

Foreign Office.
No. 2nd, 1917

HELP to the

Dear Lord Rothchild.

It is with much pleasure in conveying to you, on

behalf of

the

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

of

MEMORY

with favour the
goal home for the
endeavour to
of being
a sum which
rights of

HISTORY

4. in
Amos B. B. B.

*A reprint of a work by the late Robert
Roberts with our addendum on
Twentieth century.*



Photo of the original cover design

*Causus
Smith*

**HELP to the
MEMORY
OF
HISTORY**

Written by Sir, Roberts of J. D. Higgs Son.

**HELP TO THE MEMORY
OF HISTORY**

*In 28 tables, in which the leading events in the
History of the World are briefly summarised
in methodical periods, and the bearings
of prophecy briefly indicated.*

Compiled by ROBERT ROBERTS.

Photo of the original flyleaf

*The copy we used for the current reprint was kindly provided by the late
Brother J. D. Higgs who was then residing in Ballina N. S. W.*

PRICE NINEPENCE.

CONTENTS.

| CONTENTS | PAGE. |
|--|-------|
| Preface | iii. |
| First Thousand Years of the World's History (CREATION) | 8 |
| Second ditto (THE FLOOD) | 9 |
| Third ditto (Covenant with Abraham and Law of Moses) | 10 |
| Fourth ditto (first 500 years), Kingdoms of Israel and Judah: empire of BABYLON | 11 |
| Fifth Century Before Christ (PERSIA) | 12 |
| Fourth Century Before Christ (GREECE) | 13 |
| Third Century Before Christ (Alexander's successors) | 14 |
| Second Century Before Christ (ROME) | 15 |
| First Century Before Christ (Rome Imperial) | 16 |
| First Century After Christ (<i>Jewish state ends</i>) | 17 |
| Second ditto ditto (<i>Roman prosperity</i>) | 18 |
| Third ditto ditto (<i>Persecution of Christians</i>) | 19 |
| Fourth ditto ditto (<i>Abolition of Paganism</i>) | 20 |
| Fifth ditto ditto (<i>Break up of the Roman empire</i>) | 21 |
| Sixth ditto ditto (<i>Consolidation of the Barbarian kingdoms</i>) | 22 |
| Seventh ditto ditto (<i>Uprise of the Papacy and Mahom- medanism</i>) | 23 |
| Eighth ditto ditto (<i>British beginnings</i>) | 24 |
| Ninth ditto ditto (<i>Saracenic decline</i>) | 25 |
| Tenth ditto ditto (<i>End of Saracenic empire</i>) | 26 |
| Eleventh ditto ditto (<i>Rise of the Turks</i>) | 27 |
| Twelfth ditto ditto (<i>the Crusades</i>) | 28 |
| 13th ditto ditto (<i>the Crusades continue</i>) | 29 |
| 14th ditto ditto (<i>Founding of the Ottoman empire</i>) | 30 |
| 15th ditto ditto (<i>Fall of Eastern Rome</i>) | 31 |
| 16th ditto ditto (<i>Protestantism</i>) | 32 |
| 17th ditto ditto (<i>Settlement of America</i>) | 33 |
| 18th ditto ditto (<i>French Revolution and American Independence</i>) | 34 |
| 20th | 36 |
| (<i>Behold I Come as a Thief</i>) | 37 |
| INDEX | 38 |
| ADDENDUM | 42 |
| <i>Rebirth of a Nation</i> | |

PREFACE.

THIS is not so much an attempt to convey a knowledge of history, as to afford a ready means of recalling it to memory. To most minds, history is a chaotic maze. Leading facts may be known, but they are jumbled together in a formless way, which the mind contemplates with a feeling of helplessness. By these tables, leading events are grouped and divided up in limited periods that can be taken in with a single cast of the eye.

These periods are arranged with a view to that help of the memory to be obtained from simple classification and association. First, they are arranged wholly with reference to the birth of Christ, which is the most easily mastered principle of calculation. A system of chronology having reference to the world's age is, in some senses, simpler and more scientific; but as the age of the world has to yield in later ages to the dominance of the name of Christ, it is found to interfere with rather than to aid historic memory with those who can only give a casual attention to the subject.

Was an event before Christ or after Christ? when this is the question, the answer is easily remembered. These tables are arranged wholly with reference to this; and the fact "BEFORE CHRIST" or "AFTER CHRIST" is conspicuously set forth on the top of each table that there may be no need for search, and that the eye may be able without effort to readily make the association.

Memory in the case is also aided by the date being affixed *before* the description of the event or after it, according as it was before Christ or after Christ. All the tables *before Christ* have the dates set down *before* the events: all the tables *after Christ* have the dates set down *after* the events.

A further aid may be found in colour. All the tables before Christ are printed on green tinted paper, and all those after Christ on warm cream colour.

As a further help, epochal names and events are printed in bold type.

The tables will be of most use to those who know history: but they will be far from useless to those who are ignorant of it. They will present its leading events in a form that can easily be remembered in a rudimentary way, and they will supply a foundation on which larger knowledge of history can be built up by general reading.

Rollins's "Ancient History" and Gibbons's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" are the two books which supply all the knowledge practically required by the ordinary reader. They serve up the substance of all the historical books that have been written since the beginning of literature. Afterwards, Millman's "History of the Jews" should be read. Should the reader have time and appetite, he may continue the feast in the perusal of Milner's "Ecclesiastical History," Russell's "Modern Europe," Macaulay's "History of England" and Macaulay's "Essays"; also Carlyle's "Frederick" and "French Revolution," and M. Thier's "History of the French Revolution" and of the "Napoleonic Empire."

The best way to use the tables will have to be found out by experience. To have the book handy for occasional reference will

be the first step. A table of Contents and an Index will add to its usefulness in this respect. It would be a useful exercise to learn one table per week, and for fellow-students to test each other's memory by the index.

It would be a useful exercise for the elder classes in Sunday Schools to learn one table at a time, and have a written examination on the whole once a year.

We take it for granted that those who may use the tables would be well acquainted with Bible History beforehand. This is the only foundation on which any other history is useful or intelligible. There is a plan in history, as there is in the universe, but it is only visible to those who know the Bible.

To increase the usefulness of the tables, a paragraph is added to most of them to indicate the prophecies that relate to the particular century concerned.

THE COMPILER.

BIRMINGHAM

22nd June, 1897.



-8-
BEFORE CHRIST.

CREATION.

FORTIETH CENTURY (B.C.).—**Adam and Eve** in Eden: entrance of death by sin: expulsion from Eden to till the ground.

THIRTY-NINTH CENTURY.—Murder of Abel: Cain exiled: Seth born.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CENTURY.—Birth of Enos.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CENTURY.—Birth of Canaan and Mahalaleel.

THIRTY-SIXTH CENTURY.—Birth of Jared.

THIRTY-FIFTH CENTURY.—No record.

THIRTY-FOURTH CENTURY.—Birth of **Enoch** and Methusaleh.

THIRTY-THIRD CENTURY.—No record.

THIRTY-SECOND CENTURY.—Birth of Lamech.

THIRTY-FIRST CENTURY.—Death of Adam, aged 930; translation of Enoch, aged 365.

First Thousand Years of the World's History.

-9-
BEFORE CHRIST.

THE FLOOD.

THIRTIETH CENTURY (B.C.).—Birth of Noah; death of Seth, aged 912.

TWENTY-NINTH CENTURY.—Death of Enos, aged 905.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CENTURY.—Death of Cainan, aged 915; and death of Mahalaleel, aged 835

TWENTY-SEVENTH CENTURY.—No record.

TWENTY-SIXTH CENTURY.—Death of Jared, aged 962.

TWENTY-FIFTH CENTURY.—Birth of **Shem**.

TWENTY-FOURTH CENTURY.—Death of Lamech, aged 777; and of Methusaleh, aged 969. **The Flood.**

TWENTY-THIRD CENTURY.—Birth of Heber, Peleg, and Reu, in the line of Shem (**Confusion of Languages.**)

TWENTY-SECOND CENTURY.—Birth of Serug and Nahor—Building of Sidon and Settlement of Palestine by the descendants of Ham.

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY.—Egypt and Chaldea in advanced political development.

Second Thousand Years of the World's History.

-10-
BEFORE CHRIST.

COVENANT WITH ABRAHAM AND LAW OF MOSES.

TWENTIETH CENTURY (B.C.).—Birth of **Abraham**: God makes covenant of blessing with him: destruction of Sodom and Gomorrha.

NINETEENTH CENTURY.—Birth of **Isaac** and **Jacob**: cessation of Shem's presence among men.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—Jacob's visit to Padan-aram: **Joseph** sold into Egypt.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—**Jacob and his family** named Israel: they go down to Egypt.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—Israel in **bondage** in Egypt.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.—The exodus from Egypt under **Moses**, and the conquest of Canaan under **Joshua**.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.—Israel under the **Judges**.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY.—Israel under the Judges.

TWELFTH CENTURY.—Ruth, Eli, Samson, **Samuel**. (Siege of Troy.)

ELEVENTH CENTURY.—Israel asks a king: **Saul** anointed: afterwards **David**, succeeded by **Solomon**.

Third Thousand Years of the World's History.

-11-
BEFORE CHRIST.

KINGDOMS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH.—BABYLON.

TENTH CENTURY (B.C.).—**Revolt of Ten Tribes** under Jeroboam I.: Kingdom of Judah continues under Rehoboam, Asa, and Jeshoshaphat. (**Homer**, *first Gentile poet*.)

NINTH CENTURY.—Reigns in Judah—Jehoshaphat, Jehoram, Joash, and Amaziah. (**Carthage**, founded by *Dido from Tyre*: **LYCURGUS**, *Greek legislator*.)

EIGHTH CENTURY.—Reigns in Judah—Uzziah, Jotham—(The prophet **Micah**)—Ahaz and Hezekiah—(the prophet **Isaiah**).—**Deportation of Ten Tribes** to Assyria by Shalmanezar. (**Rome**, founded by *Romulus*.)

SEVENTH CENTURY.—Reigns in Judah—Hezekiah—(the prophet **Nahum**)—Manasseh—(the prophet **Joel**)—Josiah and Jehoiakim—(the prophets **Jeremiah** and **Habbakuk**, **Zephaniah**, and **Obadiah**). (GENTILE CELEBRITIES: *Aesop*, *Greek fabulist*; *Sappho*, *poetess*; *Nabopolassar*, *King of Babylon*, *destroys Nineveh*.)

SIXTH CENTURY.—**Nebuchadnezzar** overthrows Kingdom of Judah, **destroys Jerusalem**, and takes the Jews captive to Babylon—(the prophets **Ezekiel** and **Daniel**)—**Cyrus** takes Babylon, and sends the captives back to Jerusalem—(the prophet **Haggai**). (GENTILE CELEBRITIES: *Solon and Pythagoras*, *Greek legislators*; *in Rome*, *Kings and Consuls*.)

PROPHETIC.—Golden head of Nebuchadnezzar's Image: 1st Beast of Daniel's Vision.

Fourth Thousand Years of the World's History.

FIRST 500 YEARS

BEFORE CHRIST.

(From this point, events are set forth in separate centuries, because of the greater fulness of history.)

PERSIA.

B.C.

- 484 Xerxes, the fourth Persian King of Dan. xi. 2, ascends the throne: "Stirs up all" against Greece.
- 480 Greeks defeat Persians at **Thermopylae**.
- 482 Greeks defeat Persians at **Salamis and Plataea**.
- 464 Artaxerxes Longimanus (the **Ahasuerus** of Esther) ascends the throne and reigns 40 years.

In this century flourished **Ezra, Nehemiah, Zechariah, and Malachi.**

(OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY ENDS.)

GENTILE WRITERS.—*Herodotus, Socrates, Confucius, Sophocles, Pindar, Euripides, Thucydides, &c.*

PROPHETIC.—Silver breast and arms of Nebuchadnezzar's image: the bear of Daniel vii.: the ram of Daniel viii.: "three kings in Persia" and fourth of Daniel xi. 2.

Fourth Thousand Years of the World's History.

FIFTH CENTURY B.C.

BEFORE CHRIST.

GREECE.

B.C.

- 335 Philip, the Macedon, father of Alexander, becomes master of Greece.
- 330 **Alexander invades Persia, and overthrows the power of Darius III.** in several pitched battles.
- 328 Alexandria built by Alexander, and settled largely by Jews.
- 318 Alexander dies, 32 years of age: two sons left in the hands of Regents.
- 305 **Empire divided between Alexander's four generals:** Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Cassander—the first the "king of the south," and the second "the king of the north" (and successors) of Daniel xi.

GENTILE CELEBRITIES.—*Xenophon, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes.*

PROPHETIC.—The brazen belly and thighs of Nebuchadnezzar's image: the four-headed leopard of Dan. vii.: the four-horned goat of Dan. viii.: "the mighty king" and four-wind successors of Dan. xi. 3.

Fourth Thousand Years of the World's History.

FOURTH CENTURY B.C.

BEFORE CHRIST.

ALEXANDER'S SUCCESSORS.

B.C.

300 Seleucus becomes master of Syria

275 **Ptolemy Philadelphus**, Greek king of Egypt, founds Alexandrian Library, and causes a Greek version of the Hebrew Scriptures to be made (known as **the Septuagint**, because translated by seventy Jews).

263 Wall of China built to keep off northern marauders.

261 All Italy subdued by **the city of Rome**.

218 War between Rome and Carthage, in which Carthage is nearly victor.

GENTILE CELEBRITIES.—*Archimedes, the mathematician; Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, who never made a military mistake.*

PROPHETIC.—Daniel's fourth Beast emerging from the tempestuous waters: king of the north and king of the south of Daniel xi. 6-9.

Fourth Thousand Years of the World's History.

THIRD CENTURY B.C.

BEFORE CHRIST.

ROME.

B.C.

200 Publication of the inscribed stone of Rosetta (Egypt) in three languages by Ptolemy; afterwards found in the 19th Century A.D., and furnishing a key to the monumental inscriptions.

175 **Antiochus Epiphanes** becomes king of Syria, the great persecutor of the Jews.

166 Suppression of the temple worship.

164 Victories of **Judas Maccabeus**, establishing Jewish independence.

146 **Rome conquers** Carthage.

147 Rome becomes master in Greece.

133 Rome conquers Asia Minor.

GENTILE CELEBRITIES.—*Hipparchus, founder of geographical and astronomical science; Scipio, the Roman conqueror of Carthage; Mithridates the Great, king of Parthia.*

PROPHETIC.—Fourth beast of Dan. vii. stepping ashore, "as it were": the little horn out of fourth horn of Greek goat of Dan. viii. 9-23: the contending parties of Dan. xi. 21-35.

Fourth Thousand Years of the World's History.

SECOND CENTURY B.C.

ROME IMPERIAL

| B C | |
|-----|---|
| 100 | Sulla dictator at Rome |
| 79 | Julius Caesar dictator at Rome, after sharing the government with Crassus and Pompey |
| 65 | Judea becomes a Roman province by victory of Pompey |
| 57 | The Sanhedrin (or council of 70 Jews) installed governing body under Rome |
| 55 | Julius Caesar invades Britain |
| 47 | Antipater becomes head of the Sanhedrin |
| 37 | Herod , Antipater's son, made king by Rome |
| 30 | Octavius made (first) Emperor of Rome, on the defeat of Mark Antony, his co-triumvir, takes the title of Augustus Caesar . |
| 28 | Census of Rome, showing a population in the city of 4,164,000 and in the empire of 16,500,000 |

LITERARY CELEBRITIES—*Cicero, orator, Virgil, poet, Horace, poet, Livy, historian, Julius Caesar, warrior and writer*

PROPHETIC—Iron legs of Nebuchadnezzar's image, Dan ii the fourth beast of Dan vii treads down the whole earth and breaks it in pieces the little horn out of fourth horn of Greek goat "waxes great" against the holy

Fourth Thousand Years of the World's History.

FIRST CENTURY B.C.

Jewish state ends—CHRIST

| | A D |
|--|-----|
| Jesus Christ born at Bethleem | 1 |
| Death of Augustus Caesar, succeeded by Tiberius | 14 |
| Ministry of John the Baptist commences | 27 |
| Jesus anointed at the Jordan | 30 |
| Jesus Crucified and raised after a busy 3½ years of teaching and miracle working his ascension, followed by the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost | 34 |
| Jewish persecution against the Christians | 35 |
| Paul, the persecutor, changed into a preacher of the Christian faith by the personal appearance of Christ while on an expedition to Damascus | 36 |
| Felix appointed procurator of Syria | 52 |
| Festus succeeds Felix and finds Paul a prisoner | 60 |
| First Roman persecution of the Christians (under Nero) | 64 |
| Paul sent to Rome afterwards beheaded there | 66 |
| Jerusalem destroyed and the Jewish state subverted | 70 |
| Vespasian , destroyer of Israel, dies, and Pompeii and Herculaneum overwhelmed by first eruption of Vesuvius | 79 |
| Titus , destroyer of Jerusalem, dies | 81 |
| Second Roman persecution of Christians (Domitian) | 95 |
| The Apocalypse communicated to John in Patmos in the reign of Nerva, the 12th Caesar | 96 |

PUBLIC WRITERS OF THE CENTURY—*Josephus, Strabo, Diodorus, Siculus, Tacitus*

IN BRITAIN—Caractacus and Boadicea

PROPHETIC—Fourth beast and iron legs of image in full development the prophecy of Dan ix (cutting off of the Messiah) fulfilled also little horn of goat victorious against sanctuary

Fifth Thousand Years of the World's History.

FIRST CENTURY A.D.

AFTER CHRIST

ROMAN PROSPERITY

| | |
|--|-----|
| | A D |
| Third persecution of Christians Ignatius suffered | 114 |
| Death of Trajan (emperor), under whom Roman Empire attained its greatest territorial extent | 117 |
| Temple of Jupiter built by Hadrian (emperor) on site of Solomon's temple at Jerusalem | 130 |
| Fourth persecution of Christians under Aurelius (emperor) | 166 |

ROMAN EMPERORS OF THE CENTURY—Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Commodus, Pertinax, and Julianus (The prosperity of the empire ended with MARCUS AURELIUS)

CHRISTIAN AND OTHER WRITERS OF THE CENTURY — *Plutarch, historian, PTOLEMY CLAUDIUS, geographer and astronomer, whose map of the world and scheme of the universe were standard works for 1,400 years, JUSTIN MARTYR, born 100, died 166, POLYCARP, born 79, died 169 as a boy, remembered John the apostle, IRENAEUS, born 132, died 199*

PROPHETIC —White (Roman) horse of Apocalypse

AFTER CHRIST.

PERSECUTION

| | |
|--|-----|
| | A D |
| Fifth Persecution of the Christians (Caracalla, emperor) | 205 |
| Sixth Persecution (Maximinus) | 235 |
| Seventh Persecution (Decius) | 250 |
| Eighth Persecution (Valerian) | 254 |
| Ninth Persecution (Aurelian) | 274 |

THE EMPERORS OF THIS CENTURY—(almost all assassinated) — Septimus Severus (18 years), Caracalla (6), Maxerinus (1), Heliogabalus (4), Alexander Severus (13), Maximinus (3), Gordian III (6), Philip (5), Decius (2), Gallus (2), Aemilius (3 months), Valerian (7), Gallienus (8), Claudius (2), Aurelius (5), Tacitus (6 months), Florian (1), Probus (5), Carus (2), Diocletian —

CHRISTIAN AND OTHER WRITERS — *Tertullian, died 220, Origen, died 253, Cyprian, died 258 Porphyry (a writer against Christianity), died three years after the century*

PROPHETIC Red (Roman) horse, black horse, and pale horse of Apocalypse also souls under the Altar (Rev vi)

AFTER CHRIST.

ABOLITION OF PAGANISM

| | A.D. |
|--|------|
| Diocletian had reigned 16 years the last and most terrible persecution of the Christians prevailed | 300 |
| End of the persecution with the death of Diocletian | 306 |
| Constantine , emperor in the West, friend of the Christians, proclaims toleration in his part of the Empire. Threatened by his imperial colleagues, he advances rapidly from the west, and in a series of overwhelming victories, overpowers Maxentius in Italy and becomes master of Rome | 312 |
| After a prolonged season of friction, makes war on Licinius, emperor of the Eastern third, defeats him at Adrianople, and becomes sole master of the Roman world | 323 |
| Constantine abolishes Paganism, adopts Christianity as the religion of the empire and builds a new capital (Constantinople), to which he removes the seat of government | 324 |
| Convokes council at Nice , to compose disputes in the church: Athanasian creed adopted | 325 |
| Constantine dies and is succeeded by his three sons, among whom empire divided | 337 |
| Julian , a Pagan sympathiser, seizes power, restores Paganism; after three years, is slain in battle, and replaced by Christian emperor (Jovian) | |

THE OTHER CHRISTIAN EMPERORS.—Valentian, Valens Gratian, and Theodosius.

ECCLESIASTICAL CELEBRITIES. *Arius (the rival of Athanasius), died 336; Eusebius, historian, died 346; Athanasius, died 373. Chrysostom, Augustine and Jerome overlived the century.*

PROPHETIC.—Great (Constantinian) earthquake of sixth seal (Rev. vi:12); also Julian earthquake of Rev. viii:5.

AFTER CHRIST.

BREAK-UP OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

| | |
|---|-----|
| Roman Empire in two parts under Arcadius (east) and Honorius (west) | 400 |
| Goths, under Alaric , invade the west and capture Rome | 410 |
| The Romans evacuate Britain. Saxons invade the country after their departure, and finally establish seven petty kingdoms | 418 |
| The Franks from Westphalia invade Gaul, and establish the kingdom of the Franks , or the French, under Childeric, in whose tomb coins were afterwards found with the frog as the national symbol | 420 |
| The Huns, under Attila , invade Italy after the Goths. They afterwards spread desolation in the Eastern Empire, up to the very walls of Constantinople | 424 |
| The Vandals , under Genseric, seize on the Roman provinces in North Africa, and establish a kingdom there. | |
| The Visigoths over-run Spain and establish themselves there | 460 |
| The Heruli , from Germany, invade Italy | 476 |
| The Ostrogoths , under Theodoric, oust the Heruli , and establish a Gothic Kingdom on the ruins of Roman Greatness | 489 |

The Western Empire extinct, and the Eastern, or Constantinopolitan empire, reduced to a limited territorial area. The leading emperors in the Eastern Empire were Theodosius, Marcian, Leo, and **Zeno**.

Literature and the arts under a cloud.

PROPHETIC.—Clay mixing with the iron of Nebuchadnezzar's image; first, second, and third calamity trumpets of Rev. viii:8-11.

AFTER CHRIST.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE BARBARIC KINGDOMS.

| | A D |
|---|-----|
| Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, king of Italy | 500 |
| Clovis, the Frank, king of Gaul and Germany | 500 |
| Alaric, the Visigoth, king of Spain | 500 |
| The successors of Attila, the Hun, reigning in Hungary | 500 |
| Anastatius, Roman Emperor in Constantinople | 500 |
| Justinian succeeds Anastatius, after Zeno | 527 |
| Justinian collects and condenses Roman Law, which he promulgates in one Code, known as the Justinian Code , which formed the basis of European law till the French Revolution, 1260 years after It was a feature of Justinian's law that it accorded the ecclesiastical primacy to the Bishop of Rome | 533 |
| Expulsion of the Goths from Italy and the Vandals from Africa by the victories of Belisarius and Narses, generals of Justinian Brief Restoration of the Empire in the West | 555 |
| Arrival of the Lombards in Italy, and setting up of the Gothic monarchy in 584, after sundry vicissitudes | 568 |
| Full establishment of the Heptarchy or Seven Kingdoms in Britain | 586 |
| Ethelbert, first Christian King in England | 599 |

No names of literary eminence during this century, except those of the lawyers who assisted Justinian to digest his Code

PROPHETIC —The 10 horns of Daniel's fourth beast 10 toes of the image fourth trumpet of Rev viii 12, darkening of a fourth-part of the Roman heavens

AFTER CHRIST.

UPRISE OF THE PAPACY AND MAHOMMEDANISM.

| | A D |
|--|-----|
| Phocas crowned Emperor at Constantinople | 602 |
| Phocas promulgates decree constituting the Bishop of Rome head of all churches with the civil power at his back | 607 |
| Mahomet commences preaching in Arabia | 610 |
| Mahomet, after 20 years' fighting, completes conquest of Arabia , which submits to his pretensions He commences war on the Roman Empire , and dies after the first victory, is succeeded by his uncle Abubecker, who subdues Syria | 632 |
| Abubecker dies, and is succeeded by Omar I, who carries on the war successfully | 634 |
| Omar I. subdues Palestine , and afterwards Egypt and other Mediterranean countries | 637 |
| His successors, Othman and Ali, extend the Saracenic conquests Under Mo, a, Wiah, seven yearly attempts are made to take Constantinople , but are repulsed with great slaughter These repeated attacks subject the Eastern third of Roman empire to great torment The last occurred in | 677 |

The first roots of THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE planted in the settlement of Sarmatia by Slavonic tribes

PROPHETIC —The eleventh or little horn of Daniel's fourth beast, with eyes and mouth, the fifth woe trumpet of Rev ix 1-11

AFTER CHRIST.

BRITISH BEGINNINGS.

| | A.D. |
|---|------|
| Saxon Heptarchy (in full development in England a century hence) | 700 |
| Mahometans (or Saracens) triumphant in North Africa, Armenia, Carthage, and part of Spain: make a supreme effort to capture Constantinople, but are defeated by means of "Greek fire," under Emperor Leo III. | 721 |
| France, grown to a strong power under Charles Martel, defeats the Mahometans at Tours, and saves Europe from Saracenic domination | 732 |
| The Saracens in Spain, hitherto under Emirs, in subjection to the Caliph of Bagdad, become an independent kingdom, which gradually declined as the Christian kingdoms became strong | 755 |
| Death of Pepin, king of France, who had conferred on the Pope the three principalities, hereafter known as "the States of the Church" | 768 |
| Charlemagne, successor of Pepin, subdues Germany in 33 campaigns, becomes virtually Lord of Europe, and in conjunction with the Pope at Rome, restores the defunct Roman Empire, thus healing the wounded sixth head of the Dragon, and creating a living image of the beast. From this point, the Papacy was a power to be reckoned with in Europe | 799 |

PROPHETIC.—The Saracenic locusts of Rev.ix: the little horn of Daniel's fourth beast: healing of the wounded sixth head of Roman dragon: uprising of Beast of the Sea, with seven heads and ten horns (Rev. xiii: 1-10); also uprising of two-horned beast of the earth of Rev. xiii: 11.

AFTER CHRIST.

SARACENIC DECLINE.

| | A.D. |
|---|------|
| Egbert subdues fellow-heptarchs and becomes sole king of England | 827 |
| The Saracens obtain a footing in Naples, Sardinia, and Corsica, but the Eastern Empire retains Lower Italy | 832 |
| Louis I., son of Charlemagne, dies, after a weak and disastrous reign | 840 |
| Russia comes into political view in the person of Ruric, Duke of Kieff. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway had also been settled Governments for some time | 862 |
| Alfonso the Great, in Spain | 866 |
| Seven popes in various parts of Europe, but gradually thinned down till only one recognised (Sergius III.) | 896 |

The Eastern Empire ruled by a succession of eight emperors — Nicephorus, Leo V., Michael, Michael II., Theophilus, Michael III., Basil V., Leo VI.

The Popes rising to great power. The 100th Pope was reigning at the beginning of the century, and the 115th towards the close.

PROPHETIC.—Saracenic empire gradually declining as it nears the end of its 300 years Apocalyptically decreed: Beast of the Sea and Little Horn practising and prospering.

AFTER CHRIST.

END OF THE SARACENIC EMPIRE.

| | |
|---|------|
| | A.D. |
| The Danes invade England and are defeated by Edward, the son of Alfred the Great. (He and his successors (Athelstan, Edmund, Eldred, Edwy, Edgar, Edward, and Ethelred) rule England during the rest of the century) | 901 |
| France, separated from Germany, becomes a kingdom under Charles III., descendant of Charlemagne. Charles marries a daughter of Edward, king of England, whose descendants rule to the end of this century | 910 |
| Germany and Austria, separated from France, becomes the leading power in Europe under Otho the Great (a descendant of Charlemagne), who makes Rome his capital , and absorbs the Pope in his Government, which becomes a dual Government of Pope and Emperor (the two-horned beast of Rome (Rev. xiii.) | 963 |
| ————— | |
| RUSSIA , during the century, represented by the Dukes of Kieff — (Olega, Spendoblos Jaropaek, and Waldimir the Great). | |
| ————— | |
| PROPHETIC.—Twenty-nine Popes during the Century, of increasing consideration in the European system. The Saracenic Empire fell in 936 , through a conspiracy among the provincial governors, who reduced the Caliph of Bagdad to a mere ecclesiastic, and divided the sovereign power among themselves. | |

AFTER CHRIST

RISE OF THE TURKS.

| | |
|--|------|
| | A.D. |
| The Turks, under Togrul Beg , emerge from Southern Asia, north-east of the Euphrates, and over-run all the Mahometan countries formerly ruled by the Saracenic Caliph of Bagdad: end the Saracenic empire, their head marries the Caliph's daughter, becomes " commander of the Faithful " and head of the Mahometan religion. The Turk makes his first appearance in Palestine | 1037 |
| TOGRUL BEG succeeded by Alparslan | 1063 |
| William the Conqueror lands in England and ends the rule of the Saxons and Danes: establishes the Franco-Norman Government, and introduces great improvements in the country | 1066 |
| PETER the Hermit preaches a crusade against the Turk, to rescue the Holy Places out of his hands | 1093 |
| The First Crusade starts from France under Godfrey — a body of 300,000 men. Godfrey expels the Turk from Jerusalem and sets up a Latin kingdom there, which lasted 200 years | 1099 |
| ————— | |
| 15 Popes during the century. | |
| 5 Emperors in Germany. | |
| 13 Emperors in Constantinople during the same time. | |
| ————— | |
| PROPHETIC.—Loosing of the four Euphrates-bound angels of the sixth woe trumpet (Rev. ix:13-21). Turks emerge upon Europe, causing crusades and other miseries by their devastations. | |

AFTER CHRIST

THE CRUSADES

| | A D |
|--|------|
| PORTUGAL first appears in history seven years prior to this date, having acquired independence of the Moors under Count Henry Under his grandson, Alfonso I, Portugal declared a kingdom | 1100 |
| The Second Crusade , headed by Conrad III of Germany and Louis VII of France | 1146 |
| Moscow built , and Russia becoming important under the Dukes of Waldimir | 1157 |
| Ireland conquered by the English | 1171 |
| The Christian kingdom of Jerusalem overthrown by Saladin of Egypt | 1187 |
| The Third Crusade , under Frederick Barbarossa of Germany, Philip II of France, and Richard Coeur de Lion of England | 1188 |
| Fourth Crusade , under Henry VI of Germany | 1195 |
| <hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 11 Popes during the century 6 Emperors in Germany 6 Emperors in Constantinople | |
| PROPHETIC—Sixth woe trumpet (crusades, secondary effect) Papal little horn two-horned beast of the earth Romano-German empire the dragon (Eastern empire—Constantinopolitan) | |

Sixth Thousand Years of the World's History.

TWELFTH CENTURY A.D.

AFTER CHRIST

THE CRUSADES CONTINUE

| | A D |
|--|------|
| Fifth Crusade , under Baldwin, Count of Flanders, who takes Constantinople from the Greeks, and sets up a French dynasty, which lasted 45 years | 1202 |
| Zenghis-Khan , the Mogul conqueror, over-runs Persia, Central Asia, Tartary and China, overthrows the empire of Bagdad, and takes up the Turco-Mahomedan movement against Europe | 1212 |
| Sixth Crusade (under Frederick III of Germany) | 1228 |
| First Parliament held in England, and first gold coined in the reign of Henry III | 1265 |
| Accession of Edward I of England | 1272 |
| Conquest of Wales by Edward, who names his son Prince of Wales | 1282 |
| <hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 18 Popes in Rome during the century 7 Emperors in Germany 5 Emperors in Constantinople during the same time | |
| LITERARY CELEBRITY — <i>Roger Bacon, founder of modern science, born 1214</i> | |
| PROPHETIC —Second angel (<i>Zenghis-Khan</i>) loosed by sixth trumpet of Rev ix 13 | |

Sixth Thousand Years of the World's History.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY A.D.

AFTER CHRIST

FOUNDING OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.



| | |
|--|------|
| | A D |
| The use of glass and chimneys first introduced into London | 1300 |
| Accession of Edward II of England, who is defeated at Bannockburn by Robert Bruce of Scotland | 1307 |
| The Swiss become independent of Austria | 1308 |
| Othman finally founds Ottoman Empire by the subjugation of Bagdad, Palestine, Bithynia, Tripoli and other countries, in which Togrul Beg, his fellow Mahometan, had established his power two centuries previously | 1313 |
| Othman is succeeded by Ocran, who, with his successors, by the end of the century over-run Asia Minor, Thrace, Bulgaria, Khorasan, &c | 1317 |
| Dukes of Waldimir become Grand Dukes of Moscow , preparing the way for the Russian Empire | 1328 |

11 Popes in Rome during the century

5 Emperors in Germany

7 Emperors in Constantinople during the same time

ECCLESIASTICAL CELEBRITY — *John Wickliffe, born in 1324*



PROPHETIC — Third angel (*Othman*) loosed by the sixth woe-trumpet of Rev. ix (Little horn two-horned beast, and Eastern dragon rule the habitable)

Sixth Thousand Years of the World's History.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY A.D.

AFTER CHRIST

FALL OF EASTERN ROME



| | |
|--|------|
| | A D |
| Tamerlane over-runs Syria, having previously conquered Armenia, Mesopotamia, India, &c | 1400 |
| Joan of Arc in France (burnt) | 1431 |
| Printing introduced by Guttenburg | 1440 |
| Capture of Constantinople by Mahommed II, whose predecessors had gradually encroached on the Eastern Empire for about 400 years Empire now extinguished, as foreshown in the apocalypse | 1453 |
| The Wars of the Roses commenced in England, and lasted 30 years | 1455 |
| The Grand Dukes of Muscovy becomes Czars of Muscovy, and in 1482, Czars of Russia | 1462 |
| Printing introduced into England | 1471 |
| First watch produced (Nuremburg) | 1477 |
| America discovered by Columbus | 1492 |

13 Popes in Rome during the century

3 Emperors in Constantinople (the last, Constantine XIII, in 1453)

2 Sultans

LITERARY CELEBRITY — *Francis Bacon, born 1460 ecclesiastical Cardinal Wolsey, born 1471*



PROPHETIC — Loosing of the fourth angel (*Tamerlane*) of Rev ix 13, who (and his successors) over-ran, and finally extinguished, Eastern Roman Empire in the period mentioned—391 years (hour, day, month, and year)

Sixth Thousand Years of the World's History.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY A.D.

AFTER CHRIST

PROTESTANTISM

| | A D |
|---|------|
| "St Peter's" at Rome commenced by Pope Julius II | 1506 |
| Martin Luther commences the Protestant rebellion against the Church | 1521 |
| Tyndale translates the New Testament into English | 1526 |
| First Protestant creed promulgated at Augsburg | 1530 |
| Copernicus promulgates astronomical truth (revolution of the planets round the sun) | 1530 |
| Tyndale's Old Testament first printed in English | 1532 |
| Henry VIII. of England rebels against the Pope, and proclaims himself head of the English Church | 1534 |
| Accession of Queen Elizabeth in England | 1553 |
| Publication of the Bishop's Bible in England | 1568 |
| Massacre of St. Bartholomew's in France | 1572 |
| Portugal united with Spain Spain at the zenith of her power Inquisition flourishing in the country with depressing effect on population | 1580 |
| The Czars of Muscovy annex Siberia | 1581 |
| Spanish Armada (the Pope's effort to subdue England a disastrous failure) Spain had by this time made great settlements in the new world Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Florida, Chili, &c | 1585 |

13 Popes during the century

5 Emperors in Germany

6 Sultans in Constantinople

CELEBRITIES, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC — *Galileo, born 1564 Shakespeare, born 1564, Sir Edward Coke, born 1552, Archbishop Usher, born 1580*

PROPHETIC — Killing of the witnesses (Rev x1 7) the Papal and other symbols in force

Sixth Thousand Years of the World's History.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY A.D.

AFTER CHRIST

SETTLEMENT OF AMERICA

| | A D |
|---|------|
| First English settlement in America (Va) | 1607 |
| (The other colonies afterwards founded as follows — New York (Dutch), 1613, Massachusetts (English), 1620, New Hampshire (English), 1623, Delaware (Swede), 1627, New Jersey (Swede), 1627, Rhode Island, 1631 (English, and all the follows) — Connecticut, 1633, Maryland, 1634, North Carolina, 1650, Pennsylvania 1682, South Carolina, 1589, Louisiana, 1699 | |
| Prussia , hitherto a fief of the German empire, becomes now (under the Dukes of Hohenzollern) a semi-independent state under Joachim, Frederick Sigismund | 1608 |
| James's authorised version of the Bible published | 1611 |
| Founding of the House of Romanoff through the accession of Michael Romanoff as Czar of Russia, after an interregnum of three years following on the death of Demetrius (the Russian Czars became Emperors in 1689) | 1613 |
| First newspaper | 1630 |
| Portugal severed from Spain after Spanish war with Dutch and French | 1640 |
| Rebellion of the English Parliament against Charles I | 1649 |
| Charles beheaded | 1653 |
| Oliver Cromwell , Lord Protector of England | 1653 |
| Restoration of the English monarchy under Charles II | 1660 |
| Plague and Great Fire in London | 1666 |
| James II (brother of Charles II of England) succeeds on his brother's death | 1685 |
| Revocation of the Toleration Edict of Nantes in France, resulting in expulsion of 500,000 Huguenots from France | 1685 |
| William of Orange arrives in England, James II flees William and Mary ascend the English throne under a Parliamentary agreement rendering Roman Catholics ineligible for the English throne | 1685 |

10 Popes during the century

5 Emperors in Germany

9 Sultans in Constantinople

LITERARY AND OTHER CELEBRITIES — *Sir Isaac Newton, born 1642, John Locke, born 1632, Spinoza, born 1632, Addison, born 1672, John Newton, born 1608*

PROPHETIC — Exposure of dead bodies of witnesses (Rev x1 8-10)

Sixth Thousand Years of the World's History.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY A.D.

AFTER CHRIST

FRENCH REVOLUTION AND AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

| | A D |
|--|--------|
| Peter the Great , of Russia, laid the foundations of Russian greatness | 1700 |
| Prussia becomes a kingdom under Frederick, son of the great Elector | 1701 |
| Gibraltar seized by England | 1704 |
| English settlement in Alabama, America —(followed by further settlements during the century as follows—Mississippi, 1716, Indiana, 1730, Georgia, 1733, Illinois, 1749, Kentucky, 1753, Vermont, 1763, Missouri, 1763, Tennessee, 1765, California, 1769, Ohio, 1780) | 1713 |
| Spain loses Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia | 1713 |
| Queen Anne (England), dying without issue, is succeeded by George I. , German Protestant, great-grandson of James I (the rest of the century occupied by the Georges) | 1714 |
| Frederick the Great comes to the throne and conquers Silesia in three wars | 1710 |
| Culloden—last battle fought on British soil | 1746 |
| James Watt discovers the power of steam | 1750 |
| Canada won by England in war with France | 1760 |
| Partition of Poland—(Russia, Austria, and Prussia) | 1772 |
| Rebellion of the American Colonies against England, formation of the UNITED STATES, culminating in the Declaration of Independence | 1783 |
| First balloon (Montgolfier) | 1783 |
| Great French Revolution: king beheaded reign of terror Republic established one of the Republican generals (Napoleon) gains great victories in Italy, Egypt, and other countries | 1793-8 |
| England conquers India | 1799 |

9 Popes in Rome
7 Emperors in Germany
7 Sultans in Constantinople

LITERARY CELEBRITIES OF THE CENTURY *E. Gibbon, Blackstone, Hume, Herschell, Cowper, Burns, Voltaire*

PROPHETIC Resurrection of witnesses "spirit of life" abroad great earthquake men affrighted (Rev. xi 11-13)

Sixth Thousand Years of the World's History.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY A.D.

AFTER CHRIST.

THE OLD PASSING AWAY—PREPARATION FOR THE NEW

| | A D |
|---|------|
| Napoleon proclaimed French Emperor | 1804 |
| German Emperor sinks to emperor of Austria | 1804 |
| England acquires Cape Town | 1806 |
| Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow | 1812 |
| Napoleon deposed and banished to Elba, from which he escapes | 1813 |
| Napoleon's overthrow at Waterloo | 1815 |
| England acquires Ceylon and loses Hanover | 1815 |
| Greece becomes independent of Turkey | 1820 |
| Russia makes successful war on Turkey | 1828 |
| The hope of Israel re-discovered by Dr. Thomas | 1847 |
| Revolution in many European countries | 1848 |
| Election of Napoleon's nephew as Emperor of the French (Napoleon III, as the political incarnation of the "three frogs"—man of the French people)—excites three wars Crimean war, 1856, Austro-Sardinian war, 1859, and the Papal war, 1867, resulting in arming of the nations | 1852 |
| Commencement of Palestine colonisation by Jews | 1856 |
| Seizure of Sicily and Naples by Garibaldi and their annexation to the Italian crown | 1860 |
| Civil War in the United States (Federal-Confederate) | 1860 |
| Danish war, 1864, Prusso-Austrian war | 1865 |
| Downfall of the Temporal power of the Pope | 1867 |
| Overthrow of France by Prussia, and re-establishment of the German empire under Prussia | 1870 |
| Russia makes war on Turkey and still further reduces her dominion | 1877 |
| The English fleet bombards Alexandria, and England commences the occupation of Egypt | 1882 |
| Great extension of English empire in South Africa | 1890 |
| Outbreak of Turkish atrocities against the Armenians | 1895 |
| War between Greece and Turkey, and re-opening of the Eastern Question | 1897 |
| Great celebration in England on Queen Victoria completing the 60th year of her reign | 1897 |

CELEBRITIES — *Byron, Scott, Tennyson, Carlyle, Wordsworth, Darwin, Gladstone, Disraeli, Huxley, and many others*

IMPROVEMENTS—Railways, telegraphs, steamboats, the telephone, penny postage, typewriter, electric lighting and electric trams, photography, great extension of the newspaper press and general literature, sewing-machine, and endless applications of machinery to manufactures

PROPHETIC—The six vials (Rev. xvi) Euphrates drying the world preparing for "war of the great day of God Almighty" Gog and the lions of Tarshish getting into position

Sixth Thousand Years of the World's History.

NINETEENTH CENTURY A.D.

AFTER CHRIST.

ADDENDUM

The following two pages have been added to cover some items of interest that have occurred in this century. We feel sure that they will round off the detail that Brother Roberts so ably set out.

THE END OF ALL THINGS IS AT HAND

| | |
|--|---------|
| | A.D. |
| Chaim Weizmann makes synthetic cordite — Britain saved | 1915 |
| Balfour declaration signed creating a home for the Jews | 1917 |
| Turkish Empire almost "dried up" | 1917 |
| Bolshevik Revolution in Russia brings communists to power | 1917 |
| China becomes a republic | 1917 |
| World War I | 1914-18 |
| Ratification by League of Nations of British Mandate of Palestine | 1922 |
| Great Depression begins | 1929 |
| British Labour government restricts immigration to Palestine | 1929 |
| World War II embroils nearly all the world. Results in Russian domination of Eastern Europe | 1939-45 |
| 6 million Jews perish in land of Magog | 1946 |
| Russian attempt to take over North Iran fails | 1946 |
| U.N. votes to divide the land of Palestine | 1947 |
| State of Israel proclaimed | 1948 |
| N.A.T.O. pact signed | 1949 |
| Rising in E. Germany suppressed by Soviet troops | 1953 |
| Warsaw Pact signed | 1955 |
| Suez Crisis—Israel invades Sinai—Britain takes control of Port Said. Hostilities cease due to U.N. disapproval and threat of Russian intervention | 1956 |
| Treaty of Rome signed; EEC is established | 1957 |
| Sino-Soviet split confirmed | 1960 |

PROPHETIC.—The Euphrates dries up. The Jews return to the Promised Land. Three unclean Demoniac spirits like frogs appear in all western societies.

AFTER CHRIST.

BEHOLD, I COME AS A THIEF IN THE NIGHT

| | |
|--|------|
| | A.D. |
| Missile age begins and arms-race accelerates | 1961 |
| Cuban Crisis | 1962 |
| 6 Day War, Israel expands territory. | 1967 |
| Russia invades Czechoslovakia | 1968 |
| W. Germany begins "Ostpolitik" with Russia | 1969 |
| U.S. and U.K. withdraw from Libya | 1969 |
| Age of detent between east and west begins | 1970 |
| Britain joins EEC | 1972 |
| October War in Israel. Hostilities cease due to U.N. action and threat of Russian intervention. | 1973 |
| World-wide recession and energy crisis begins | 1974 |
| Russians expelled from Egypt | 1974 |
| Palestinian terrorists lauded in U.N. | 1974 |
| Suez canal re-opened Israel partly withdraws from occupied territory—"curtains of land of Midian" established. | 1975 |
| U.S. technicians expelled from strategic bases in Turkey | 1975 |
| Zionism condemned as a racist policy in U.N. | 1975 |

PROPHETIC.—The advance of Gog in building up his image-empire. Vatican's ties with the Kremlin increase. Divided ten toes of Europe coming into existence. Distress of nations with perplexity as the world prepares for Armageddon.

INDEX.

This Index besides serving ordinary purposes will be useful for finding out the time in the world's history at which any personage lived or event occurred that may be mentioned in the Help

| | PAGE | | PAGE | | PAGE |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|----------------------------|----------|
| Abel | 8 | Babylonish Captivity | 11 | Clay mixed with the iron | 21 |
| Abraham | 9 | Bacon Roger | 29 | Coke | 32 |
| Abubecker | 23 | Bacon Francis | 31 | Clovis | 22 |
| Adam | 8 | Basil | 25 | Commander of the Faithful | 27 |
| Addison | 33 | Bear (Second beast) | 12 | Commodus | 18 |
| Aesop | 11 | Beast of the Sea | 24 25 | Confucius | 12 |
| Ahasuerus | 12 | Belisarius | 22 | Constantine | 20 |
| Ahaz | 11 | Bible (first in England) | 32 | Constantinople | 20 |
| Alaric | 21 | Blackstone | 34 | Do fall | 31 |
| Alexander | 13 | Boadicea | 17 | Consuls in Rome | 11 |
| Alexander's successors | 14 | Brazen belly and thighs | 13 | Copernicus | 32 |
| Alexander Severus | 19 | Britain invaded by Rome | 16 | Cowper | 34 |
| Alexandria built | 13 | Britain evacuated | 21 | Crucifixion (The) | 17 |
| bombarded | 35 | British beginnings | 23 | Crusades | 27 28 29 |
| Ali | 23 | Burns | 34 | Culloden | 34 |
| Alfonso (Great) | 75 | Bvron | 35 | Cutting off of the Messiah | 17 |
| Alfred the Great | 26 | Canada won by England | 34 | Cyprian | 19 |
| Alparslan | 27 | land | 34 | Cyrus | 11 |
| Altar (5th Sea) | 19 | Caiman | 8 | Czars of Russia | 31 |
| America discovered | 31 | Cain | 8 | Do become Emperors | 33 |
| America settled | 33 34 | Caliph of Bagdad | 27 | Danes | 26 |
| American Colonies rebel | 34 | Canaan (conquest) | 10 | Daniel | 11 |
| Anastatus | 22 | Capetown | 35 | Danish War | 35 |
| Antiochus Epiphanes | 15 | Caractacus | 17 | Darius III | 13 |
| Antipater | 16 | Caracalla | 19 | Darkening of heavens | 22 |
| Antoninus | 18 | Carus | 19 | Darwin | 35 |
| Apocalypse | 17 | Carlyle | 35 | David | 10 |
| Archimedes | 14 | Carthage | 11 | Death (entrance) | 8 |
| Arcadius | 21 | Do war with Rome | 14 | Decius | 19 |
| Arius | 20 | Cassander | 13 | Demosthenes | 13 |
| Aristotle | 13 | Census of Rome | 16 | Destruction of Jerusalem | 17 |
| Armada | 32 | Cevlon | 35 | Dido | 11 |
| Arming of Nations | 35 | Chaldea | 9 | Didorus | 17 |
| Asa | 11 | Charles Martel | 24 | Diocletian | 19 |
| Astronomy | 32 | Charles III (France) | 26 | Domitian | 17 |
| Athanasian Creed | 20 | Charles I (England) | 33 | Dragon | 28 30 |
| Athanasius | 20 | Childeric | 21 | Earthquake (great) | 26 |
| Attila | 21 | China (wall built) | 14 | 6th Seal | 26 |
| Athelstan | 26 | Chrysostom | 20 | | |
| Atrocities (Armenia) | 35 | Church (states of the) | 24 | | |
| Augustine | 20 | Cicero | 16 | | |
| Augustus Caesar | 16 | Claudius | 19 | | |
| Augsburg | 32 | | | | |
| Aurelian | 19 | | | | |

| | PAGE | | PAGE | | PAGE |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Earthquake (Julian) | 20 | Four Angels (loosing) | 27 | Hezekiah | 11 |
| Eastern Question re opened | 35 | Fourth Century B C | 13 | Hipparchus | 15 |
| Eden | 8 | Fourth Century A D | 20 | Homer | 11 |
| Edgar | 26 | Fourth Beast (Daniel's) | 14 15 17 | Honorius | 21 |
| Edwy | 26 | Fourth Trumpet | 22 | Hope of Israel discovered | 35 |
| Edward I | 29 | Fourteenth Century A D | 30 | Horace | 16 |
| Edward II | 30 | Fourth Angel (loosing) | 31 | Huguenots expelled from France | 33 |
| Edmund | 26 | Florian | 19 | Hume | 34 |
| Egbert | 25 | France | 24 | Hungary | 22 |
| Egypt | 9 | Franks | 21 | Huns | 21 |
| Do occupied by English | 35 | Frederick the Great | 34 | Huxlev | 35 |
| Eighth Century A D | 24 | French Revolution | 34 | Ignatius | 18 |
| Eighteenth Century A D | 26 | Frogs | 21 35 | India (England conquers) | 34 |
| Eleventh Century A D | 27 | Galileo | 32 | Inquisition | 32 |
| Elit | 10 | Gallus | 19 | Ireland | 28 |
| Enoch | 8 | Gallienus | 19 | Irenaeus | 18 |
| Do translation | 8 | George I | 34 | Iron legs image | 16 17 |
| Enos | 8 | German becomes Austrian Empire new | 35 | Isaac | 10 |
| Do death | 9 | German Empire new—under Prussia | 35 | Isaiah (prophet) | 11 |
| Esther | 12 | Gibbon | 34 | Israel in Egypt | 10 |
| Ethelbert | 22 | Gladstone | 35 | under judges asks king | 10 |
| Ethelred | 26 | Glass | 30 | Italy subdued by Rome | 14 |
| Euripides | 12 | Goat Greek | 13 | Jacob | 10 |
| Eve | 8 | Golden head of image | 11 | James's Bible | 33 |
| Eusebius | 20 | Godfrey | 27 | Jared | 8 |
| Exodus | 10 | Gomorra | 10 | death | 9 |
| Eves and Mouth | 23 | Gordian III | 19 | Jehoiakim | 11 |
| Ezekiel | 11 | Goths | 21 | Jehoram | 11 |
| Ezra | 12 | Gothic Kingdom | 21 | Jehoshaphat | 11 |
| Fall of Eastern (Roman) Empire | 31 | Grattan | 20 | Jeremiah | 11 |
| Felix | 17 | Greece | 13 | Jerome | 20 |
| Festus | 17 | Do at war with Turkey | 35 | Jerusalem | 11 |
| Fifth Century A D | 21 | Greek empire divided | 13 | Jesus Christ | 17 |
| Fifteenth Century A D | 31 | Habakkuk | 11 | Jewish state ends | 16 |
| Fifth Thousand Years | 17 26 | Hadrian | 18 | Joan of Arc | 31 |
| Fifth Trumpet | 23 | Haggai | 11 | Joash | 11 |
| First of Daniel's Beasts | 11 | Hannibal | 14 | Josiah | 11 |
| First Trumpet | 21 | Henry VIII | 32 | Jeroboam I | 11 |
| First Thousand Years | 8 | Heliogabalus | 19 | Joel (prophet) | 11 |
| First Century B C | 16 | Herschell | 34 | John the Baptist | 17 |
| Do do A D | 17 | Herod | 16 | Joseph | 10 |
| Flood | 9 | Herodotus | 12 | Josephus | 17 |
| Fourth Thousand Years | 11 16 | Herul | 21 | Joshua | 10 |

| | PAGE | | PAGE | | PAGE |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Judea Roman Province | 16 | Michael I II & III | 25 | Peter the Great | 34 |
| Julian (apostate) | 20 | Mighty King — Dan xi 36 | 13 | Pentecost | 17 |
| Julianus | 18 | Mithridates | 15 | Pepin | 24 |
| Justin Martyr | 18 | Modern Improvements | 35 | Persecution 17 18 19 20 | 24 |
| Justinian | 22 | Mogul Conquest | 29 | Persia | 12 |
| Justinian code | 22 | Moscow | 28 35 | Pertinax | 18 |
| King of the North | 14-15 | Moses | 10 | Peter the Hermit | 27 |
| King of the South | 14-15 | Nabopolassar | 11 | Philip (Macedon) | 13 |
| Kingdom of Jerusalem | 28 | Nahor | 9 | Pindar | 12 |
| Lamech | 8 | Nahum (prophet) | 11 | Plague (London) | 33 |
| death | 9 | Napoleon | 34 35 | Platea | 12 |
| Language (confusion) | 9 | Napoleon III | 35 | Plato | 13 |
| Leo VI | 25 | Nebuchadnezzar | 11 | Plutarch | 18 |
| Leopard (Daniel's 3rd beast) | 13 | Nehemiah | 12 | Polycarp | 18 |
| Licinius | 20 | Nero | 17 | Poland (partition) | 34 |
| Little horn of goat | 15 16 17 | Nerva | 17 | Norses | 22 |
| Little horn (Daniel's 4th beast) | 23 24 25 30 | Newspaper (first) | 33 | Porphyry | 19 |
| Livv | 16 | Newton Isaac | 33 | Portugal | 28 31 |
| Locke | 33 | Newton John | 33 | Probus | 19 |
| Locusts Apocalyptic | 24 | Nice (Council) | 20 | Prince of Wales | 29 |
| Lombards | 22 | Nicephorus | 25 | Printing | 31 |
| Louis I | 25 | Ninth Century A D | 25 | Protestantism | 32 |
| Lycurgus | 11 | Nineteenth Century A D | 35 | Prussia a State | 33 |
| Lysimachus | 13 | Obadiah | 11 | Prussia-Austrian war | 35 |
| Mahaleleel | 8 | Ocran | 30 | Ptolemy | 18 |
| death | 9 | Old Testament first printed | 32 | Ptolemy Claudius | 13 |
| Mahomed II | 31 | Oliver Cromwell | 33 | Ptolemy Philadelphus | 14 |
| Mahomedanism | 23 | Omar I | 23 | Pythagoras | 11 |
| uprise | 23 | Ongen | 19 | Queen Elizabeth | 32 |
| Mahomet | 23 | Ostrogoths | 21 | Queen Victoria | 35 |
| Malachi | 12 | Othman | 23 33 | Ram | 12 |
| Manasseh | 11 | Otho the Great | 26 | Rebellion (England) | 33 |
| Marcion | 21 | Ottoman Empire | 30 | Rehoboam | 11 |
| Marcus Aurelius | 18 | Padanaram | 10 | Red Horse | 19 |
| Mark Antony | 16 | Paganism | 20 | Reign of Terror | 34 |
| Martin Luther | 32 | Pale Horse | 19 | Restoration (England) | 33 |
| Massacre of St Bartholomew | 32 | Palestine | 9 | Resurrection of Witnesses | 34 |
| Maximinus | 19 | Palestine Colonization | 35 | Reu | 9 |
| Maverinus | 19 | Papacy (uprise) | 23 24 | Revocation edict of Nantes | 33 |
| Methuselah | 8 | Papal little horn | 28 | Revolution in Europe | 35 |
| Do death | 9 | Parliament (English) | 29 | Robert Bruce | 30 |
| Micah (prophet) | 11 | Patmos | 17 | Romanoff (house) | 33 |
| | | Paul | 17 | Rome built | 11 |
| | | Peleg | 9 | Rome victorious | 15 |
| | | | | Rome Imperial | 16 |
| | | | | Rome greatest | 18 |
| | | | | Rome divided | 21 |
| | | | | Rome (western) extinguished | 21 |
| | | | | Romulus | 11 |

| | PAGE | | PAGE | | PAGE |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Rosetta Stone | 15 | Sixteenth Century, A D | 32 | Troy, siege | 10 |
| Russian empire (first roots) | 23 | Socrates | 12 | Turks, rise of | 27 |
| Do progress | 25, 26, 28 30, 32 | Sodom | 10 | Turks, first appearance in Palestine | 27 |
| Do twice makes war on Turkey | 35 | Solomon | 10 | Twelfth Century, A D | 28 |
| Ruth | 10 | Solon | 11 | Two-horned beast | 24, 26 28, 30 |
| Saladin | 28 | Sophocles | 12 | Tyndale | 32 |
| Salams | 12 | South Africa | 35 | Tyre | 11 |
| Samson | 10 | Spain | 24 | Unburned bodies, witnesses | 33 |
| Samuel | 10 | " declines | 34 | United States, origin | 34 |
| Sanhedrin | 16 | Spinoza | 33 | United States, civil war | 35 |
| Sappho | 11 | Spirit of life abroad | 34 | Usher | 32 |
| Saracenic conquest | 23, 24 | States of the Church | 24 | Uzziah | 11 |
| Saracenic decline | 25 26 | Steam, use of | 34 | Valens | 20 |
| Saul | 10 | Strabo | 17 | Valentian | 20 |
| Saxons | 23 | St Peter's | 32 | Valerian | 19 |
| Scipio | 15 | Sulla | 16 | Vandalis | 21 |
| Scott | 35 | Swiss | 30 | Vespasian | 17 |
| Second Angel (loosed) | 29 | Tacitus, writer | 17 | Vials of the six | 35 |
| Second Century B C | 5 | Do emperor | 19 | Virgil | 16 |
| Second Century A D | 18 | Tamerlane | 31 | Visigoths | 21 |
| Second Thousand Years | 9 | Temporal Power, fall | 35 | Voltaire | 34 |
| Second Trumpet | 21 | Ten horns, 4th beast | 22 | War latter-day preparation for | 35 |
| Seleucus | 13 | Ten toes, image | 22 | Wars of the Roses | 31 |
| Septuagint | 14 | Ten tribes, revolt | 11 | Watch, first made | 31 |
| Septimus Severus | 19 | Ten tribes, removal | 11 | White horse | 18 |
| Serug | 9 | Tenth Century, A D | 26 | Wickliffe | 30 |
| Seth | 8 | Tennyson | 35 | William Conqueror | 27 |
| Seven Kingdoms (Britain) | 22 | Tertullian | 19 | William of Orange | 33 |
| Seventh Century A D | 23 | Thermopylae | 12 | lands in England | 33 |
| Seventeenth Century A D | 33 | Third angel, loosing | 30 | Witnesses, killing of the | 32 |
| Seven heads and ten horns | 24 | Third Century A D | 19 | Wolsey Cardinal | 31 |
| Seven Popes at once | 25 | Third Century B C | 14 | Wounded sixth head | 24 |
| Shakespeare | 32 | Third Trumpet | 21 | Wordsworth | 35 |
| Shalmanazer | 11 | Third Thousand Years | 10 | Xenophon | 13 |
| Shem | 9 | Thirteenth Century, A D | 29 | Xerxes | 12 |
| " cessation | 10 | Theodoric | 22 | Zechanah | 12 |
| Siculus | 17 | Theophilus | 25 | Zenghis Khan | 29 |
| Sidon built | 9 | "Three Kings" and fourth Dan xi | 12 | Zeno | 21 |
| Silver breast image | 12 | Three frogs | 35 | Zephaniah | 11 |
| Sixth Century A D | 22 | Thucydides | 12 | | |
| Sixth Trumpet | 27 28 | Tiberius | 17 | | |
| Sixth Thousand Years | 27 36 | Titus | 17 | | |
| | | Togruil Beg | 27 | | |
| | | Tours Saracenic repulse | 24 | | |
| | | Trajan | 18 | | |

"BEHOLD THE FIG TREE AND ALL THE TREES"

HISTORY OF ISRAEL'S RESETTLEMENT IN THE LATTER DAYS

The birth and development of the Lovers of Zion movement in the nineteenth century commenced an impulse amongst the Jews of Europe to form the First Aliyah or the first ascent to the land of

Israel. An Austrian journalist, Theodor Herzl became prominent amongst the group and after becoming struck with the idea of a Jewish homeland directed his energies into the concept of Zionism. The idea of a first world Zionist Congress blossomed and in 1897 it drew up a scheme for "the creation in Palestine of a home for the Jewish people secured by public law."

The generosity of Baron E. de Rothschild, in the following years became a major factor in the acquisition of land in Palestine as well as in the expansion and consolidation of the Jewish farming community there. As a result the stream of immigrants swelled and the urban communities grew.

In the wake of World War I the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Balfour, outlined to Lord Rothschild the policy of Britain on the Jewish question. He wrote on 2 November, 1917, "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object." A few weeks later Sir Edmund Allenby defeated the Turks at Jerusalem and subsequently they were driven from Palestine. It wasn't until 1920, however, that Britain was formally given the Mandate by the League of Nations to reconstitute a Jewish home in Palestine.

Between the two world wars, anti-Semitic riots rocked Palestine on numerous occasions and Jewish immigration waned considerably. It was not until the end of World War II, with the atrocities of Nazism, stunning the world, that Jewish refugees flocked back into the Land despite British opposition. With the number of legal and illegal immigrants entering the land weekly, Britain requested that a United Nations 11-man Special committee be established to investigate the Palestinian Problem. The Committee was duly appointed and recommended the partition of Palestine between Jew and Arab. Later, on the evening of November 29, 1947, the United Nations approved the plan of partition by a vote of 33 to 13. 10 countries, including Britain, abstained. After the voting had been completed and the message had been passed onto an elated Jewry, the Assembly requested Britain to leave Palestine within the next eight months.

It was on 14 May 1948 that the Independent State of Israel was proclaimed but shortly afterwards on the following morning the fledgling State was invaded by Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Although outnumbered and often overwhelmed, the Jewish fighters finally managed to halt the Arab advance and gradually drive the invaders out of the areas they had taken.

An armistice followed but soon afterwards, Egypt began operating countless suicide squads into Israel and then suddenly in 1956 closed the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping. In a retaliatory move Israel thrust south and invaded the Sinaitic Peninsula whilst France and Britain attacked Egypt itself. A world crisis ensued but under pressure from the United Nations and under threat of Russian intervention, Israel withdrew her troops from Sinai and a further armistice was signed. The withdrawing troops were replaced with a United Nations peace-keeping force and for the next decade there existed a relative tranquillity between Israel and Egypt.

On 15 May 1967, however, President Nasser of Egypt began moving large amounts of weaponry into Sinai and a few days later commanded the United Nations force to withdraw, declared the Straits of Tiran closed to Israeli vessels and announced total war on Israel. As the Arab world pushed its forces into action, the Israeli Defensive Forces stunned the world by defeating the huge confederacy between 5th and 10th June 1967. The restoration of the whole of Jerusalem to Jewry came on June 7th and for the first time in 1,897 years the gentile rule of the city came to an end.

The years following these territorial gains were marked with economic prosperity, an increase in guerilla activity and the instability of a factions government. Absorbed by these internal events the nation was unprepared for war and on 6th October 1973 the Israeli's suffered great reverses when Egypt and Syria attacked simultaneously. Egyptian troops crossed the Suez Canal and seized the east bank whilst Syrian units thrust into the Golan Heights as far as Galilee. It was not until six weeks of bitter fighting had ended that Israel managed to counterattack successfully, and push the invaders back. The losses, though, were heavy and the strain on the economy was almost too much but still they survive as a testimony to the faithfulness of the God of Israel.

During this October war the United States fiercely backed Israel in every conceivable way whilst Soviet armour and aid poured into Arab countries. At one stage the Russians issued an ultimatum stating that

if hostilities did not cease within twelve hours their own armies would intervene. Hostilities did cease but for an uneasy moment the world looked in fear as the two super-powers drew close to direct confrontation.

Since 1973, Israel's fortunes have levelled out and her previous forceful economic advance has slowed down to a less impressive pace. Although war with Syria could commence without much provocation negotiations with Egypt have brought a measure of security in the region of Sinai. The Suez Canal is once again open and the presence of American technicians in Sinai has so far proved an effective deterrent to war in that region.

At the present Israel's relations with the rest of the world are greatly strained and in November 1975 the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed Zionism a racist policy.

THE RESTORATION OF JUDAH BEFORE CHRIST'S RETURN

Brother Thomas wrote, "The truth is, there are two stages in the restoration of the Jews, the first is before the battle of Armageddon, and the second is after it, but both are pre-millennial." God has said, "I will save the tents of Judah first" (Zech 12:7). This is the first stage of restoration (Elpis Israel p 441). He went on to say, "There is then, a partial and primary restoration of Jews before the manifestation, which is to serve as the nucleus or basis of future operations in the restoration of the rest of the tribes after he has appeared in his kingdom. The pre-adventual colonization of Palestine will be on purely political principles, and the Jewish colonists will return in unbelief of the Messiahship of Jesus, and the Truth as it is in him. They will emigrate thither as agriculturalists and traders in the hope of ultimately establishing their commonwealth, but more immediately of getting rich in silver and gold by commerce with India and in cattle and goods by their industry at home under the efficient protection of the British power" (Elpis Israel p 441-442).

It was with this event in mind that prompted the Lord Jesus Christ to instruct the faithful to "behold the fig tree and all the trees" (Luke 21:29). The fig tree is a well known symbol of Israel (cp Joel 1:6-7) and Jesus informed us that the generation which would witness that nation burst forth into life should remember that the kingdom of God is at hand.

There are a number of prophecies which refer specifically to the pre-adventual restoration of the Jewish State. In considering this subject, care must be taken not to apply the prophets' words to those events which will ultimately be fulfilled in the post-adventual establishment of Israel. The following prophecies have predicted the return of the Jews to their land in this last century and the conditions surrounding that return.

- 1 JER 30:1-8 The return to the land would be made in a time of trouble and oppression.
- 2 JER 16:16 God employed first "fishers" (the allurements of Zionist ideals) and then "hunters" (anti-Semitic powers such as Hitler) to forcefully persuade the Jews to return to the land of their fathers.
- 3 ISA 18:1-3, 43:1-6 Israel's return would be under the protection of Britain, "a land beyond the rivers of Cush", who would be given Egypt for redeeming Israel from the Turkish overlord.
- 4 DAN 11:40 Britain, in occupation of Egypt, became the king of the South in the 1880's and in 1917 pushed "him", that is the Turkish power from Palestine.
- 5 JER 30:14, 15, 33:10 Their return would be in a line of adversity, sorrow, loneliness, iniquity and of spoil.
- 6 PS 83 The restoration of Israel would be plagued with the confederacies of the surrounding nations.
- 7 ISA 60:15, JER 30:14, 17 Israel would be forsaken of all her allies.
- 8 ISA 60:18 Israel's borders would be the object of continual desolation by war.
- 9 LUKE 21:24 Jerusalem would be trodden down of non-Jewish rulers until an appointed time which came incipiently on 7th June 1967.
- 10 EZEK 38:8 "Israel shall dwell safely" Although it is true that Israel has had more security dwelling in the land today than in the ghettos of Europe previously, the word "safely" is translated "carelessly" in JUDG 18:7, ISA 47:8, 49:31, EZEK 30:9, 39:6 and ZEPH 2:15. This would tend to suggest that Israel's attitude towards life would be very similar to the Western world or the isles of the Gentiles who live in an equally careless manner. Thus it is today that Israel's pride and confidence has produced an aura of invincibility amongst its people.
- 11 EZEK 38:11 "A land of unwallled villages having neither bars nor gates" Such is the extremely accurate description of Israel's 235 Kibbutzim and 405 Moshavim. With a third of the land under cultivation, the unwallled villages mentioned here are a common sight.

12. **EZEK. 38:12-13** "the desolate places that are now inhabited". When the Jews first returned to the land, deserts, waste land and swamps confronted them. Today wheat fields and fisheries have replaced the swamps, cities and orchards the barren coastal plain, and new settlements the desert areas.

"cattle and goods, silver and gold". Israel's agricultural life accounts for 10% of the Gross National Produce whilst industry accounts for 90%. The nation's economy has been characterized by an almost unprecedented rate of growth of approximately 10% per annum coupled to a high inflation and a common balance of payments deficit.

THE RESTORATION OF JUDAH AFTER CHRIST'S RETURN

When Gog has reached the plenitude of his power and made his grand move to establish his image-empire, the Lord Jesus Christ will return to restore again the Kingdom to Israel. He will firstly destroy Russia upon the mountains of Israel and then show himself to his people Israel. At that time the following major prophecies will be fulfilled:

1. **ZECH. 14:10** Zion will be elevated in the midst of the earth.
2. **EZEK. 36:19-20; ZECH. 14:4-8** The land will be changed in its topography.
3. **ISA. 4:4; EZEK. 39:9-16** The land will be cleansed from its iniquity.
4. **JER. 33:5-9; EZEK. 36:25-32, 37:23-8** The Jews will be a changed people.
5. **ISA. 30:23-5; EZEK. 34:24-8, 36:7-11; JOEL 2:21-7, 3:18-21** The fertility of the land will be restored.
6. **ISA. 9:7-8; MIC. 4:7-8** The kingdom and first dominion will be established.
7. **ISA. 61:4, 62:4, 65:9-10, 21:3; JER. 31:4-5, 33:12-14** The old wastes of the land will be rebuilt.
8. **JER. 30:19; MIC. 5:4-6; ZECH. 12:3-6** Judah's territory will expand into the neighbouring countries as far as Assyria in the east.
9. **JER. 30:10, 31:8-9; EZEK. 36:24, 37:12-27; ZECH. 8:7-8, 10:7-11** All Israel will be united in the land.
10. **JER. 31:31-34** A new covenant will be made with those who will accept God's mercy.
11. **ISA. 2:1-4, 56:7; EZEK. 40:48; ZECH. 1:16-17, 6:12-13** The Temple will be built in Jerusalem.
12. **ISA. 2:1-4; MIC. 4:1-3** The law will proceed from Zion.
13. **JER. 3:17; ZECH. 2:4-5, 8:2-6** Jerusalem will become a quiet habitation as the capital of the world.

14. **ISA. 60:3-17, 61:5-6** The riches of the Gentiles will flow to Israel.
15. **2 SAM. 7:10; ISA. 27:6** Israel are finally planted in the land where they shall move no more, fear no enemy and blossom and bud filling the face of the world with fruit.



EDITORIAL FROM THE AUGUST, 1889 "CHRISTADELPHIAN"

Occasionally some will ask in a despairing spirit, "Are there really any signs of the times? Haven't all expectations been disappointed? May not the end be hundreds of years off yet?" There is no ground for this kind of spiritual depression, except such as may seem to exist when a too limited view of the world-situation is taken. It is too limited a view when attention is confined to the telegrams of the week, or the form of things during any given twelve months, or the events even of say the last 30 years. The signs of the times are part of a very large programme, and we must always have our eye on the programme as a whole before we can properly judge of the events that give the finish. Leaving out of consideration the events between Abraham and Christ, the programme may be said to cover the whole interval since Christ's departure from the summit of Mount Olivet. During all the time since that event, the purpose of God, as foreshown in the Apocalypse-message sent by Christ to John in Patmos ("that his servants might know the things that were shortly to come to pass") has been unfolding among the nations of the earth. Those who give their minds the most familiarity with that wonderful message, and to the European history that illustrates its truth, are the most profoundly persuaded of this. To them, it is not the question of a year or two, or of the minor events of the public life of the world. The question is, what is the general

drift? What is the great tendency? What is the ruling form of Continental politics? Are they in harmony with the prophetic forecast as applicable to our own particular age? Considered in this way, the answer is without the least ambiguity or reserve. There is no aspect of public affairs that is not in strict harmony with the conclusion that the time of the end is upon us, and that "the coming of the Lord draweth nigh." Everything is as it ought to be, and as it was anticipated it would be, with the single exception of the Lord's still continuing absence, which, strictly speaking, is not an exception, since the expectation of its occurrence at the time of the Papal downfall was an inference, and not a thing declared. The leading political developments of the past 30 years have steadily set in the direction required by the prophetic word.

1.—The coercive power of the Papacy has ceased (and ceased at the time expected).

2.—The French empire has passed away, and left a political chaos that favours the expected re-instatement of the monarchy.

3.—The Euphrato-Turkish power has sunk to the last point of political decrepitude, and has shrunk territorially from year to year with the steadiness and slowness intimated by the symbol of a drying river.

4.—The Russian empire has steadily enlarged, while the Turkish has steadily decreased, and lies at this moment as a great incubus upon the latter, threatening by sheer weight to squeeze the remaining life out of the dying Ottoman. Russia has extended her territory in Asia until she is now contiguous with British jurisdiction in India, and in Asia Minor until her advanced guard is in the heart of Asiatic Turkey with an open gate before her in the direction of the Holy Land.

5.—Britain has occupied Egypt and Cyprus, and has a latent Protectorate over Asiatic-Turkey, including the Holy Land, which gives her a legal footing there, in international law, in certain contingencies—a footing which she will find it convenient to assert by-and-bye.

6.—The Holy Land is reviving, and the Jews, though in very limited numbers as yet, are returning, with arrangements in such a form that the removal of Turkish authority is all that is necessary to lead to a large and vigorous influx of Jewish population.

7.—Lastly. The nations of Europe have been steadily arming during all the period in a manner unprecedented in the history of the world, until by the adoption of universal conscription the whole population is trained for war; and gigantic armies exist in every country in readiness for a conflict, tending they know not whither.

These general and notorious facts are a perfect answer to the question with which this article commenced. The signs of the times are unmistakeable to those who take the situation broadly into consideration. They are perfectly satisfactory, notwithstanding that some things have not advanced with the rapidity that the glorious prospect of the kingdom naturally leads us to desire. They all show that the affairs of the present dispensation are steadily drawing to the appointed close, when terrible occurrences (marked by Christ's re-appearance) will shake the present system to pieces, and establish a new heavens and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness. Wise men will not suffer themselves to be drawn away from their confidence, either by the appearance of delay, or by the engrossments of their private affairs, which, though apparently so very important, are essentially ephemeral, and only wisely used when used in the service of God, who "made all things for Himself, yea, even the wicked for the day of His power."



