* Built a Temple for the Jews under *Ptolomy Philopater*, which stood till *Vespasian's* time. *Noph* the City, *Esa.* 19: 13. *Hos.* 9: 6. is called *Moph*, or *Memphis*; by the *Septuagint*, *Pelusum*, which the *Sep-*

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C H A P. VI.

Of the Bordering Nations: Of other Renowned Men; and of Joshua's Acts.

§. 1. **H**OW the Bordering Nations were prepared to be Enemies to Israel. §. Though the *Ismaelites, Moabites, Ammonites, and Edomites*, descended from *Abraham* and *Isaac*, as did the *Israelites*, and were not molested by them, and therefore they should not have hinder'd their Conquest of *Canaan*; yet God's all-disposing Providence, had order'd to the contrary, by ordinary means. For first, these Nations having settled there from the beginning, and matched with *Canaanites*, and fallen to their Idolatry; and having had neighbourly Commerce with them, it could not be, but they should affect them, being also the ancient Inhabitants. Secondly, the *Israelites* by long abode in *Egypt*, were become strangers to them, and the less affected for differences in Religion, and feared, for being a Potent, United People; whereas the *Canaanites* were divided, and therefore not feared of them so much. Thirdly, both *Ismaelites* and *Edomites* being Carnal People, might resent the Actions of *Israel* for their old Quarrels between their first Parents; yet none of these directly opposed them in defence of the *Canaanites*. Only the *Amalekites* (which are commonly taken to be a Tribe of *Edom*) offered them violence, which was never forgiven.

§. 2. *Of the Kings of the Canaanites and Moabites.* §. Speaking of the *Canaanites*, we understand the seven Nations descended from *Cham* by *Canaan*; whose proper Habitation was bounded by *Jordan* on the East, the *Mediterranean Sea* on the West. Of these, the first we read of, is *Hamor* the *Hittitish* Lord in *Jacob's*

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Jacob's days, of the *Hittites*. *Arad* is the Second, who is named King of the *Canaanites*, in the South of *Canaan*, bordering on *Edom* and the Red Sea. *Sibon* King of *Heshon*, and *Og* King of *Bashan* were next; who had driven out the *Moabites*, and *Ammonites* out of all the Valley East of *Jordan*. *Adonizedek* is the Fifth, with whom *Joshua* nameth Four other Kings, all *Amorites*. *Jabin* King of *Hazor*, or which afore-time was head of those Kingdoms, and *Jobab* King of *Madon*; then *Adonibezek*, that Tyrant of *Bezek*; and *Jabin* the Second, King of *Hazor*, *Judg.* 4. overthrown by *Baras*.

The *Midianites* descended from *Abraham*, by *Midian* the Son of *Ketura*: Some of them dwelt by the Red Sea, where *Ragwell*, or *Revell*, called also *Jethro* and *Kenis*, was King and Priest; others of them were mixed with the *Moabites*, and dwelt in *Nabotha*, on the South-East of the Dead Sea, whose Five Princes are named. There are four others named, slain by the *Ephraimites* and *Gideon*: *Oreb* and *Zeb*, *Zeba* and *Salmunna*.

§. 3. *Of the Amalekites and Ismaelites.* Of *Amalek's* Original. §. Of them and of the *Israelites* few Kings are named, and though the *Ismaelites* were more in number, yet in *Moses's* days, *Amalek* was more renowned than the rest of the *Ismaelites*, as after in the days of *Saul*, when they were increased so far, that he pursued them from *Sur* to *Havila*. It seemeth the *Israelites* had left the barren Defarts of *Arabia Petraea*, called *Sur*, *Paran*, and *Sin*, to the Posterity of *Ketura*, which joined with them, and planted themselves in the better parts thereof: *Nabaioth* the Eldest of the Twelve Princes, enjoy'd that fruitful part of *Arabia Petraea*, which borders on *Judaea* on the East; they also peopled a Province of *Arabia Felix*. *Kedar* the Second, gave name to the East part of *Basan*, or *Batanea*, called *Kedarens*, or *Cedrens*. *Abbiel* the Third, gave

gave Name to *Adubenes*, near the Mountains, and divideth *Arabia Felix* from the Defart. The *Raabens* were of *Moshma*; which joyns to the *Orchen* near the *Arabian Gulf*; by *Zagmais Duma*, of whom came the *Dumceans* between the two former, where was the City *Dumeth*. *Massa* bred the *Massams*. *Hadar*, or *Chadar* the *Athrites* in *Arabia Felix* by the *Napatbeans*. *Thema* begat the *Theminians* among the Mountains, where is the City *Thema*. *Fetur*, Father of *Itureans*, or *Chamathens*, whose King was *Tobu*, in *David's* days. *Naphish* bred the *Nubceans* in *Syria Zoba*, under King *Adadexer* in *David's* Days. *Cadma*, of whom came the *Cadmonæans*, or *Afita*, Worshipping the Fire, as did the *Babylonians*. The *Amalekites* opposed *Israel* from their coming out of *Egypt*, joyning with all their Enemies, as with the *Canaanites*, *Moabites*, *Midianites*, and *Edumæans*.

§. 4. *Prometheus*, *Atlas*, and *Pelasgus*, flourished in *Moses* Days. §. *Pelasgus* was now chosen King of *Arcadia*, for teaching the Inhabitants to Erect Cottages, and to make Food and Bread of Acorns, who before lived on Roots and Herbs. So long was it before Agriculture and Civility came into *Europe*, out of *Egypt*, and the *East*. *Prometheus*, also flourished in this Age of the World: Of whom it was Reported, he formed Men out of Clay, for his framing Men unto Wisdom. His stealing Fire from *Jupiter*, was his skill in the Stars, which with great Study, he got on *Caucasus*, which occasion'd the Fable of his being bound there, &c. *Africanus* makes him within 44 Years of *Ogyges*; *Porphyrus* puts him with *Inachus*. *Atlas*, his Brother now flourished, both Sons of *Japetus*, who according to *Aesculap* had two others, *Oceanus*, and *Hesperus*, Famous in the *West*. There were others of the same Name, but *Mount Atlas*, South of *Marocco*, came from him; and both these, of *Cepheus*, and his Wife. *Cicero* saith, their Divine Knowledge occasioned those Fables.

bles. *Atlas* skill in Astronomy, produced the *Pleiades*, and *Hyades*, from his Daughters. Some *Augustine* ascribe the finding out the Course of the Moon to him, but others to *Archas*, of whom *Arcadia* took Name, who boast they are more Ancient than the Moon, that is, before her Motion and Influence was observed. But *Isacius Tzetzes*, a curious *Natalis* searcher of Antiquity, ascribes it to *Atlas* of *Comes*. *Lybia*, of Incomparable Gifts and Strength, of whom *Thalis Mirtius* had his first Rudiments.

Ducalion, King of *Theffaly*, was the Son of *Prometheus*, says *Herodotus Apollonius*, *Hesiod*, and *Strabo*. In his time fell that great Inundation of *Theffaly*, in which, so few escaped the Vengeance which their exceeding Wickedness had drawn upon them: Only *Ducalion* and *Pyrrha* excelling in Virtue, escaped upon his Fathers fore-warning. *Phaetons* Conflagration happened in *Ethiopia*, and in *Istria*, and the Mountain *Vesuvius*.

§. 6. *Mercurius Ter-Maximus*, called *Hermes* of the *Greeks*, now flourished, excelling all the Heathens in Wisdom. *Plato* ascribes all invention of Letters to him, whom *Philo Biblius* calls *Tauntus*, *Egyptians* *Tooyth*, *Alexandrians* *Thot*. As for the Conjecture, that a *Grecian Mercury* carried Letters into *Egypt*, is improbable, seeing all profane Antiquity acknowledge that *Greece* had Learning out of *Egypt*, and *Phoenicia*: And that *Cadmus* brought Letters out of *Egypt* into *Greece*, which was while *Minos* was King of *Crete*. *Lyncius*, the King of the *Argives*, who succeeded *Danaus*, who had Reigned 50 Years, and *Stenelus*, 10 Years before him, and *Crotopus* before him, in whose 10 Years *Moses* Dyed: So much difference of time is between *Hermes* and *Cadmus*, his coming into *Boetia*. Neither did the Two *Mercuries* of *Egypt*, mentioned by *Augustine*, come out of *Greece*; but *Epolemus*, and *Artapanes*, ascribe that invention to *Moses*, who taught it the *Hebrews*, of whom

whom the Phœnicians had it, and Cadmus from them. *Ficinus* is deceived, thinking that *Mercury*, upon whose Book he Commenteth, was Four Descents after *Moses*: So *Ludovicus Vives* thinks the Author of those Books, was Grand-child to *Mercury Ter-Maximus*. His long life of 300 Years, might give occasion to some, to find him at one time, to others at another; and they which Collected the grounds of *Egyptian* Philosophy, make him more Ancient than *Moses*, being Author of the *Egyptian* Wisdom, wherein *Moses* was Learned. True it is, that *Hermes* Divinity is contrary to *Moses*, in many things; especially, in approving Linages: But the advised, rather may perceive those Books have been corrupted by the *Egyptian* Priests; and were they in all things like themselves, it were not unsafe with *Expellimus* to say, *Hermes* was *Moses*; And that the *Egyptian* Theology was devised by the more Ancient *Hermes*, which others judge to be *Joseph*. But these are over-curious Opinions: Whoever he was, God knoweth; and *Lactantius* testifieth this of him. He Writ many Books of Divine things, touching the Majesty of the most High, and one God, calling him by the Name of one God, and Father, as we do, &c. And his acknowledgments of God, are so contrary to *Egyptian* and *Grecian* Fictions, that what is found in his Book inclining thereto, was by corruption inserted: For thus he speaketh, *God is the Lord and Father of all things; the Fountain, Life, Power, Light, Mind and Spirit, and all things are in, and under him. For his Word which out of himself proceedeth, being most Perfect, Generative, and Operative, made Nature Fruitful and producing.* And saith *Suidas*; he was called *Ter-Maximus*, for affirming there was one God in Trinity. He fore-saw, saith *Ficinus*, the Ruin of the Old (or superstitious) Religion, the Birth of the New Faith, the coming of Christ, future Judgment, Resurrection, Glory of the Blessed, and the Punishment

ment of sinners. Lastly, *Calcidius* the Platonist, and *Suidas* cited by *Volaterius*, Report this his Speech, *Hitherto, O my Son, being driven out of my Country, I have lived a Stranger and Banished Man; but now I am repairing homeward again in safety: And when after a while being loosed from the Bonds of the Body, I shall depart from you, see you do not bewail me as Dead: For I do return to that best and Blessed City, whereto all her Citizens by the Condition of Death are come. For there is the only God, the most High and Chief Prince, who replenishing his Citizens with wonderful Sweetness, in regard whereof this, which many call Life, is rather to be called Death. I therefore adjure thee, O Heaven! Thou Wise work of the great God, and thee, O Voice of the Father, which he first uttered when he framed the whole World; I adjure by his only begotten Word and Spirit, comprehending all things, have Mercy upon me.*

§. 7. *Æsculāpius* also flourished in this Age, and became the God of *Physitians*; he was Brother of *Hermes*, as *Vives* on *Augustin* Judged. *Jannes*, and *Jambres*, those notorious Sorcerers that opposed *Moses*, now lived and made such a Figure, as if *Moses* and they had used the same Art, as the beholders of common Capacity judged. Though *Moses* charge them not with familiarity with the Devil, and the *Greeks* call them *Evilians*, Workers by Drugs; yet did they excel in the impious Art, as in dazzling Eyes, whom we call Prestigiatours in natural Magicks, which is a knowledge to use the Creatures qualities beyond common Judgment, which discern not the best Virtues, that God hath indued them with: This the *Cabalists* call the Wisdom of Nature, used by *Jacob* in the Pied Lambs, as *Moses* did; that which they call the Wisdom of Divinity in his Miracles. Herby God made him excell all that ever were; when he shewed himself so often to him, and employed him in such Services. *Moses*, is remembered by Profane Authors, *Clearchus*, *Adagastenes*, and

and Numenius. The Patriarchs long lives are remembered by *Esius*, *Hycronimus*, *Egyptius*, *Hecastus*, *Elanicus*, *Acusilaus*, *Ephorus* and *Alexander*, the Historian. The deluge by *Berosus*, *Nicen*, *Damascenus*. The Confusion at *Babel*, by *Abidemus*, *Esius*, *Sybil*. *Abraham* was Honoured by *Berosus*; written of by *Hecolæus*; and his Journey into *Canaan* by *Damascen*: *Eupolemon* writ of him, beginning from *Babel's* Building, to his calling out of *Canaan*, or *Ur* in *Chaldea*. *Eusebius* collects many which confirm the Books of *Moses*. Lastly, Worthy is the Testimony of *Strabo*, saying, *Moses* taught the Egyptians were mistaken in Attributing to God, the Image of Beasts; and the Africans, and Greeks, Erred greatly, giving their Gods the shape of Men; whereas, that only is God indeed which contains both us, Earth, Sea, the Heaven, the World, and the Nature of all things; whose Image doubtless, no Man will dare to Form to the likeness of any thing. Their rejecting all Images, that worthy Temple and Place of Prayer was to be Erected to him for his Worship without Images.

§. 8. Of *Josua*, and so to *Othoniel*, and his Contemporary. §. *Josua* entred upon the Government in the First Month, *Nisan*, or *March*, the 14th Year of their Egression; in the Reign of *Aminias*, the Eighteenth King of *Assyria*. *Corax*, the Sixteenth. *Siciona*, *Danus* of *Argives*, and *Eriethonius* of *Athens*, saith *Augustin*, de civ. *Josua* appointeth *Reuben*, *Gad*, and the half Tribe of *Manasses* unto the Vanguard, to lead the Host till the Land was Conquered, as *Juda* had in the Wilderness: So upon the Tenth Day he led them over *Jordan*, which gave way to them, and Incamped in *Gilgal*, and Circumcised them; and on the Fourteenth, they Celebrated the Passover the Third time, when the *Manna* ceased. The Wars and Victories of *Josua*, the Miraculous assistance of God, and the Division of the Land are particularly at large set down in God's Book. In the whole Story

Story I observed in those Petty Kings, First, want of Wisdom (as it is with Governours forsaken of God) to Unite themselves against a strong and common Enemy, before he had broken divers of them. Secondly, *Josua*, though sure of Divine assistance, yet used the uttermost skill of a Wise Leader; As, sometime by Ambuscades, Stratagems, and shew of flying; So by Surprize, and Night-Marches, and by pursuing his Victory. Thirdly, In the Passage between *Josua* and the *Gibeonites*, the Doctrine of keeping Faith, is excellently taught, taking away all perfidious cunning of Equivocating, or crafty distinctions. It is not possible to have a Case affording better Pretence to go off; they were *Hivites*, of whose Destruction God had given Express Commandment; they Counterfeited in Word and Deed deliberately, to deceive, and lye in the very Point, touching the Persons to be Covenanted with; they were detestable Idolaters; and as long as they lived, were the Memory of *Israels* Errour, and *Josua's* oversight to be so overtaken, and to be a scandal to *Israel*. *Josua* might say, he Covenanted not with the *Gibeonites*, but with Strangers, and had no Commission, but a former Express Law to the contrary; yea, and the People Mutined about it, &c. All notwithstanding, *Josua* durst use no Evasion to start from the Oath of the Lord, wherein he was bound, not to Man so much as to God. It were a great sin to call God to Witness a Lye, and so make him a Deceiver; but we call him to be our Surety: Yea, we call him to Judge, and so make him false in Witnessing, in undertaking our Faith, and corrupt in Judgment, the least of which Offences were heinous to a King; how odious then is it to God, to make him break Promises, to Deceive, to pervert Judgment? Four Hundred Years after, *Saul's* breaking this Oath of his Fore-Fathers, brought evil on all *Israel*, which manifested that God had not forgotten, that his Name had secured

secured that Poor People, and he did them Justice on *Saul's* House. And certainly if Equivocating may delude another, the strength of the Objection is broken, and Truth in all Tryals is driven away, and honest Men are Intrahled to Villanies: No League between Kings, nor Truce between Armies, but the Sword must still be held unheathed. Yet can it not do oftentimes, what the Powerful Name of God in an Oath can do, in making of Peace, and procuring Passage; for Men held no security like an Oath, no Witness, Surety, or Judge like God; neither durst Men which feared him, call him forth to their occasions, but with Religious Truth. *Almarick*, the Fifth King of the Christians in *Palestine*, breaks Faith with *Elbadech*, *Caliph* of *Egypt*, who thereupon called the *Turk* to aid; who after he had made War, beat the Christians out of *Palestine*; neither could the Wooden Cross, brought into the Field, as the last Refuge, save them, having for-sworn by him which was Crucified on it. So when *Eugemenes* Commanded the King of *Hungary*, after a great Victory, to break the Oath with *Amurath*, he lost himself, and Thirty Thousand Christians. Lastly, Observe how it pleased God, that the unconquered Cities became Thorns in their Eyes, &c. See *Josh. i. & 2. & 11. & 13.* *Joshua* Governed 18 Years; others hold more, or less; but the Necessity of 480 Years, from their Delivering, to *Solomon's* Temple, admits no more, nor any space between him and *Othoniel*. *Eristhoni* King of *Athens*, *Lynceus* of *Argive*, *Phoenix*, and *Cadmus* flourished now.

C H A P.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Phœnician Kingdom, and of the Invention of Letters.

S. 1. **I** Have gathered a Brief of those Kings, of whom Time hath left any Record to Posterity: The Limits of this Kingdom of *Phœnicia* in the South, are uncertain: *Strabo* extends it to *Pelusium* the first Port of *Egypt*: *Corvinus*, and *Budeus*, to *Gaza*: *Pliny* takes but *Joppa*. *Ptolomy*, who seldom failed in his Art, stayeth at *Chorseus*, which seemeth to be the River at *Megiddo*: He also begins it in the North at *Elutberius*, which falls into the Sea at *Aradus*, North of *Orthosia*. Thus it comprehends these Maritime Cities, *Aradus*, *Orthosia*, *Tripolis*, *Botris*, *Biblus*, *Beritus*, *Sidon*, *Tyrus*, *Acon*, *Dora*, and *Cæsarea* of *Palestine*; so that it Commanded the Trade of the *Mediterranean* for all the East. *Zidon* was the Regal Seat, and so continued till *Joshua*; and all the People were called *Zidonians*, as *Procopius* confirmeth in his *Vandal Wars*. That *Zidon*, the First Son of *Canaan* was the Founder, we doubt not, and yet it was in his Posterities command in *Moses* Days: As for *Agenor*, whether he was an *Egyptian* of *Thebes*, or a Native of this Country bred up there, it may be that in *Joshua's* days, he and his Four Sons, *Cadmus*, *Phœnix*, *Cyrus*, and *Cilix*, might come out of *Egypt*, with such Force as the *Egyptians* could spare, to the succour of the Coast, and so to Fortifie the Sea Towns, having the benefit of such Ships as were then in use. And when *Cadmus* his Eldest, pursuing *Taurus* King of *Crete*, who had stoln away his Sister *Europe* in the Surprize of *Tyre*, was drawn into *Greece*, he seated himself there. *Agenor* committing this Country to his Two Sons, called it by his

H 2

Name,

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Name; when also North Tyrus was Built, and Zidon Fortified, whereof it was that *Agenor* was reputed the Founder, from whose time *Phœnicia* became more Famous. *Belus*, whether Grandfather, or Father to *Agenor*, as some judge, it is no matter; but it seemeth he was Ancienter to the *Phœnicians*, who Honour'd that Name; great was the strength of these *Phœnician* Cities, which held out against the *Jews*, but put *Nebuchadonosor*, and *Alexander*, to great difficulties.

Touching the mention of Letters, the *Ethiopi*ans claim it; and that *Atlas*, *Orion*, *Orpheus*, *Linus*, *Hercules*, *Prometheus*, *Cadmus*, had the first light from them, and that *Pythagoras* was instructed by the *Lybians*. The *Phœnicians* boast of it, and indeed they were very Ancient, and had Famous Records used by *Josephus*. Lastly, Some ascribe it to *Moses*, without all probability, seeing Learning then flourished in *Egypt*, and *Assyria*; but true it is, the Excellent Spirits of the First Age found it, either *Seth*, *Enoch*, &c. And God every where present, hath given this Invention to Nations, which never had Commerce with others: As in *Mexico*, were found Books like *Egyptian* Hieroglyphicks: The *Americans* have an Heraldry.

§. 2. Of the Phœnician Kings, especially of Tyrus. *S. Agenor* living with *Joshua*, *Phoenix* succeeded, after whom, till the Siege of *Troy*, when *Phasis* Governed, we find not who succeeded. In *Jeremy's* time, we find *Zidon* and *Tyre* had petty Kings; and in *Xerxes* time, *Tetramestus* Ruled that part of *Phœnicia* at the *Persians* Command, and afterwards subdued by *Nebuchadonosor*. *Alexander* also, cast out *Strabo* King of *Zidon*, and put in *Balonimus*, a Poor Gardner; of the decayed Royal Blood, preferred by another Citizen, to whom *Hephestion* offered it by *Alexander's* gift; more we find not of *Zidon*.

Tyrus, sometime a Daughter of *Zidon*, outlived her Mother, and had her own Kings, of which

Twenty

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Twenty in Descent are found in *Josephus*, and *Theophilus Antiachius*, though they differ in the time of their Reigns, and other particulars. *Abibalus* the First, whom *Sidon* succeeded, and paid Tribute to *David* and *Solomon*. Others, Named by *Josephus*, and *Theophilus*, Fellow to *Abibalus*, called in Scripture *Ebbaal*, Father to *Jezebel*, who is there called King of the *Zidonians*, and by *Josephus* King also of the *Tyrans*. The Third from him, they Name *Pigmalion*, whose Sister *Elisa* Married *Sycheus*, whom *Pigmalion* slew for his Wealth, but was prevented by *Elisa*, who Conveyed it to a Ship, and fled into *Africa*, where she Built *Carthage* 143 Years, 8 after *Solomon's* Temple, and as long before *Rome*, and 289 after *Troy's* Destruction. *Eluleus* succeeded, who overthrew *Salmanassers* Fleet in the Port of *Tyrus*. *Ethobales* succeeded, in whose time *Nebuchadonosor*, after 13 Years Siege, won *Tyrus*. *Baal* succeeded *Ethobales*, and after *Baal* 'twas govern'd by *Judges* successively.

§. 3. *Bozrus* believes that the *Tyrans* proceeded from the *Edumæans*, &c. But is confuted by Scripture, by which it appears, that *Eliphaz*, which came from *Theman* to *Job*, was no *Edomite*, nor was that *Theman* in *Edumæa*, but in *Arabia*, East from *Job*, whereas *Edom* was South. *Ismael* had a Son called *Theman*, who by all likelihood gave Name to *Theman* in the East. From whom *Eliphaz*, *Job's* Friend descended. *Sube* also a Son of *Kezbura*, and *Midian* his Brother, of whom came *Bildad*, the *Shuite*; and the *Midianites*, at their first settling were sent by *Abraham* into the East, which from *Canaan*, was *Arabia* the Desert, not *Seer* which was South. So in the History of the *Judges*, the *Midianites* and *Amalekites* are said to be of the East: Yet were there of them Dwelling in the South; they were grown so many, that the East could not hold them.

§. 4. Kings of the Ten Tribes from *Jeroboam* to *Achab*. *S. Jeroboam* flying from *Salomon* into *Egypt*, to

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Shifhak

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was it the destruction of his own House. *Ageus* Son of *Pandion* now reigned in *Athens*: *Euristheus* in *Micene*, whom *Atrius* succeeded, who killed *Thyestes* his Brother's Children, and feasted their Father therewith; which Cruelty was revenged on him, and *Agamemnon* his Son; and all his Linage, by a natural Son of *Thyestes*. *Minos* was now King of *Crete*; whose Wife *Pasiphae* inamoured of *Taurus* her Husband's Secretary, *Dedalus* being her Pander, had a Child by him, and another at the same Birth by *Minos*, of which grew the Tale of the *Minotaurs*. *Dedalus* upon discovery, fled with *Icarus* in two Boats with Sails, unto *Cocalus* King of *Sicily*: In the flight, *Icarus* was drowned, and *Minos* was slain in pursuing *Dedalus*, whom *Cocalus* defended. *Sphinx* a Woman Robber by Sea and Land, upon the Borders of *Corinth*, was overcome by *Oedipus*, Commander of the *Corinthian* Forces; her Swiftness and Cruelty bred the Tale of her Wings, and Body of a Lion. *Asteus* the strong and cunning Wrestler near *Hesperides* in *Mauritania*, lived about this time.

§. 6. The *Argonauts* Expedition fell out about *Gideon's* Eleventh Year. Many Fabulous Discourses have been hereof written; and mystical Expositions made; but *Dercilus's* Opinion is most probable. That *Jason* with the Harvest-men of *Greece*, went by Ship to rob *Colchos*, enriched by certain steep falling Torrents, not far from *Caucasus*, which wash down many Grains of Gold, which the Inhabitants get by setting many Fleeces of Wool in those Water-falls. The many Rocks, Straights, Sands, and other difficulties in the Passage between *Greece* and *Pontus*, are Poetically converted into fierce Bulls, Armed Men rising out of the Ground, *Syrens*, a Dragon cast asleep, &c. by *Orpheus*, one of them.

§. 7. *Abimelech*, *Gideon's* natural Son, Ambitiously Fought, and got what his Father had refused as unlawful, without special direction, a Ruler over
God's

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God's peculiar People; and for his Establishment in his Usurped Power, he slew Seventy Brethren upon one Stone; *Jotham* the youngest, only escaped this unheard of Inhumanity. Such is Human Ambition; a Monster which neither feareth God, nor respecteth Nature, and forgetteth the All-powerful Hand, whose Revenge is without date. All other Passions and Affections which torment the Souls of Men, are by Contraries oft-times qualified; but this darling of *Sathan*, and first-born Sin that ever the World knew; more Antient than Human Nature, looketh only toward the end, which it self sets down; forgetting nothing how Inhuman soever, that may conduce thereto, and remembers nothing that Pity or Religion can offer to the contrary. As for the deplorable effects that such attempts have had, it ascribes to the Errors or weakness of the Undertakers, and rather praiseth the Adventure, than fears the like Success. The *Sechemits* in a vain Glory to have a King of their own, readily condescended to his Ambitious motion, imbrue themselves with him, in the Blood of Innocents, and fit themselves to partake with him in the Vengeance fore-told by *Jotham*.

The *Tapiræ* and *Centaurus* made War about this time against the *Thebanes*; these were the first in those parts which learned to ride on Horses; so that coming from the Mountains of *Pindus* on Horseback, they were thought compounded Creatures.

Tbola, of *Issachar*, govern'd after *Abimelek* 23 Years, and *Jair* 22 years after him. *Priamus*, after that sacking of *Ilium* by *Hercules*, being Ransomed, began to Reign, having rebuilt *Troy*, and enlarged the Dominion almost over all the lesser *Asia*. Of Fifty Sons, he had Seventeen by *Cuba*, Daughter of *Giffus* King of *Thrace*: *Paris*, one of them, attempting to recover his Aunt *Hesione*, carried in- See cap. 1. to *Greece* by *Hercules*, took *Helena* the Wife of *Me- 4. Sect. 2. nelaus*, &c.

Theseus

Theseus, the Tenth King of *Athens*, in his Father *Aegeus*'s Reign he put himself among the Seven young Men, which the *Athenians* sent for Tribute yearly to *Minos* King of *Crete*, who gaining *Ariadne* the King's Daughter's Affection, received of her a Bottom of Thread, by which to conduct himself out of the *Labyrinth* after he had slain the *Minotaur*, that is, the Son of *Taurus*, begotten of *Pasiphae*, to whom those Youths were committed, &c. He took *Hippolita* the *Amazon* Queen, Prisoner, and by her had a Son *Hippolitus*, whom he after sought to kill upon his Step-mother *Phædra*'s false Accusation, whose incestuous Caresses he had rejected: In his Escape, he had received many dangerous Wounds, of which being Cured, the Tale of *Esculapius* grew, &c. After much good done to the ungrateful multitude, they banish'd him. They say he stole *Helen* from *Aphidna*, in the First Year of *Jair*, according to *Eusebius*, which is not probable, seeing she should prove Fifty Years old at the fall of *Troy*.

Under the two former Judges in *Assyria*, reigned *Mitreus* and *Tautanes* after, and in *Egypt*, *Amenophis* Son of *Ramses*, and *Anemenes* after him. In *Sycyonia* reigned *Thyastus* the Twenty second King, Eight years; *Adrastus* succeeded Four years; then *Polyphides* the Thirteenth. *Mueschea* succeeded *Theseus* King of *Athens*.

§. 8. The *Theban* War, the most antient that ever the *Grecian* Writers handled, hapned in this Age, wherein *Greece* continued but salvage, holding and getting all by strong hand, Robbing by Sea and Land, little using Merchandise, and not acquainted with Money; and having few walled, and but small Towns. As some latter idle Chroniclers wanting good Matter, fill their Books with Reports of Feasts, dry Summers, &c. So they which write of *Greece* then, tell us of great Floods; Metamorphoses of Men-killing Monsters; Adulteries of their

Gods,

Gods begetting Mighty Men, &c. This *Theban* War, (the first *Grecian* Story of Note,) arose upon the disagreement between *Eteocles*, and *Polynices*, Sons of *Oedipus*, Son of *Laius* King of *Thebes*. These Brethren having Covenanted to Rule by Course; *Eteocles* beginning, was unwilling to lay down a Scepter once taken into hand, which forced *Polynices* to fly to *Adrastus* King of the *Argives*, who gave him a Wife, and raised Forces to re-establish him in *Thebes*. *Eteocles* withstands the Force, and both Armies, after great loss, desire the Brethren to end the Quarrel by a single Combat, in which both lost the day, with their Lives; and yet another Battel was fought, in which the *Argives* were discomfited and fled, and of the Commanders, only *Adrastus* came to *Athens*. At his request, the *Argives* sent Forces under *Theseus*, against *Creon*, Governour of *Thebes*, for denying Burial to the slain *Argives*, who took the City and buried the slain. But this contented not the Sons of the Noble *Argives*, who Ten years after, levied new Forces, and forc'd *Laodamas*, Son of *Eteocles*, to fly, and some says he was slain; the Town was destroyed, but repaired by *Thirsander*, Son of *Polynices*, who reigned after, and led the *Thebans* to the War of *Troy* shortly after.

§. 9. *Jephtha* judged *Israel* Six years, and relieved them from the Oppression of the *Ammonites*, which lay heavy upon the Tribes on the East of *Jordan*, along *Gilead*. He defended the *Israelites* Right against the *Ammonites*'s Claim, both by Reason and the force of Arms; and droye them, not only out of all those Plains, but also over the Mountains of *Abania*, to *Minneth*, and *Abel* of the Vine-yard. As for his Vow, the Opinion that he did not Sacrifice his Daughter, is more probable. The *Ephraimites* quarrell'd with *Jephtha*, who slew in that Encounter 42000, which so weakened the Land, that way was thereby made to their future Calamities, and most grievous

slavery

slavery under the *Philistines*, that ever they indured. *Is-
zan* succeeded, and judg'd Seven years. *Elon* after
him, Ten. The Seventy, and *Eusebius* hath him
not.

C H A P. X.

Of the War of Troy.

§. 1. **H** *Abdon* Succeeded and Judg'd *Israel* 8
Years. The *Philistines* 40 Years Ty-
ranny cannot be from the 9th of *Jair*, to the end of
Abdon, as some would have it; for then *Ephraim's*
strength had been so diminish'd, as not to have quar-
rel'd with *Jephtah*; or being able to bring 24000 Men
into the Field, they would not have neglected a
common Oppressor, to fight against a Brother;
those 40 Years must therefore be supplied else-
where, as from the death of *Abdon*, till after *Samp-
son's* *Troy's* Destruction seemeth to fall upon the 3d
Year of *Abdon*, after 10 Years Siege, began about
the 3d of *Elon*. The Original and Continuance of
the Ancient Kings are uncertain; but it is common-
ly held that *Teucer* and *Dardanus* were the first Foun-
ders of that Kingdom; of which, *Teucer* the first,
according to *Virgil*, Reigned before *Dardanus* built
Troy, and came out of *Crete*; though *Reineccius*
following *Diodorus*, think him a *Phrygian*, and Son
of *Scamander*. *Dardanus*, Son of *Electra*, Daughter
of *Atlas*, and Wife of *Jupiter*, had for his second
Wife *Boetia*, Daughter or Niece of *Teucer*. As for
this *Atlas*, I take him rather for an *Italian*, than a
African, and *Jupiter* to be more ancient than he,
whose Children liv'd about the *Trojan* War. Touch-
ing

ing the Destruction of *Troy*, *Diodorus* maketh it to
be 780 Years before the 94th Olympiad, which is
408 before the first; *Dionysius Halicarnassus* agrees
hereto, placing *Rome's* Foundation in the first of
the seventh Olympiad, which is 432 after the fall
of *Troy*. *Solinus* also makes the Institution of the
Olympiads by *Iphitus*, 480 years later than *Troy's*
Destruction; the Destruction then being 408 Years
before the Olympiads. *Eusebius* leadeth us from
Dardanus, through 4 Kings Reigns, by the space of
225 Years. For *Laomedon's* time he takes it upon
trust, from *Annius*, out of *Menetbo*.

§. 2. *Helen's* Rape by *Paris* Son of *Priamus*, all
agree to be the Cause of the *Greeks* taking Arms;
but what mov'd him to that Undertaking is doubted.
Herodotus's far-fetched Cause hath no probability;
as have they which say he enterpris'd this Rape to
procure the Re-delivery of *Hesione*, King *Priamus's*
Sister, taken away by *Hercules*, and given to *Tela-
mon*; yet I do not think this was the ground of *Pa-
ris's* attempt, but rather his Lust, which was an
usual incitement in those days, as *Thucydides* sheweth;
whereupon none durst dwell near the Sea-Coast.
Tyndarus also, the Father of *Helen*, remembering
that *Theseus* had Ravish'd her, caus'd all her Wooers,
which were most of the principal *Greeks*, to swear,
that when she had chosen an Husband, they should
joyn in seeking her recovery, if she were taken a-
way; which Oath taken, she chose *Menelaus*. Thus
the *Grecian* Princes, partly upon the Oath; and up-
on the Reputation of *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*;
were drawn into this business of the *Trojan* War.
The Fleet was 1200 Sail of small Ships, meet for
Robbing; the greatest carrying but 120 Men; so
that the Army might be 100000. which argueth the
Trojan Power able to hold out against such Forces so
many Years. But their aids out of *Phrygia*, *Lycia*,
Misia, *Amazonia*, *Thrace*, yea *Assyria*, were great.

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§. 3. The Greeks being prepared, sent Menelaus and Ulysses Embassadors to Troy, to demand Helen; and as Herodotus, from report of an Egyptian Priest makes it probable, were answer'd, that Paris in return being driven by storm into Egypt, Helen was taken from him; which Report, Herodotus seeketh by Reason to confirm. But whatsoever the Answer was, the Greeks incens'd, set forward to Troy, notwithstanding Calchas the Soothsayer objected great difficulties, &c. Their Names under the Command of Agamemnon, were Menelaus, Achilles, Patroclus, &c.

§. 4. After their Landing, in the first encounter, Patroclus was slain by Hector, and others; but want of Victuals soon distressed the Greeks, who were forced to employ a great part of their Men to and fro in seeking relief for the Camp, by Sea and Land. And Herodotus Report is credible, that after the first Year, 'till the tenth, the Greeks lay little before Troy, but rowed up and down by Sea and Land for Booties and Victuals, wasting the Country round about. But being all returned to the Camp, the tenth Year a Pestilence fell among them, and a Dissension about dividing their Captive Virgins, which made Achilles refuse to Fight, because Agamemnon had taken away his Concubine. But after his friend Patroclus, to whom he had lent his Armour, was slain by Hector, and pillag'd of his Armour, as the manner was, Achilles desirous of Revenge, was content to be reconcil'd, upon Agamemnon's seeking to give satisfaction by Gifts and Restitution of his Concubine Briseis. After this, in the next Battle, Achilles slew Hector (though Homer's Narration of his flying about the City thrice be unprobable) and drew him at his Chariot about the Field, and then sold his Body to Priamus at a great rate. Not long after, Paris reveng'd that Cruelty, and slew Achilles, though Authors differ in the manner.

§. 5

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§. 5. Troy at length was taken, either by the Treachery of Aeneas and Antenor opening the Scaean Gate, whereon was an Image of an Horse, or that the Greeks by an Artificial Engine, like to an Horse, batter'd the Walls as Romans did with a Ram, or scal'd the Walls at that Gate suddenly, while the Trojans slept securely, upon the departure of the Greek's Fleet to Tenedos the day before, &c. The Wooden-Horse fill'd with Armed Captains is unprobable. The numbers slain on both sides, 600000 Trojans, and 800000 Greeks is Fabulous; so is the report of many Nations in those parts, striving for a descent from the remainders of Trojan Princes; though it be probable the Albans, and from them the Romans came from Aeneas, and first Padanus from Antenor.

§. 6. The Greeks after their Victories, tasted no less Miseries than the Trojans, by division of Princes, separating in return; Invasion of Borderers, and Usurpation of Domesticks in their absence; and Tempests at Sea; so that few returned home; and of them, few joyned their own. The rest driven on strange Coasts, gladly planted where they could, some in Africk, some in Italy, Apulia, Cyprus, &c.

C H A P. XI.

Of Sampson, Eli, and Samuel.

§. 1. **O**F Sampson, read Judges 13, 14, 15, and 16. In whose Story observe, 1. His Mother is forbidden all strong Drink, and unclean Meat, as that which weaketh the Child conceived.
2. The Angel refused Divine Worship, which proveth the Diviners Angels which accept Sacrifices, are Devils.
3. Whom no Force could overthrow,

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Volup-

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n King of *Gath*, and another in *Solomon's* days, *Stimus Sylvius*, King of *Alba*. *Cedrus* the last King of *Athens*, after whom they changed the Government into a Principality for Life, without Regal title. This change was made in honour of *Codrus*, voluntarily slain for their sakes in a War with the *Athenians*, to disappoint the Oracle. *Eupalus* the Third King of *Assyria*, late 38 Years; *Ixion* the second King of the *Heraclics* in *Corinth*, Son of *Euryenes*. *Agis* the second King of the *Heraclics* in *Acedemon*, he restored the *Laconians*, and made the citizens of *Helos* Slaves, for refusing Tribute, as length, all the *Messenians* were, and thereof called *Helons*, that is, Slaves: Slave came from *Sclavus*, which were *Samaritans*, now *Russians*, which conquering *Ilyria*, would be called Slaves, which with them signifieth glorious; but when the warm lime had thawed their Northern hardness, (but not ripened their Wits) the *Italians*, which made many of them Bond-men, used their Name in reproach, calling all Bond-men Slaves. *Acbetratus* succeeded *Agis*, in whose time *Androchus* the Third son of *Codrus*, assisted by the *Iones*, built *Ephesus* in *Caria*, and was slain of the *Carians*. He also sold *Erythra*, famous for *Sybyls*, which writ Verfes of *Jesus Christ*, Son of God, the Saviour, reported by *Augustine*, who saw them. *Vapores* King of *Egypt* began to Reign, when *David* Besieged *Rabat*, *Magnesia*, on *Meander* in *Asia*, founded now, and *Capua Campana*.

C H A P.

Chap. XIV. The History of the World.

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C H A P. XIV.

Of Solomon, Anno Mundi, 2991.

S. 1. **S**olomon began to Reign in the 2991st Year of the World; and was first Congratulated by *Hiram* King of *Tyre*, according to the Ancient Custom of Princes. Though his Reign were peaceable, yet his beginning was with the blood of his Brother *Adonijah*, without warrant either from his Father, or the Law of God. The occasion was his desire of *Abyshag*; but being his Elder Brother, who also had sought the Kingdom, it was enough, as a word is to the Wife; and he which seeth the Claw, knows whether it be a Lyon or no. *Solomon* took the motion, as a demonstration of a new Treason; such was the jealousy of seeking a King's Widow, or Concubines; as *Abfolom's* taking his Father's Concubines, was a taking possession of a Royalty, so it was applied to *David* by *Nathan*, &c. 2 Sam. 12. 8. Birth-right pleaded by *Adonijah*, was according to God's Law, and of Nations; but the Kings of the *Jews* were more Absolute, and not without Example in *Jacob*, for private Inheritance. As for what we read of Peoples Elections, it was but an acknowledging him whom the Lord chose, and not to frustrate the Elder's Right. *Solomon* also executed *Joab*, deposed *Abiathar*, and put *Shemei* to death. He Married the Daughter of *Vapores* (as *Eusebius* calls him) King of *Egypt*; and according to his request to God, obtained extraordinary Wisdom, especially for Government; as appeared in the Example purposely set down, of his judging the two Harlots; yet did he excell in all other Knowledge.

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S. 2.

Anarchy lasted about 23 Years, from the 11th Year of *Uzziah*, when *Jeroboam* died, unto the 38th of the same *Uzziah*, in the which *Zechariah* entred, and sat 6 Months. And though some suppose *Jeroboam* to Reign 11 Years with his Father, and to cut off so much of this Inter-regnum, yet they leave 12 Years; but I prefer the former, as best agreeing with the Reign of other Princes, and not extend *Jeroboam's* Reign and Life as this doth. *Zechariah* the Son of *Jeroboam*, the last of *Febu's* Line, after 6 Months Reign, was by *Sallum* slain, fulfilling the 4 Generations following to *Febu*; yet not warranting *Sallum* to slay him, as *Febu* had been against *Je-horam*. Thus *Jeroboam's* Captains were grown so headstrong, that they neither indured his Son, nor one another; so that in 14. Years their Reigned five Kings. *Sallum* after 1 Month's Reign in *Samaria*, was slain by *Menahem*. *Menahem* of *Tyrza* Reign'd 10 Years, a Cruel Persecutor of *Sallum's* Friends. In his time came *Pul* the *Assyrian*, whom he pacified with a Thousand Talents of Silver, and so was confirmed in his Kingdom, against such as opposed him.

Pekabiah succeeded his Father 2 Years, in the Year of *Akariah* King of *Judah*. *Peka* the Son of *Remaliah* slew *Pekabiah*, and Reign'd 20 Years.

§. 2. *Uzziah*, whose Succession had been endangered by the hatred to his Father, but by Holy Men brought up and advanced, as was *Joash*, and had his Holy *Zechariah*, under whose direction he prospered, as *Joash* under good *Jebojada*. But as *Joash* after his Tutor's death, so *Uzziah* after his *Zechariah*, forgetting the Law of God, which had separated the Priest's Office from the King's, would needs usurp the same; for which presumption, being reprov'd by *Azariah* the Priest, the Lord seconded the just reprehension, and struck the King with Leprosie.

Thus

Thus he which presumed to draw near the Holiest, was cast from among common Men. *Josephus* enlargeth this History, and reports of an Earthquake, which some mistake for that in *Amos*, which was in *Jeroboam* the 2ds days, long before *Uzziah*.

§. 2. Contemporaries with *Uzziah*. Among the small Prophets, *Hosea*, *Joel*, *Amos*, *Obadiab*, and *Jonas* lived with *Uzziah*, if *Hierom's* Rule hold, to range a Prophet whose time is not expressed, with the next before; then *Joel* and *Obadiab* are of this time. *Jonas* seems to me the first that foretelleth *Jeroboam's* Victory, and Prophecied of Christ, rather by Sufferings, than Writing now extant; whereas all the other Prophets have express Promises of the Messias. *Esaiah* also now prophecied, writ much, with excellency both of Stile and Argument; foretelleth the Birth, Miracles, and Passion of our Saviour, with calling of the *Gentiles*; more like an History of things past, than a Prophecy of things to come, as *Hierom* saith. *Bochoris* had Reign'd in *Egypt* 10 Years when *Uzziah* entred; *Afyehis* succeeded, then *Anysis*, whom *Sabacus* succeeded 50 Year; of which, the 10 first were with *Uzziah*.

Ariphron's 2 last Years of 20. *Theopelus* 27. *Aganestor's* 20. and *Eschylus's* 3 first of his 23 in *Athens*, ended with *Uzziah*; so did the 7 last of *Sylvius Aventinus's* 37. with 23 of *Sylvius Procas*, and the first of *Sylvius Amulius*. 22. in *Alba*. In *Media*, *Arbaces* began his new Kingdom with *Uzziah*, and held it 28. and *Sofarmus* his Son 30 Year.

§. 4. *Arbaces* having taken *Ninive*, utterly ruined it, to transfer the Empire to the *Medes*, as he had promised; he also made his Partakers Rulers of Provinces, retaining only the Sovereignty; yet with such moderation, as neither offended the Princes his Assistants, nor the generality of the People. For calling *Belofus* into question for Embezling the Treasure, he referred his Condemnation to the

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Captains,

Captains, and then pardoned him, and gave him the Province of *Babylon*, with the Treasure. He also freed the *Persians* and *Bactrians* as he promised, and so weaken'd his Sovereignty; so that in time, the *Assyrian* incroached upon some Towns of the *Medes*, and extended it self to *Israel*; but when the *Assyrian* cast off the *Mede's* Yoak is uncertain: As also when *Babylon* and *Ninive* became subje&t to one. The Opinion current 'till of late, is according to *Metastenus* in *Annius*; That *Belofus*, called also *Phut Belofus*, and in Scripture *Pul*, or *Phul*, Reigning 42 Years in *Babylon*, got part of *Assyria* into his hand, and left it to *Tiglah Pilefer* his Son, and his Posterity, 'till *Merodach* prevailed. This Tradition, though *Annius's* Authors be suspected, is justified by Circumstances in other Authors; as *Belofus* enjoying *Babylon*, *Diodorus* relates, and no Authors speak of any special Governour of *Assyria*; neither stood it with Policy to set a particular King in *Assyria*; when to prevent the rising again thereof, *Ninive* was ruined, and the Inhabitants transplanted. Upon the like Considerations, *Rome* destroyed *Carthage*, and *Capua*, being Towns Capable of Empire, &c. It is not then to be thought that *Ninive* and the *Assyrians* could rise in three or four Years, by any other than *Belofus*, so near a Neighbour, and of so rich a Province; for *Herodotus* esteemed it, for Riches and Power, as the third part of the *Persian* Empire; who also joyned the Treasure found in the Palace of *Ninive*.

§. 5. The *Olympian* Games were restored by *Iphylus* in the Fifty first of *Uzziab*. The first Founder of them was *Hercules*, and were so called of the City *Olympia* or *Pisa*, near *Elis* a City in *Peloponnesus*, near the River *Alpheus*, where *Jupiter* had a Temple, reputed one of the Worlds Wonders. These Games were exercised after every Four years end; which were discontinued long, until the days of *Iphitus*, when

when *Lycurgus* lived; and continued in *Greece* 'till the Reign of *Theodosius*, saith *Cedrenus*; or to *Constantine*, after others. *Varro* held all *Grecian* Stories Fabulous before these; but *Pliny* esteemeth none true before the Fifty fifth *Olympiad*, when *Cyrus* began to Reign. Many seek to find the Years of the World when they began, but can set down no certainty; others seek it from *Troy's* Fall, more uncertain than they. The certainty of things following the *Olympiads*, teacheth to find their beginning, to which use, *Eratosthenes* hath set down the years ensuing unto the death of *Alexander* from the *Olympian* Institution, Four Hundred fifty three years. So for placing their beginning the 51st. of *Uzziab*, we have *Cyrus's* Reign to prove it, being the first of the Fifty fifth *Olympiad*. So *Alexander's* death the First year of the 144th *Olympiad*. So the Eclipse when *Xerxes* mustered at *Sardis*, the last of the Sixty fourth *Olympiad*, or the Two Hundred Sixty Seventh year of *Nabonassar*, which leads us back to *Xerxes*, and so to *Cyrus*, whence we have Seventy Years to the destruction of *Jerusalem*, and so through the Reigns of the Kings of *Judah* to *Uzziab's* 51st. The Solemnity was such by concurrence from all the *Greeks*; their Exercise was all bodily Feats; and the Reward, a Garland of Palm or Olive; so that the choice Orators, Poets and Musicians resorted thither to shew their skill in setting out his Praise that won the Garland, with such Vanity (said *Tully*;) as if it had been a Conquest of a Province. The time of the year was the Fifteenth of *Hecatobæon*, our *June*, whereto they brought the Full Moon.

§. 6. *Jotham*, Twenty Five years old, succeeded his Father *Uzziab* in his life time, and reigned 26 years; happy in all things, as he was Devout and Virtuous, 2 *King*. 15. 33. Contemporaries, *Aucomenus* succeeded *Pelestus* in *Corinth*, whom *Annual Magistæus* succeeded; contrary to *Pausan.*

Ascen-

Strabo, Plu-
tarch.

Asculus in *Athens*; *Accamenes* in *Sparta*. *Tiglath Pileser* in *Assyria*, Twenty five years, and Two with his Son, Twenty Seven in all. *Nabum* the Prophet now fore-told the destruction of *Ninive*, One Hundred and Fifty years beforehand. *Sofarmus* and *Medidus* succeeded *Arbaces* in *Media*, the Second and Third Kings there.

§. 7. *Achas* succeeded in *Judab* one year, with *Jotham*, in the Seventeenth year of *Peka*; he was Twenty years old, and Reigned Sixteen years; an exceeding Idolater, Sacrificing his Sons to *Moloch*, or *Saturn*, after the manner of the Heathens used of old, *Levit. 18. Deut. 12.* by many Nations, and at this day by the *Americans*, as *Acosta* witnesseth, &c. God raised him Enemies on all sides, so that when he saw his dead Gods failed him, yet neglecting the living God, he sought Aid of *Tiglath Pileser*, who embraced the Advantage to go through with what his Father entred, but had no leisure to finish it. He therefore invaded *Syria*, and won *Damascus*, all *Israel*; made *Judab* Tributary, though *Achaz* had hired him.

Contemporaries, the *Ephori* in *Lacedemon*, 130 years after *Lycurgus*, opposed to Kings, as the Tribunes in *Rome* against Consuls. *Alcamenon* in *Athens*, the last Governour for Life; after which followed a Magistrate for Ten years. *Sylvii* of *Aneas's* Race, ended after Three Hundred Years. *Romulus* now built *Rome*, the Eighth of *Achaz*, the First of the Seventh *Olympiad*.

C H A P.

C H A P. XX.

Of Italy, and Rome's Foundation in *Achaz's* time.

§. 1. **I**TALY, before the Fall of *Troy*, was known to the *Greeks*, by the names of *Hesperia*, *Aufonia*, *Oenotria*, of a Colony of *Arcadians*; and *Italy* of *Italus*. *Reyneccius* derives the Name rather from a Colony of *Atolians*, which Inhabited *Brun-dusium*, from whose Names, with small Change, that part was called *Italia*, which in time grew the common name, saith *Pliny*. Such change in the *Eolic* Dialect is Familiar, as to call an Island Peopled by *Atbolians*, *Ethalia*. The Original of *Greeks* and *Latins*, was from *Javan*, who sailing over the *Ionian* Sea, between *Atolia* and the Western Ocean, planted *Greece* and *Italy*. *Reyneccius* makes *Atlai Italus*, one which *Berosus* calls *Cetbim Italus*, but is deceived, for *Atlas* is esteemed more Antient than *Moses*; and if he were *Cetbim* or *Kithim*, *Noah's* Grand-Son, his Antiquity exceeds that of *Italy*; which Name, *Virgil* confesseth later, and from a Captain. But seeing *Hercules* a little before *Troy's* Fall, left a Colony of *Eleans* or *Atoleans*, it may be under the command of one called *Aitolus*, a Name famous among *Atolians*: *Italy* might take Name of him.

§. 2. *Aborigines*, that is, the Natives of the place Inhabited *Latium*, whom *Halycarnassus*, *Varro*, and *Reyneccius*, think to have been *Arcadians*, who used to vaunt of their Antiquity, having more constantly kept their Country in *Peloponesus*, than other *Greeks*; yet being fruitful, sent Colonies to other Countries, as when *Evander* was sent into the same parts of *Italy*.

Pelasgi

Pelagii, an Antient Nation, after gave Name to all Greece, but such of them as came into *Italy*, lost the Name of their Tribe in a short time. *Sicani*, *Aufones*, *Aurunci*, *Rutili*; in after Ages, disturbed *Latium*, which *Saturn* had brought to some Civility, and taught to dung the Ground.

That *Latium* took the name of *Saturn*'s lurking there from *Jupiter*, is far fetched, and questionable a Fable; yet many Fables were occasioned from some Antient Truths. It may be then that *Saturn* hiding himself, was some allusion to the old Opinion of the Wise Heathen, that the true God was an unknown God, to whom *Paul* found an Altar dedicated. It cannot be in vain, that the word *Saturnus* should also signify hidden, coming of the Hebrew *Satar* to hide (as some think) &c. *Reyneccius* proceedeth in deriving *Latium* from the Posterity of *Javan*, Inhabiting a Territory in lesser *Asia*, called *Elaitia*, who after the *Trojan War*, went into *Italy*, whence might grow *Elastinus*, and so *Latinus*, &c.

§. 3. The *Latin Kings* 'till *Aeneas*, were *Saturnus*, *Picus*, *Faunus*, *Latinus*. Whether *Saturnus* were he whom the *Greeks* called *Cronos*, &c. the time of the *Aborigines* will admit; but his Names of *Stercus*, or *Sterculius*, do argue him another; so called of the Dungs he taught them to lay upon their ground. *Ezechiel* often calls Idols, *Deos Stercoreos*, as *Belzebub* is *Dominus Stercoreus*, &c.

§. 4. *Aeneas*, a *Trojan* of the Blood-Royal, came to *Latium* with some 1200 *Trojans*, and Married *Lavinia*, King *Latinus*'s Daughter. He had a Son before, by his Wife *Creusa*, Daughter of *Priamus*, called *Ascanius*, and surnamed *Julus*. After *Aeneas*'s death, *Lavinia* was great with Child by him, and fearing *Ascanius*, fled into a Wood, where being Delivered, the Child was called *Sylvius Posthumus*. But upon the Peoples disapproving of *Lavinia*'s flight,

flight, *Ascanius* called her home, used her like a Queen, and Educated her Son. *Ascanius*, to avoid dissention, left the City *Lavinium*, to *Lavinia*; and Founded *Alba-Longa*, where he Reign'd about 30 Year, and left his Son *Julus*; who upon contention with *Sylvius*, whom the People favoured, left the Kingdom, and took the Priesthood, for him, and his Posterity. *Sylvius Posthumus* Reigned 29. *Sylvius Aeneas*, 31. *Sylvius Latinus*, 10. *Sylvius Alba* 39. *Sylvius Atis* 36. *Sylvius Capijs* 28. *Sylvius Capelus* 13. *Sylvius Tiberinus* 8. *Sylvius Agrippa* 41. *Sylvius Alladyus* 19. *Sylvius Aventinus* 37. *Sylvius Procas* 23. *Sylvius Amulius* 44. He expelled his Elder Brother *Sylvius Numitor*, slew his Son *Agefius*, and made his Daughter *Ilia* a Vestal-Virgin. *Numitor*, who yet, either by her Uncle, or some Warlike-Man, conceived 2 Sons, *Romulus*, and *Reineccius*; who in time slew *Amulius*, and all his Family, and restored *Numitor*, in whom the Kingdom of *Alba* ended, and received Magistrates. Yet it contended with *Rome*, 'till her Three *Curatij* were vanquished by the Three *Horatij*, Champions for *Rome*. After this, *Metius* the *Alban Dictator*, following *Tullus Hostilius* in his War, upon *Tullus*'s disadvantage, withdrew his Companies to distress *Tullus*; for which he was torn in pieces at two Chariots, and *Alba* Reigned; but the Citizens were made free Denisons, and her Nobles, Patricians of *Rome*; among whom was a Family of *Julij*, which hath since risen in *Julius Caesar*, &c.

§. 5. *Rome*, which devoured the *Alban Kingdom*, and brake all the Kingdoms from *Euphrates*, to the Western Ocean, as that *Alban* the IVth, a Beast with Iron-Teeth, forespoken of, cometh now to be handled, only touching her Original, which some seek to derive from *Janus*, others from the *Greeks*. *Plutarch* in the Life of *Romulus*, remembers many Founders of the City, but *Livia* will have it the Work of

of *Romulus*, &c. Of his Begetting, Birth, and Education, *Plutarch* saith, it is probable, that *Amulius* came armed to *Rhea*, which occasioned the Tale of *Marce*; as the Nurfing the Children by some Harlot, occasioned the Tale of a Woolf; for Harlots of old were called Wolves. *Halicarnassus* tells us of the like Reports they have of *Cyrus's* Nurfing by a Bitch, and *Semiramis* by Birds. So of his End, they say he was taken away in a storm of Thunder, &c. Which was probably the fury of the Senators, remembered also by *Livie*. But as many Authors speak of great Lightning and Thunder that day, so it may be he was slain by it, as was *Anastafius* the Emperor, and Emperor *Carus*. *Halicarnassus* saith, they caus'd it to be remembered, nearest to Truth, which say his Citizens slew him, &c. *Plutarch* reports of his Conquests of a few Miles about him, not worth the speaking of, if the following Greatness of *Rome* had not caus'd it to be remembered. He Reign'd 37 Years; first alone, then with *Tatius*; and after his death single, 'till he was slain. *Numa* a Man unknown to *Romulus*, succeeded, more Priest-like, &c. well resembling *Rome's* latter days; which falling from Emperors Command, into subjection of a Prelate; swelling by degrees, from a Sheep-Hook, to a Sword; wherewith Victorious, to excessive Magnificence, it fell to Luxury; and being unfortunate in defensive War, is driven again to betake himself to the Crozier-Staff.

C H A P.

C H A P. XXI.

Of Hezechiah, and his Contemporaries.

§. 1. **H**ezechiah at 25 Years old succeeded, about the end of *Achaz*, 14 Years, in the 3d of *Hosea* King of *Israel*, and Reigned 29 Years. His first Work testified his Pious Zeal in opening the Temple, shut up by his ungracious Father, and reformed Religion, &c. Comp. 2 *Chron.* 29, and 30. with 2 *Kings* 18. It is uncertain whether he did this in his Father's time, or in his sole Government, as I rather think. He invited also the Ten Tribes to the Passover, which the Generality scorned. In the fourth Year of *Hezechiah*, the *Israelites* which scorned to Celebrate their Deliverance out of *Egypt*, fell into a new Servitude, wherein they continued to this day. For *Salmanasser*, Son of *Tyglath*, hearing that *Hosea* King of *Israel*, practised with *Soe* King of *Egypt*, against him; came, and after Three Years Siege, won *Samaria*, and carried the Ten Tribes into *Assyria*, and *Media*, and placed others in the Land.

These later *Assyrian* and *Persian* Kings following, are the first we find mentioned both in Profane and Sacred Books, and therefore must serve to joyn the times of the old World with that following, seeing none but Prophets have written otherwise than Fabulous of former Times. True it is, that *Cyrus* and some *Persian* Kings bear the same Name in Scripture, and Profane Stories; but of others the diversity of Names have bred question of the Persons, as whether *Salmanasser* in Scripture be *Nabonassar* in *Protony*, and *Nebuchadnezzar* be *Nabopolassar*, both which points *Bucholcerus* out of good *Mathematick* Observations, hath well proved; for by them it appears, that from *Nabonassar* to *Christ*, were

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were Seven Hundred Forty six years, which agrees also to *Salmanassar*, which is proved; for that the space between *Merdocenpadus* and *Nabonassar* is found the same between *Merodach* (who was *Mardocenpadus*) and *Salmanassar*. * That as from the destruction of *Samaría* to that of *Jerusalem*, are 133 years, so in *Ptolomy*, the same time is found between *Nabonassar* and *Nabopolassar*, the Eighth year differing in *Ptolomy*, being before the winning of *Samaría*, spent in his Reign.

* So unlium.

§. 2. *Hezekiah* having denied the Tribute to *Senacherib*, which had been Covenanted with *Tiglath* his Grandfather, acknowledged his Fault, and laboured to purchase his Peace by Three Thousand Talents of Silver, and Thirty of Gold, by *Senacherib's* intending to set down the Conditions with his Sword, sent from *Lachish*, where he lay and invested *Jerusalem*, &c. where Vengeance from Heaven destroyed so many Thousands for their Master's Blasphemy; who also drunk a Cup of the Wrath of God, from his own Sons.

§. 3. *Hezekiah* his Sickness, Prayer, Recovery and Sign thereof, 2 *Kings* 20. His Lamentation, faith *Jerom*, was for want of a Son, of whom the *Messias* might spring. His entertaining the *Babylonian* Embassadors, and vain-glory therein, reprov'd. Yet, according to Humane Reason, he thought fit to entertain them familiarly, coming to Congratulate his Recovery with Presents, being one which had weakened the *Assyrian*, his greatest Enemy, by seizing upon the Kingdom of *Babylon*, of which he had been Lieutenant under *Senacherib*, whose Son weak in Understanding, and molested by his Elder Brethren, gave him opportunity to usurp *Babylon*, as *Belochus* had dealt with *Sardanapalus*. Thus *Belochus* Forty Eight years, *Tiglath Pileser* Twenty Seven, *Salmanassar* Ten, *Senacherib* Seven, *Esrabaddon* Ten, the Three last being Contemporaries with *Hezekiah*.

§. 4. Heze-

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§. 4. *Hezekiah's* Contemporaries in *Media*, after *Arabaces* and *Sofarmus*, according to *Eusebius*, are *Medidus* Forty years, *Cordiceas* Fifteen Years. Then followed *Deioces* Fifty four, *Pbraortes* Twenty four, *Cyaxares* Thirty two, *Astyages* Thirty Eight, and *Cyaxares* Two, according to *Xenophon*. *Metasthenes* in *Anneus* and *Diodorus* out of *Ctesias*, differ much from *Eusebius*, whom *Mercator* would fain reconcile, but in vain. In *Athens*, Four of the Four Ten year Governours. In *Lidea* *Candaulus* slain by *Gyges*, who succeeded.

C H A P. XXII.

Egyptian Kings from Moses to Hezekiah.

§. 1. **T**HE *Egyptians* at this time, contending with the *Assyrians* about Sovereignty, giveth the occasion to consider the state of the Country which had flourished so long. Of *Cham*, *Osiris*, and *Orus*; and the rest with their *Dynasties*; till *Israel* came out of *Egypt*, we have heard; and are to proceed from thence, not regarding the idle Catalogue of Names of *Kings*, set out by *Herodotus* and *Dyodorus*, from the Mouths of the *Egyptian* Priests, who, for the most part, were but Vice-Roys, or Stewards, like *Joseph*, and such as were the *Soldans* in later Ages. For First, we may not believe that the number of Generations we speak of, were above Eighty, from *Abraham* to the *Persian* Empire; whereas we know, there were but Forty two Generations to our Saviour *Christ*; especially, considering many of them were of about Forty years continuance; we must therefore proportion the number to that of other Countries, according to the time; and esteem the rest but Regents, who yet Ruled as Kings; of which

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which fort there might be many, as may be well conceived in Reading *W. Arch-Bishop of Tyre*, who sheweth that there was the *Caleph Elhadech*, supreme over *Egypt*, under whom the *Soldans* ruled as Kings, making War and Peace; yea, supplanting one another without the *Calephs* privity, as fell out under *Elhadech*, under whom *San.* was *Soldan*, and yet chased away by *Dagon*, and upon his death recovered again without the great *Caleph's* Hand, who in the mean time only attended his state, and delights in his Pallace, which manner of Ruling by Vice-Roys, the Author judgeth to have been from the Ancient Kings of *Egypt*.

§. 2. It were vain to be curious about these Kings, seeing *Diodorus* varies from *Herodotus*, and *Eusebius* from both, neither do late Writers know whom to follow. The Kings from *Chencres* or *Tuoris*, or *Proteus*, are agreed upon, of which according to *Eusebius*, *Acherres* was next, whom *Reyneccius* thinks to be *Uchoreus* in *Diodore*, Founder of *Memphis*; but then *Tirmaus* cannot be the great *Osymandias* as he also judgeth; for there were more than Eight Generations between them, contrary to *Diodorus*. Touching *Osymandais*, *Mercator*, makes him the Husband of *Acencheres*, Daughter to *Orus* Second, and finds *Uchoreus* the Eighth from him: But I will pass over these inextricable doubts, &c.

§. 3. *Cherres* after Eight years of *Acherres* succeeded Fifteen years; *Armeus* five years; *Rameffes* Sixty Eight years, which two last are the *Danaus* and *Egyptus* spoken of by the *Greeks*, who make *Danaus* expelled *Egypt*, become King of *Argos* in *Greece*: But *Reyneccius* believes not *Armeus* to be *Danaus*, though their time agree; but rather thinks he was *Meris*, which made the great Lake *Myris*, 3600 Furlongs compass, and Fifty Fadoms deep, to receive *Nilus* over-flowing, for store, when Water was scarce.

§. 4. *Ameraphis* succeeded his Father Forty years; then *Sethosis* Fifty years, to whom some ascribe improbably, the

the famous Acts of Great *Sesoftris*. In him began the Dynastie of the *Zarths*, or Generals, which Title Five only held, *Ramases* succeeded Sixty years, mistaken for *Sesoftris* the 2d. *Amenophis* succeeded Forty years: *Andemencus* Twenty six years; *Tbuoris*, the last *Zarth*, Seven years, whom some make *Prottus*; whose Son *Rempbes* succeeded, but I doubt neither Father nor Son were Kings.

§. 5. Many other Names of the *Egyptian* Kings are found scattered, as *Tonephersobis*; *Senemues* or *Senepos*; *Banchistis Thulis* in *Suidas*, who asking *Seraps* the *Diuel*, who was, or should be, so mighty as he, was answered, *First God, and then the Word, and then the Spirit, which Three be One, and join in One all Three, whose Power is endless. Get thee hence frail Wight, the Man of Life unknown, excelling thee. Cedreus* hath the same, and gives this King as great Antiquity as the *Indies*, citing a Book called *Little Genesis*, which word little, alone argues *Impostor*, besides the Frierly stuff he cites out of it. His List of Old *Egyptian* Kings here set down, are not worth writing out, neither the Kings named by others. *Vaphres* and *Sesac* will lead us into a fair way a while; the first was *Solomon's* Father-in-Law, according to *Clemens Alexandrinus* and *Eusebius*; the second, *Eusebius* calls *Smendis*, with whom he begins the Twenty First Dynastie, whose Entrance is found about the Twentieth of *Solomon*, reckoning from *Neco's* death in the Fourth of *Jebojakim*, King of *Judab* upward; as from the Fifth of *Rehoboam*, wherein he plunder'd the *Sanctuary*, but enjoyed that Sacrilege, as did *Joas* and *Craseus*, not one Year. For the Kings, from *Sesac* to *Neco*, I chose the *Greek* Historians, for *Eusebius* is out, by failing to keep the reckoning between the Kings of *Judab* and *Israel*.

§. 6. *Chemmis* or *Chembis* succeeded *Sesac* Fifty years, and built the great Pyramid, whose Base was Seven Acres square, and Six high, which *Diodore* saw One Thousand Years after, in *Augustus's* days.

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Chabreus or *Cheops* succeeded Fifty years, and then *Cephrenes* Fifty six, both Builders of *Pyramids* for their *Sepulchers*: *Mycerinus* his Son Six years, as the Oracle had threatned for his opening the Idols Temple, which his Predecessors had shut. It may be *Cheemis* had learned their Vanity at *Jerusalem*, and thereupon shut the Temple up. *Reyneccius* gives him Fifty years; *Bochoris*, or *Banchyris* by *Suidas*, succeed Forty four years. Then *Sabacus* an *Ethiopian*. But *Herodotus* omits both, and hath *Apychis*, who decreed the Debtors dead Body, should be given to the will of the Creditor, 'till the Debt were payed. *Anysis* succeeded him, and both could be but Six years. Then came the former *Ethiopian*, who Reigned Fifty years; Scripture calls him *Zonaras*, *Sua*, with whom *Hosea*, King of *Israel*, made a Vain League against *Salmanassar*. They say he left his Kingdom, and returned into *Ethiopia*, to avoid his God's Commandment to kill all the Priests of *Egypt*; such was their Zeal to their Priests.

§. 7. *Sethom* succeeded in the Twelfth of *Hezekiab*, and Fifth of *Senacherib*, when *Assur* and *Egypt* contended which should Rule or serve. *Hezekiab*, though fixing special Confidence in God, held it fit to make a League with *Egypt* by his People, relying more on *Egypt* than on God. *Egypt* promiseth much, but only furnished him with some Treasure, sent to hire *Arabians*, which was intercepted: *Herodotus* tells us a Tale of *Sethom's* Praying to *Vulcan*, his God for Aid against the *Assyrians*, who lay before *Pelusium*, and he sent *Mice* which gnawed their Bowstrings, and Straps of their Armour, which made them depart. His Reign *Functius* resolves to be 33 years, giving no Reason; yet upon search I find it within One Year, by dividing the years from *Rehoboam's* 5th to *Jehojakims* 4th among the Kings of *Egypt*, giving each his set time, and the Remainder to *Sethom*.

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C H A P. XXIII.

Of Manasses, and his Contemporaries.

§. 1. **M**anasses, Son of *Hezekiab* succeeded, being Twelve Years Old, and Reigned Fifty Five Years, of whose Idolatry, and extraordinary Wickedness, see 2 *Kings* 21. and 2 *Chron.* 33. Of his putting the Reverend Prophet *Isaiab* to death, with a Wooden Saw, being Eighty years old, *Eusebius*, *Epiphanius*, *Isidore*, and others confirm. His Captivity in *Babel*, his Repenting, Prayer, Reformation, and Death, see 2 *Chron.* 33. *Merodach* having loved his Father, might more easily be perswaded to restore him.

§. 2. *Egypt*, after *Sethom* was miserably distracted with Civil dissention two Years; then ill reform'd by a Government of 12 Princes, of which 11 falling out with the 12th. were by him subdued, and the Kingdom Usurped; which Anarchy *Diodore* put, after *Sabacus*, omitting *Sethom*, contrary to *Herodotus*. These Twelve, for a Monument of their Government, made a Labyrinth near the Lake *Maris*, which *Herodotus* prefers to the Chief Pyramid, which excelled *Diana's* Temple. *Diodorus* reports it the work of *Marus*, or *Menides*, five Generations before *Proteus*, or the Trojan War; and *Reyneccius* takes him to *Annemenes*, as he doth *Amenophis* to be *Amasis*, and *Sethom* to be *Atisanes*. But he was deceived, for the times we are now in, shew us *Amasis* was *Anisis*, *Atisanes* *Sobacus*, and *Marus* one of the 12 Governours which made this Work. Whereto serve the 12 great Halls in it, &c. *Psammiticus* one of the 12. cast out by the rest upon an Oracle (as *Herodotus* tells the Tale, which *Diodore* believes not)

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God. The Conclusion was, that God for the Wick- edness of the People, took away that good King, who had stayed his Hand from Revenging himself upon them; whose Miseries presently insued his Death, so much bewailed of all.

§. 2. *Neco*, Son to *Psammiticus*, following his Fa- thers designs, who had made entrance into *Syria*, being assisted by the extraordinary Valor of the *Greeks*, and knowing how *Assyria*, stood in danger by the Power of the *Medes*, intended with a Pow- erful Army to visit *Euphrates*, and strengthen the Passages about *Carchemish*, or further to Invade *Sy- ria*. Having therefore over-thrown *Josiab* in his way, not intending to stay the Conquest of *Judab*, he proceeded and took *Cadytis*, perhaps *Carchemish*, and became, in a manner, Lord of all *Syria*, saith *Jo- sephus*, particularly of the *Phanicians*, whom he set to Sail from the *Arabian Gulf* round about *Africa*, by the *Cape of good Hope*. In his return from *Eu- phrates*, he took *Jeboabaz*, the younger Son of *Jo- siab*, whom *Jeremy* calls *Sballum*, whom the People had made King, and put him in Bonds, and put *E- liakim* in his place, calling him *Jebojakim*, and layed a Tribute on the Land, but forbore the Conquest. *Jeboabaz* was King but three Months; *Jebojakim* the Elder Son of *Josiab*, Reigned Ten years, he was of the *Egyptian* Faction, and of the behaviour of the worst of his Ancestors, which had so Infected the Land, that the Chief Priests also were defiled therewith. Yet the Lord raised up Prophets which reprov'd him, among whom *Uriah*, flying from the Tyrant, which sought his Life, is from *Egypt* sent back to death, contra- ry to the Custom of Nations.

§. 3. *Of the Kings of Media and Babylon.* §. *Me- rodach*, Son of *Baladan*, taking advantage of *Senacbe- rib's* Misadventure and Death, with the Assistance of his Sons, made himself King of *Babylon*, but kept in Action 'till *Assurbaddon's* death, Eleven years, so

so that he could not intend *Syria*, but was well re- warded then, by a great part of *Assyria*, if not by all, as some less probably think. Yet his little concern with the *Assyrian* Affairs all his long Reign, argues him busied at Home in settling his Purchases there; and having Amity with *Hezekiah Ben. Mirodab* his Son succeeded Twenty one years, whose Go- vernours (as I take it) captivated *Manasses*, in whose time *Psammiticus*, with his Greek Mercenaries, pre- vailed in *Syria*, which might procure *Manasses* his release, and it may be a part of the Kingdom of *Samaria*, which the *Babylonians* could not now in- tend.

Nabulassar his Son succeeded Thirty five years, whose works at home kept him from looking abroad; for *Pbraortes* King of the *Medes*, Invaded *Assyria*, and Besieged *Ninive*, which it seems was not yet subject to *Babylon*; for *Nabonassar* repelled him not, but the *Scythians* Invaded *Media*, and forced him thence. *Pbraortes* Son of *Deioces* King of *Media*, having in- larged his Dominions, attempted *Ninive*, which yet remained of her self well enough, saith *Herodo- tus*. Custom of Danger hardened the Un-war-like, whom sudden unknown Dangers amaze. *Ninive* had now been long exercised, so that *Pbraortes* and his Family perished there.

Cyaxares his Son, a braver Man of War, won in Lesser *Asia*, all from *Halis* Eastward. He Besieged *Ni- nive*, and took it, saith *Eusebius*, whom I rather be- lieve, than *Herodotus*, saying, the *Scythians* came upon him, which is not likely, for we cannot think him so improvident; but rather hearing they were to guard *Media*, he left the City, which about this time was destroyed, as we read in *Tobit*; a Book of sufficient Credit, for the Story of those Times. And sure we are, the Prophecy of *Nabum* was fulfilled by *Nebuchadnezzar*; and probable it is, that *Nabulassar*, after *Cyaxares* left it in weak case, might

might seize upon it easily, and put a Vice-Roy in it, which upon their Rebellion against *Nebuchadnezzar*, were utterly destroyed.

§. 4. The *Scythians*, about this time, made a great Expedition into *Asia*, of which *Herodotus* speaks much, and many Fabulous things ill agreeing with the time. Their first Eruption must needs be within the Reign of *Psammiticus* King of *Egypt*, who met with them in *Palestine*, and got them by intreaty and gifts to leave the Country. Before this they had wasted *Media*, and molested *Assyria*, *Babylonia*, &c. and are said to have Dominereed in *Asia* Twenty eight Years, within the Compass of the Reign of *Ardis*, *Sadiatts*, and *Haliatts*, Kings of *Lydia*, and the Twenty eight last years of *Nabulassar* King of *Babel*. What these Nations were, is next to be considered. *Herodotus* tells us, the *Cimmerians* being driven out of their Country by the *Scythians*, invaded *Asia*, and that the *Scythians* pursued them into remote parts, and by chance fell on *Media* and *Egypt*, &c. But it is no uncommon thing for the *Greeks* to slander them, by whom their Nation hath been Beaten, as they were by these. For the *Cymmerians*, or *Cimbrians* are well known by their Conquests of many Nations, to have been no such Cowards. These were of the Posterity of *Gomer*, who Peopled most of the Western World, and whose Reflux over-whelmed no small portion of *Greece* and *Asia*; of whose Original, read *Goropius Becanus* his *Amazonica*, where we find the *Cimmerians*, *Scythians*, and *Sarmatians* were all one Nation, distinguished by divers Names according to their Tribes, &c. *Homer* also spake disgracefully of them for the same cause; for they had wasted his Country, as had the *Amazons*. As for the expulsion they write of, it was no more than sending out of Colonies into *Asia*, with an Army of *Scythians* to help to Plant them elsewhere, their own Country being

being over-charged. The *Sarmatians* also were their Companions, as their return by *Novogrod* in *Russia*, which was *Sarmatia*, sheweth. Such another Eruption they made above Five hundred years after. The *Cimmerians* being the first Company, held the way of the *Euxine* Sea on their Right hand, passing through *Colchis*, entered *Pontus*, then *Paphlagonia*, where fortifying the Promontory, whereon the *Greeks* after built *Synope*, they there left the unserviceable men of their Train, under Guard. From thence to *Lydia*, *Phrygia*, and *Ionia*, the way lay open. In *Lydia* they Won *Sardis* from the King of *Ardis*, &c. The misery of Wars is never such, as when Men are forced to seek a State which others possess; when all is little enough for the one side, and worketh the rooting out of the other. They which Fight for Mastery, are pacified with Tribute and Services; but in these Migrations, the Assailants are so unsatiable, that they need all the Defendants have, even to the succeeding Infants Cradle. The merciless terms of this Controversy, arms both sides with desperate Resolution, seeing all is at the stake on both sides, to the utter Ruin of the one side. Our *Britains* can witness the difference of Conquests, who lost but Liberty by the *Romans*, for the which they gained civil Acts, which before they never knew; but by *Saxons* they lost all, to the eradication of the *Britains* Race. The *Danes* made the like attempt on the *Saxons*, with such continuance as bred acquaintance between them, neither being able to subdue the other; so many *Danes* became peaceable Inhabitants in wasted parts, and the rest returned home. Such was (as I think) the end of the *Cimmerian* War in *Lydia*, which having continued long, made both sides willing to rest; so that upon some Victory of King *Halyattes*, the *Cimmerians* were content with what they had gotten on the East side of the River *Halys*; which henceforth became the Border of *Lydia*, on whose East side, dwelt the *Amazons*.

mazons, that is, the *Cimmerians* and *Scythians*. Here-to serveth, that when *Cyaxares* of *Media* sought Revenge on the *Scythians*, *Haliates* assisted them, to prevent his encroaching Westward. *Herodotus's* Tale of this War about the *Scythian* Fugitives, is less probable. The *Scythians* and *Sarmatians* took to the South, as the *Cimmerians* had to the West, passing between *Caucasus* and the *Caspian* Sea through *Albania*, *Colchene*, &c. where now are *Servia* and *Georgia*, and entred *Media* in the time of *Pbraortes*, who was glad to Compound with them, while *Psammiticus* reigned in *Egypt*, and in the sixth year of *Nabulassar*, from which their Twenty Eight Years Dominion ended in his Thirty fourth; the *Medes* not venturing a second Battel, thought nothing dishonourable to remove such troublesome Guests, and therefore submitted to a Tribute, and so got them to remove; who finding the Country more Pleasant toward the South, were easily perswaded. How *Babylon*, being in their way to *Egypt*, escaped, is uncertain; yet 'tis certain, that all those parts of *Asia* were Tributaries to them. *Psammiticus*, to prevent their entering *Egypt*, (as a Jealous Husband of a fair Wife) which he would not be willing they should see, met them in *Syria*, on the South of *Palestine*, and at their being at *Ascalon*, and he at *Gaza*, and with fair words and rich Gifts so perswaded 'em, that they returned to visit their high Country Friends, and left *Syria* the more easy for him to deal with, while the Nations beyond *Euphrates* who had new work to entertain these Strangers with, returned. The *Scythians* flowing back, the way they came, grew an intolerable Burthen to all they light on, especially the *Medes*, which there over-swarm'd, being Rich and near home, in a Climate best agreeing with their Bodies. Here they fell from exacting, the agreed Tribute, to take what they liked; yea All, from many; whereby the Land was unmanured. *Cyaxares*,

res, to remedy this opprellion, took this Course; that the *Medes* Feasting the better part of the *Scythians*, made them drunk, and slew them, and recovered all; like as the *Danes* had been used in *England*. 'Tis like that this was done on the Chief Leaders, which forced the Multitude upon indifferent Conditions to return home, being yet strong enough against the Encounters by the way. Others perhaps were settled in the Country before; others might go to their Countrymen in *Lydia*. At this time is reported the Story of the returned *Scythians*, which vanquished their Corrivall Slaves at home with Horsewhips; according to the Custom of the *Muscovian* Women sending a Whip, which she Curiously Worketh, to the Man which shall be her Husband, in token of Subjection.

§. 5. Contemporaries, besides the Kings of *Egypt*, *Babylon*, *Medes*, and *Lydians*, of whom we spake. *Tullus Hostilius* Reigned in *Rome* till the twenty first year of *Josiah*: *Ancus Martius* succeeded twenty four years. *Tarquin Priscus*, a Stranger, was next, who being Tutor to *Ancus's* Children, was so gracious with the People, and so Rich, that they chose him King, the fourth year of *Zedekiah*, and Reigned thirty eight years. *Cypsilus* in *Corinth* expelling the *Bacides*, Reigned thirty years in Peace. *Periander* his Son succeeded; a Tyrant, who slew his Wife, and in Honour of her, stript all the Women stark naked, and burnt their Apparel to her Ghost. Yet the *Greeks* were then so Wise as to admire his Wisdom, as one of the Seven Sages. *Draco* the Law-Maker of *Athens*, punish'd every Offence with death. *Solon* abrogated them. *Zeleucus*, Law-giver to the *Locrians*, in *Italy*; his Law put out the Eyes of the Adulterer; and to save one of his Sons offending that way, put out one of his own. He restored Women immodest Attire, by allowing it to intice a Lover, not to go out of the House by Night, but to play

play the Whore; nor to be attended with more than one Woman abroad, except they were drunken; which Dispensations, Women were ashamed to claim.

§.6. *Jerusalem* in the third year of *Jebojakim* is Besieged by *Nebuchadnezzar*, the second year of his Reign with his Father; and, notwithstanding the assistance of *Neco* King of *Egypt*, forced *Jebojakim* to become his Vassal, and took *Daniel* and his Fellows Hostages; but hasted home, not intending there to stay, *Neco* coming with such disadvantage so far from home, in a Country which loved him not. Besides, his Father's death called him to possess his own, before he sought other Mens. But the next year, which was *Nebuchadnezzar*'s first, and *Neco*'s last, they fought on the Bank of *Euphrates*, where *Neco* fought his last, and *Nebuchadnezzar* recover'd all *Syria*. *Pausanius* succeeded *Neco*, but inferiour in Valour; he thought to restore *Jeboabaz* his Prisoner, and cast out *Jebojakim*, but the Lord said to the contrary. *Jebojakim* also rely'd on the *Egyptians*, till *Nebuchadnezzar* forced a Tribute on him; so he submitted quietly three years; in his fourth year it seemeth that *Jeremiah* was first Imprisoned.

Tyrus holding out against *Nebuchadnezzar*, was in his seventh year Besieged, and in his fourteenth year taken; for her Captivity was limited to seventy years; and her Siege was thirteen. It was divided from the Main by a deep broad Channel, excelled in store of Ships, which *Nebuchadnezzar* wanted, and every Wind brought supply from Foreign Parts, so that it feared neither Force, nor Famine. But God, that had threatned *Tyre*, sent a King impatient of resistance, to undertake such a piece of work, to stop a vast Channel in the Sea, using there-to the Wood of *Libanus*, not far off, and the Ruins of old *Tyre*, with the toilsom labour of many thousands of Men, wherewith he prevailed at length.

length. But the wealthy Citizens fled by Sea to *Creet*, and left little Wealth for Booty; therefore the Lord promised them *Egypt*; see *Ezek.* 29. 18, 19. *Jebojakim*, upon what occasion is uncertain, (whether Mutiny among the Souldiers, or Rumour of the *Egyptians* coming against *Nebuchadnezzar*) renounced his Subjection, but was presently subdued by *Nebuchadnezzar*, and slain, and his Son *Jebojakim* or *Jeconias* put in his place, and after three Months, removed to *Babylon*, and *Mattanias* his Uncle established in his stead, and called *Zedekiah*, who took an Oath of subjection. In his fourth year he went to *Babel*, about some business, wherein it seems he was not satisfied; for upon his return, he began to practice with the Neighbouring Princes of *Moab*, &c. what year *Johanan* the False Prophet opposed *Jecony*. *Nebuchadnezzar* hearing of *Zedekiah*'s practice, came in the dead of Winter, and Besieged *Jerusalem*; and though the year following he raised his Siege to meet *Hophra*, * yet upon the *Egyptians* * *Apries* abandoning his Enterprize, he returned, and gave in *Herodotus*. the City no rest, till he brake it up.

Zedekiah escaping in the Night through a Vault under the Earth, is yet overtaken, &c. and his Eyes being put out, he was carried into *Babel*, but saw it not, as *Ezekiel* foretold, *Ch.* 12. 13. This was the eleventh year of *Zedekiah*, and eighteenth of *Nebuchadnezzar*, the year after the Temple was burnt; the four hundred thirty first year after the Building. What followed, is written 2 *Kings* 25. *Jer.* 39. & 52.