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| **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 |