|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Event** | **Importance** |
| 2000 BC |  | * Judaism
* 1st monotheistic religion
* Covenant with god – Jews were chosen people
* The Torah
* Later 10 commandments to Moses
 |
| 1290 BC |  | * Pharaoh of Egypt
* Pyramids, mummification, hieroglyphics
* Polytheism: Osiris, Isis
* Contributions in medicine, astronomy, and math
 |
| 556 BC |  | * Left palace and life of luxury
* 7 year search for the truth
* “Enlightened One”
* Four Noble truths and Eightfold Path
 |
| 551 BC |  | * Teachings became the basis of Chinese government and society
* The Analects
* Filial Piety and Five relationships
* Provide order and stability
 |
| 490 BC |  | * The Greeks defeat the Persian
* Golden Age of Greece
* Athens – 1st democracy
* Aristotle, Plato, Archimedes, theater
 |
| 221 BC |  | * 1st emperor of China – Chin dynasty
* Conquered warring Chinese states
* Terracotta Army
* Great Wall to keep invaders out
* Legalism
 |
| 202 BC - 220 |  | * Teachings of Confucius became official belief system
* Golden Age of Chinese civilizations
* Civil service exams
* Inventions: paper, acupuncture
 |
| 1 (4 BC) |  | * During the rule of Augustus; Pax Romana, Golden Age
* Spread by apostles – persecuted by Roman emperors such as Nero
* Edict of Milan – allows Christianity in Roman Empire
 |
| 320 - 550 |  | * Organized strong central government in India
* Trade and farming flourished
* Vaccination for smallpox 1000 years before Europe
* Caste system, introduced by Aryans, governed every aspect of life
 |
| 476 |  | * German barbarians seized throne of Rome
* Symbolizes the fall of the Western Roman empire and beginning of the Middle Ages
* No strong central government
* Eastern half of Roman empire continues to flourish in East - Constantinople
 |
| 622 |  | * Mohammad’s flight from Mecca to Medina
* Beginning of Islam
* Koran
* Five Pillars of Faith
 |
| 800 |  | * Built empire including France, Germany and part of Italy
* Light in the Dark Ages
* Tried to create a Christian Europe
* Central government
* Learning and universities
 |
| 1096 -1295 |  | * Holy Wars to win back the Holy land from the Muslims
* Christian versus Muslims
* Most successful failure in history
* Trade increases, manors decrease, cultural diffusion increases
* Feudalism decrease, cities rise, power of Kings increases
 |
| 1215 |  | * Signed by King John of England
* 1st document to limit power of the English king
* Trial by jury of your peers
* King can’t tax without consent
 |
| 1348 |  | * Plague, spread by fleas on rats sweeps across Europe
* No cure; 1/3 Europe dies or 20 million
* Manors break-up
* Feudalism declines
 |
| 1492 |  | * Spanish conquistadors conquer much of Latin America (Aztecs in Mexico)
* Gold and silver sent back to Spain
* Columbian exchange, the encounter
* Genocide – millions of Native Americans killed
 |
| 1500 |  | * Started in Florence
* Medici family
* Rebirth of learning – spirit of questioning
* Michelangelo, DaVinci, Machiavelli, Galileo, Copernicus
* Protestant reformation – Martin Luther, John Calvin, Henry VIII
 |
| 1643 |  | * L’etat c’est moi
* Sun king
* Autocracy at its height
* Built Versailles Palace
* Other absolute rulers like Peter the Great in Russia
 |
| 1603 - 1868 |  | * Created a unified, orderly society in Japan
* Shogun, daimo, samurai
* Capital at Edo
* Buddhism in japan
* Isolation from West
 |
| 1689 |  | * William and Mary come to power after the bloodless revolution
* Sign the Bill of Rights
* Parliament is supreme over monarch
 |
| 1789 |  | * French revolution begins
* Social inequalities
* Storming of the bastille
* Louis XVI executed
* Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
* Reign of Terror – Robespierre
 |
| 1799 |  | * Comes to power by a coup d’etat
* Conquers most of Europe except England and Russia
* Spread ideas of French Revolution
* Increase in Nationalism
* Defeated at Waterloo
 |
| 1815 |  | * Age of Reaction
* What do we do with Europe now?
* Legitimacy, compensation and balance of power
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