

# The AP History Timeline

## 8000BCE-The Present

### Europe

3500 BCE: Minoan civilization in Greece  
1600 BCE: Mycenaean civilization in Greece  
800 BCE: Greek city-states; Athens and Sparta  
700 BCE: Homeric epics, Iliad Odyssey, Greek Architecture  
507 BCE: Athenian democracy  
550 BCE: Birth of Rome  
509 BCE: Rome conquers Italy  
477 BCE: Delian League is formed  
470-399 BCE: The Life of Socrates  
461-429 BCE: The Age of Pericles  
460 BCE: First Peloponnesian War  
450 BCE: The 12 Tables of Law  
431 BCE: Second Peloponnesian War, Pericles dies  
338-323 BCE: the Life of Alexander the Great, birth of Hellenism  
264-146 BCE: Rome's Punic Wars against Carthage  
247-183 BCE: General Hannibal and his death  
60 BCE: First Triumvirate in Rome: Caesar, Pompey and Crassus  
48 BCE: Caesar- Dictator for Life  
44 BCE: The Assassination of Caesar  
43 BCE: 2<sup>nd</sup> Triumvirate is formed: Marc Antony, Octavius, and Marcus Lepidus  
31 BCE: Augustus Caesar ruler of Rome  
18 BCE: Augustus passes the Julian laws, start of Pax Romana  
14 CE: Death of Augustus, new emperor Tiberius  
37 CE: Caligula emperor of Rome  
41 CE: Claudius emperor of Rome  
54 CE: Nero Emperor of Rome  
64 CE: Great fire of Rome  
180 CE: Death of Marcus Aurelius and the end of the Pax Romana  
284 CE: Diocletian and the revival of Rome  
306 CE: Constantine the Great comes to rule the Roman Empire  
313 CE: The Edict of Milan  
324 CE: Byzantium would become the New Rome  
330 CE: Constantinople new capital of Roman Empire  
370 CE: Emperor Valen allows Huns to settle in Rome  
394 CE: Theodosius new ruler of Roman Empire  
476 CE: Romulus Augustus declared the fall of Rome.  
527-548 CE: Theodora- wife of Justinian, powerful leader for women's rights  
527 CE: Justinian new Emperor of the Eastern Roman Emperor  
529 CE: Justinian's Law Code  
532 CE: Hagia Sophia  
600: Greek gradually becomes the predominant language of Byzantine  
600: Constantinople is the premier center of Byzantine Empire

600-700: Britain has many leaders who are fighting for power  
602: The Persians attack the Byzantine Empire in Asia Minor  
610-641: Heracles ruled the Byzantine Empire  
636: Jul 23, Arabs gained control of most of Palestine from Byzantine Empire.  
687-714: Pepin II united and ruled the Franks  
694: Nov 9, Spanish King Egica accused Jews of aiding Moslems and sentenced them to slavery.  
711: Tariq leads a group of Moslem soldiers on the conquests of Spain  
711–718: The Islamic Umayyad caliphate in Damascus, lands on the Iberian Peninsula and brings the entire peninsula under Islamic control. Known as Moors  
714: Constantinople is besieged by the Arabs.  
718: Leo III repels the Arabs from Constantinople  
722: The Christian Reconquista begins  
726: Byzantine Emperor Leo III orders all icons in the Byzantine Empire to be destroyed.  
732: Oct 10, At Tours, France, Charles Martel halted the Muslim invasion of Europe at the Battle of Tours  
739: Pope Gregory III asks Charles Martel for help against the Lombard's in Italy  
740: The renowned Iconoclastic-period church Byzantine Empire  
750: Constantinople used the Greek language for communication.  
751- 987: The Frankish dynasty of Pepin the Short began the Carolingian period.  
754: The Iconoclasts prevailed and religious art was banned in churches by an edict that remained in effect for a century.  
755-788: Abd al-Rahman I, established the Spanish Umayyad dynasty,  
755 – 1031: The Spanish Umayyads dynasty  
768: Sep 24, Pepin the Short of Gaul died and his dominions were divided between his sons Charlemagne and Carloman.  
771-814: Reign of Charlemagne.  
777: Spain is invaded by Charlemagne  
789: The first Viking attack on England  
793: First invasion by the Vikings  
798: Vikings attacks on France begins  
800-900: Vikings begin to expand and conquer in Europe  
800: Dec 25, Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne emperor  
800: Charlemagne is crowned "Emperor of the West" by Pope Leo III in Rome.  
814: Jan 28, Charlemagne, German emperor, Holy Roman Emperor, died.  
821: Wessex becomes the Supreme Kingdom of England  
825: The Saxon king Egbert III of Wessex reigns over all of England  
834: Vikings raid England  
840: The Frankish king Louis dies and his three sons who have inherited most of France and northern Italy  
842: Feb 19, The Medieval Iconoclastic Controversy ended as a council in Constantinople formally reinstated the veneration of icons in the churches  
843: Mar 11, Icon worship was officially reinstated in, Constantinople.  
843: Aug 10, In the Treaty of Verdun, Louis the German and Charles the Bald divided France.  
844: The Normans attack Spain and occupied Seville.  
846: Muslims raid Rome  
855: Sep 28, The Emperor Lothar died in Gaul, and his kingdom was divided between his sons.  
855: Louis II becomes emperor and inherits northern Italy

- 864: Beginning of missionary work of brothers Cyril and Methodius in Slavic lands.  
864: Cyril and Methodius create Cyrillic Alphabet  
865-871: Ethelred of Wessex was ruler of England  
867-1057: The Byzantine Empire expanded  
871-899: Saxon reigned under Alfred the Great.  
878: The Arabs capture Sicily and make Palermo their capital  
881: Charles II, was crowned emperor of France by Pope John VIII  
899: Oct 26, Alfred the Great, writer and son Edward becomes king of Wessex  
900: Feudalism starts in Northern France  
936: Otto I becomes king of Germany.  
950: Córdoba, Spain is Europe's intellectual center.  
962: Otto I was crowned emperor of Romans because he protected the Pope  
969: invasion of Antioch by the Byzantine Empire  
982: Eric the Red establishes Viking colony in Greenland  
987: The Capetian Dynasty rules France, ending two centuries of Carolingian rule.  
988: Grand Duke Vladimir of Kiev converts to Christianity  
999: Europeans fear of the end of the world.  
1013: The Danes conquer England, compelling the Anglo-Saxon monarch, Ethelred II, to seek refuge in Normandy.  
1025: Byzantine undergoes a golden age.  
1042: Edward (the Confessor) becomes king of England.  
1050: Feudalism spreads through Western Europe  
1054: East-West schism in Christianity, Pope Leo IX and Patriarch Michael Cerularius excommunicated each other.  
1061-1091: The Normans conquer Sicily from lower Italy  
1066: William the Conqueror, at Battle of Hastings conquers England.  
1073: Pope Gregory VII becomes pontiff  
1076: Pope Gregory VII excommunicates German King Henry IV  
1085: In England, King William the Conqueror orders that a Doomsday Book  
1095: At Council of Clermont, Pope Urban II calls for holy war to wrest Jerusalem from Muslims, launching the First Crusade the next year.  
1096: First Crusade begins  
1097: Crusaders reach Constantinople  
1098: Army captured Antioch  
1099: (June) Crusaders capture Jerusalem.  
1100: Merchants and artisans organize themselves into guilds (business associations)  
1146: Second Crusade led by King Louis VIII of France and Emperor Conrad III; Unsuccessful  
1150: French architects began to build in a new style, Gothic  
1054: Christianity began to be practiced as two entirely separate religions, Roman Catholicism and Christian Orthodoxy  
1174: Saladin and Muslims capture Jerusalem.  
1182: Magnetic compass invented  
1187: Bulgaria reestablishes its independence from the Byzantine Empire.  
1187: Saladin allows Jews to return to Jerusalem - the first time they would return since the Christians took the city in 1099.  
1189: Third Crusade starts.  
1198: Innocent III is elected pope

- 1202: The Hindu-Arabic numbering system was introduced to the West by the Italian mathematician Fibonacci.
- 1204: Constantinople falls to a combined force of Franks and Venetians.
- 1209: St. Francis of Assisi creates the Order of the Friars
- 1215: Magna Carta was adopted and sealed by King John of England.
- 1228: St. Francis of Assisi, founder of the Franciscan order, was canonized.
- 1241: Mongol armies defeat the Polish and the Germans invading Poland and Hungary.
- 1250: Florence, Italy, became a major center for commerce and industry.
- 1266 - St. Thomas Aquinas attempted to reconcile theology with economic conditions. He argued that reason could operate within faith.
- 1267: The Inquisition formed in Rome under Pope Clement IV.
- 1275:1292 - Marco Polo left Italy for China during the reign of Kublai Khan
- 1280: German merchants formed the Hanseatic League to facilitate trade.
- 1298: The "Travels of Marco Polo" was published.
- 1327: Petrarch met Laura de Sade in a church at Avignon, and was inspired for the rest of his life. He wrote his finest poems about her beauty and loveliness.
- 1337-1452: The Hundred Years War was a series of wars between England and France in which England lost all possessions in France except Calais.
- 1346: During the Hundred Years War, King Edward III's English army annihilated a French force at the Battle of Crecy in Normandy.
- 1347: Sailors from Genoa arrived in Sicily, they carried the Black Plague
- 1348: Pogroms occurred throughout Europe.
- 1353: Boccaccio's Decameron
- 1380: King Charles VI of France was crowned at age 12.
- 1390: Jacques de Baerze made his statuette "Corpus Christi." It was key work in the transition from medieval art to realism.
- 1415: Henry the Navigator, the prince of Portugal, embarked on an expedition to Africa. This marked the beginning of Portuguese dominance of West Africa.
- 1417: Joan of Arc leaves for France to lead the French army
- 1420: Portuguese sailors and soldiers begin fighting the natives of the Canary Islands,
- 1429: Joan of Arc leads France to victories during the Hundred Years War
- 1431: Joan of Arc burned at the stake for the offenses of witchcraft, heresy and wearing male clothing.
- 1436: Johannes Gutenberg of Germany invented the printing press with movable type.
- 1448: The Portuguese established the first European trading post in Africa.
- 1453: Constantinople fell to Muhammad II, ending the Byzantine Empire. The fall of the eastern Roman Empire, Byzantium, to the Ottoman Turks was led by Mehmed II.
- 1453: The city of Constantinople fell from Christian rule and was renamed Istanbul. The Hagia Sophia was turned into a mosque.
- 1453: France beat England, ending the Hundred Years War.
- 1455: Johannes Gutenberg printed his first book, the Bible
- 1479: Venice signed a peace treaty with Ottoman Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror (1432-1481) ending 16 years of war.
- 1480: The Spanish Inquisition was introduced by Ferdinand and Isabella.
- 1480: Leonardo da Vinci begins his career
- 1490: Christopher Columbus was permitted to make his proposal to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain.
- 1492: Leonardo da Vinci drew a flying machine.

1492: Columbus sails to the Americas  
1497: Nicolaus Copernicus Polish astronomer, made the first recorded astronomical observation.  
1497: Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope.  
1499: Voyages of Amerigo Vespucci  
1510: Leonardo da Vinci paints the Mona Lisa  
1513: Machiavelli writes *The Prince*  
1514: Copernicus develops the heliocentric model  
1515: Desiderius Erasmus begins his disapproval of the Catholic Church  
1517: Martin Luther posts 95 theses on door of Wittenberg church.  
1519: Ferdinand Magellan leaves Europe to circumnavigate the world.  
1522: Ferdinand Magellan finished circumnavigating the world.  
1533: Europe Henry VIII gains control over the English church. Beginning of Church of England  
1550-1649: religious wars in France, Germany and Britain  
1552: Las Casas defends the Indians  
1557: Mary I of England joins her husband Phillip II of Spain war against France  
1570: Queen Elizabeth I of England was excommunicated  
1577: Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe  
1588: The Spanish Armada loses to Great Britain  
1594: Henry IV crowned King of France  
1598: Edict of Nantes  
1599: Royal charter incorporates the British East India Company  
1603: Elizabeth I of England died succeeded by James I of England.  
1610: Galileo Galileo demonstrate telescope  
1614: France will become an absolute monarchy  
1618-1648: Thirty Years War  
1632: Galileo defends heliocentric model  
1640: The Long Parliament in England  
1641: Dutch begin conquests on Java, in Indonesia.  
1642-1649: English civil war  
1643-1715: Louis France XIV succeeds Louis XIII  
1647-1648: Treaty of Westphalia  
1649: Execution of Charles I of England  
1650: Charles II named King of England  
1653: Oliver Cromwell becomes Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland.  
1654: Louis XIV of France crowned at Rheims  
1659: Lord Protector Cromwell disbands English parliament.  
1660: Oliver Cromwell dies and the Parliament of England declares Prince Charles Stuart King Charles II of England. (Stuart Restoration)  
1669: The Hanseatic League, formed 400 years ago, holds its final meeting.  
1670: Charles II of England and Louis XIV of France secretly sign a treaty ending hostilities between their kingdoms  
1679: Habeas Corpus Act 1679 passed in England.  
1685: Louis XIV declares the Edict of Fontainebleau, which revokes the Edict of Nantes and declares Protestantism illegal.  
1687: King James II of England issues the Declaration of Indulgence, suspending laws against Catholics and non-conformists.

1688: Glorious Revolution: William and Mary new Monarchs of England  
1689: The Act of Toleration passes the English Parliament protecting Protestants  
1689: English Bill of Rights passed  
1701: The Wars of Spanish Succession  
1703: War of the Spanish Succession – Habsburg Archduke Charles proclaimed King of Spain.  
1714: The Wars of Spanish Succession ends  
1734: The War of the Polish Succession  
1743: Treaty of Worms- a treaty between Great Britain, Austria and Sardinia  
1750 ca: The Industrial Revolution starts in England  
1756: Seven Years' War  
1763: The Treaty of Paris, signed by Great Britain, France and Spain, brings an end to the Seven Years' War  
1769: James Watt demonstrates the first practical steam engine  
1769: Richard Arkwright invents the spinning frame.  
1772: First Partition of Poland begins.  
1776: Adam Smith writes *The Wealth of Nations*, promotes Laissez-faire  
1789: In France, representatives of the Third Estate at the Estates-General declare themselves the National Assembly.  
1789: French Revolution begins: Citizens of Paris storm the Bastille  
1789: Declaration of the Rights of Man in France in France  
1790: France's Civil Constitution of the Clergy  
1791: France's Constitution of 1791  
1792: France goes to war against Austria and Prussia.  
1793: Russia and Prussia partition Poland.  
1793: France declares war on Great Britain, the Netherlands and Spain  
1793: Holy Roman Empire declares war on France.  
1793: Robespierre leads France and creates Committee of Public Safety  
1794: France's Reign of Terror  
1794: Robespierre is guillotined  
1795: The Directory has executive power in France  
1798-1799: Napoleonic Wars Second Coalition/Egyptian Campaign  
1799: Napoleon's coup d'état on France  
1801: Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland merged into a single kingdom called United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.  
1803: France sells the Louisiana Territories to the US.  
1804: Napoleon crowned Emperor in the presence of Pope Pius VII in Paris.  
1805-1815: The Napoleonic Wars, wars fought under Napoleon Bonaparte during his rise to power in France.  
1806: Napoleon Defeats Prussians  
1806: Holy Roman Empire ends with the abdication of the pope.  
1808-1814: The Peninsular War, people of Madrid rise against French troops.  
1812: War of 1812 between Britain and US  
1812: Napoleon Enters Moscow  
1814: Napoleon abdicates his throne  
1814-1815: Congress of Vienna  
1815: German Confederation Established  
1815: Napoleon returns to lose the Battle of Waterloo

1830-The July Revolution in France  
1839-1842: China and Great Britain fought the Opium Wars.  
1842: Treaty of Nanking gave Great Britain Hong Kong and allowed them to build ports on the coast of China.  
1845-1849: The Great Irish famine  
1848-Revolutions in France Prussia, Italy, and Austria  
1848: Fredreich Engels and Karl Marx wrote the "Communist Manifesto"  
1849-Hungarians Announce Independence  
1853-1856: Crimean War, war between Russia and the allies (Britain, France, Ottoman Turks).  
1859-1870 Unification of Italy,  
1866-Seven Weeks War between Prussia and Austria  
1870-1871: Franco-Prussian War, French aspirations for prestige  
1870-Pope Stripped of all Power- Italy Unified  
1871: Unification of Germany under Bismarck's (chancellor of Prussia) Second Reich  
1871-1912: The Scramble for Africa begins  
1871-1914: Second Industrial Revolution (Germany, USA)  
1884: Berlin Conference  
1896: Herzl writes *The Jewish State*, promoting Zionism  
1914: Germany, England, France, Austria-Hungary and others start WWI  
1914: Austria-Hungary: Declared war against Serbia July 28.  
1914: Russia: Joins Serbian Side in WWI  
1914: Germany: Declares war on Russia and France  
1914: WWI begins  
1914: The Schlieffen plan.  
1914: Great Britain joins WWI  
1915: Italy and Japan join WWI on Allied side  
1915: Battle of the Marne  
1915: Germany sank the Lusitania  
1916: German unrestricted submarine warfare  
1917: Germany sent the Zimmerman telegram  
1917: The Balfour Declaration  
1917: United States enters WWI  
1918: Treaty of Brest-Litvosk  
1918: Bulgaria: Surrenders from WWI on September 29.  
1918: Ottoman Empire: Surrenders from WWI November 3.  
1918: Germany: Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicates from the throne on November 10.  
1918: Germany signs and armistice on November 11 ending WWI  
1919: Treaty of Versailles  
1919: The League of Nations  
1919: Germany: National Socialists German Workers party (Nazi party) is formed.  
1919: Italy: Benito Mussolini creates the first nationalists party.  
1921: Germany: Hitler joins the Nazi party.  
1922: Italy: Mussolini marches into Rome naming him Prime Minister.  
1923: Italy takes Corfu in Greece.  
1923: Hitler's failed Beer Hall Putsch  
1924: Hitler is sentenced five years in prison writes *Mien Kampf* or *My Struggle*.  
1926: Hitler becomes the supreme leader of the Nazi party.

1932: Hitler Challenges Hindenburg for the presidency and fails.  
1933: Hitler is made Chancellor  
1933: The Enabling Act in Germany, becomes dictator  
1934: Hindenburg dies Hitler is now the sole ruler of Germany  
1934: The Night of Long Knives  
1935: Hitler creates Nuremberg Laws:  
1935: Mussolini conquers Ethiopia  
1935: Germany takes back Rhineland.  
1936: Hitler annexes Austria  
1936: General Francisco Franco takes control on parts of Spain  
1937: Germany signs an alliance with Japan.  
1938: Kristallnacht-Night of Broken Glass  
1938: Munich Conference  
1939: The White Paper (independent Palestine with joint gov't)  
1939: Germany signs Pact of Steel with Italy in May.  
1939: Germany signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact  
1939: September 1, 1939: Germany marches on Poland, start of WWII  
1939: September 3, Great Britain and France declare war on Germany.  
1939: Francisco Franco instills a dictatorship in Spain.  
1940: Nazis invade and conquer Denmark, Belgium, France and other countries.  
1940: Germany loses Battle for Britain  
1940: Italy joins WWII  
1940: Tripartite signed by Tokyo, Rome and Berlin.  
1940-1941: Germany attacks the Balkans canceling the Nazi-Soviet Pact.  
1941: Japan bombs Pearl Harbor on December 7.  
1941: The United States: declares war on Japan.  
1941: Germany and Italy declare war on the United States due to the Tripartite.  
1941-1942: Germany begins Operation Barbarossa  
1943: Italy surrenders from WWII  
1944: Allies: Stormed Normandy (D-Day)  
1945: Hitler commits suicide April 30, with his wife.  
1945: May 7, Germany surrenders from WWII  
1945: U.S drops bombs, on Nagasaki and Hiroshima.  
1945: Japan surrenders from WWII  
1945: Yalta Conference  
1945: The United Nations is Formed (UN)  
1945: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is created.  
1945: The Genocide Convention  
1946: Cold War between the U.S and the U.S.S.R  
1946: Britain urges the United Nations to begin creating a suitable authority to replace the British administration of Palestine.  
1946: Nuremberg trials  
1946: Churchill's "Iron Curtain"  
1946-1954: First Indochina War: France vs. Vietnam  
1947: Marshall Plan  
1947-1948: Germany was divided into four occupied zones  
1948: Berlin Blockade begins  
1949: NATO ratified



- 1949: Berlin Blockade ends
- 1949: Soviets explode first atomic bomb
- 1955: West Germany becomes the Federal Republic of Germany, a sovereign state.
- 1968: The United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and 58 other nations signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. India refused to sign.
- 1969: The modern Irish Republican Army was founded in Belfast with the aim of forcing Northern Ireland out of the United Kingdom
- 1969: British troops are deployed in Northern Ireland.
- 1971: The Quadripartite Agreement to set up control with respect to the Berlin problem signed by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union.
- 1972: Bloody Sunday: British troops fire on Irish nationalists
- 1972: Official Irish Republican Army declared a cease fire in Northern Ireland.
- 1972: Bloody Friday: 22 IRA-bombs exploded in Belfast.
- 1973: Britain announced a plan for moderate Protestants and Catholics to share power in Northern Ireland
- 1973: The United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland and Denmark enter the European Economic Community, which later became the European Union.
- 1976: United Kingdom breaks diplomatic relations with Uganda due to Idi Amin
- 1979: Fighting in Ireland between Catholics and Protestants
- 1980: A group of workers began the Solidarity movement under the leadership of Lech Walesa in Poland
- 1981: Poland government crushes the Solidarity movement.
- 1983: Polish government ended 19 months of martial law
- 1988: Poland installed a non communist government
- 1988: Pan Am Flight 103 explodes over Lockerbie, Scotland; Libyan terrorists are suspected of planting the bomb
- 1989: The fall of the Berlin wall on November 9th. The Border separating Western from Eastern Germany was effectively opened.
- 1989: The "beginning of the end" for the communist rulers in Eastern Europe; the Cold War comes to an end
- 1989: New regimes throughout Eastern Europe
- 1989: East Germany displaced its communist government
- 1989: Czechoslovakia installed a new government
- 1989: Solidarity was legalized
- 1990: Many new elections were held throughout Eastern Europe.
- 1990: East and West Germany are united for the first time since World War I.
- 1990: Lech Walesa becomes the President of Poland.
- 1991: The U.N. Security Council passed the Cease Fire Agreement, which called for the removal and destruction of Iraq's biological weapons.
- 1991: Croatia and Slovenia declared its independence from Yugoslavia.
- 1991: The Warsaw Pact ended.
- 1992: The European Union was formed.
- 1992: Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina proclaimed their Independence from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
- 1992: The Bosnian War against Serbian Troops and besieged the city Sarajevo.
- 1993: The European Union was put into effect.
- 1995: The Schengen Treaty was put into force.

1995: The Dayton Peace Agreement was signed among Croatia, Serbia and Bosnia, ending the Bosnian War.

1995: A United Nations tribunal on human rights violations in the Balkans charges 21 Bosnian Serb commanders with genocide and crimes against humanity

1998: The European Court of Human Rights is instituted

1999: NATO went to war against Yugoslavia to protect the Albanian majority in the Kosovo province. The Kosovo War begins.

1999: Slobodan Milosevic leads an “ethnic cleansing” during the Kosovo War

1999: NATO and the Yugoslavia signed a peace treaty. The Kosovo War ends.

2000: President of Yugoslavia Slobodan Milosevic resigned as president

2003: The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was reconstituted as a State Union of Serbia and Montenegro.

2004: The European Constitution was signed by the leaders of the European countries

2006: Serbia and Montenegro declare their independence

## Middle East

8000-7000 BCE Fertile Crescent- people start farming and raising animals. Neolithic Revolution. Farming forces them to one place and nomadic life declines.

8000 BCE: The city of Jericho in Palestine

5500 BCE- Important production activities developed in the village of Çatal Hüyük, including those of skilled toolmakers and jewelers.

5000 BCE: Climate, rain, food, population, and trade increased.

4500 BCE: Copper replaces stone for tools in Mesopotamia

3500 BCE: Sumerians migrate to Mesopotamia. Food surplus allow variety of occupations. Wheel, and plow and Cuneiform

2050 BCE: Birth of the Babylonian Empire

2000-1900 BCE ca: The Hebrews; and birth of Judaism

1900 BCE: Epic of Gilgamesh

1792-1750 BCE: King Hammurabi and the Code of Hammurabi

1700 BCE: The Hittite Empire

626 BCE: The Chaldeans

605 BCE: Nebuchadnezzar and the Neo-Babylonians (Hanging Gardens)

559 BCE: Cyrus the Great and the Persian Empire

522 BCE: Darius the Great leads the Persian Empire

334-329 BCE: Alexander the Great's Persian wars

63 BCE: Jerusalem becomes a Roman province

43 BCE: Herod the Great is appointed King of Judea by the Romans.

4 BCE: Birth of Jesus Christ

30 CE: Crucifixion of Christ

50 CE: Spread of Christianity from the Middle East

227 CE: Beginning of Sassanid Empire in Persia

570 CE: Muhammad is born in Mecca he is the Prophet of Islam

614: Persians capture Damascus and Jerusalem

620: Mohammad gained about a hundred converts

622: Jul 16, Islamic Era began

622: Sep 24, In the Hegira Muhammad left Mecca for Medina with 75 followers.

- 630: Mohammad took over Mecca.
- 632: Aug 22, Abu Bakr, successor of Mohammed and the first Caliph
- 632-733: Muslim expansion and conquests in Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Egypt, North Africa, Persia, northwestern India, and Iberia
- 633: Muhammad's revelations put into the Koran
- 634: All of Arabia is under the Caliph's control
- 641-650: Persia is conquered by Arabs
- 644: Dec 8, Omar I, was murdered and was succeeded as caliph by Uthman.
- 661: Jan 24, Ali, caliph of Islam and a central figure in Shiite Islam was murdered
- 661: Mu'awiyah became caliph and moved the capital from Medina to Damascus.
- 661-750: The Umayyads ruled for the next 90 years and expand the territory
- 705-711: Caliphate of al-Walid I expanded the empire greatest.
- 728: Battle of Tours
- 749-50: The 'Abbasid revolution ends the caliphate of the Umayyads: Golden Age begins
- 750-1258: Abbasid Dynasty
- 762: The capital was moved to Baghdad
- 850 ca: Caliphs and the powerful elite of the Islamic 'Abbasid court in Baghdad begin commissioning translations of a major portion of ancient Greek texts into Arabic
- 865-927: Al-razi, great doctor who is known for treating measles and small pox.
- 912-961: The Spanish Umayyad Empire enjoys its golden age during his reign.
- 944-947: Berber tribes of North Africa revolt against Fatimid rule.
- 945: Persian Buyids capture Baghdad; caliphs made into puppet rulers.
- 954-961: The Samanid 'Abd al-Malik I
- 969: Shiite Muslims found the city of Cairo, Egypt.
- 969: the Fatimids general, Jawhar, defeats the Ikhshidid rulers of Egypt, and they establish the Fatimid caliphate in their newly built capital, al-Qahira
- 969: The Fatimids conquer Egypt and become the major Mediterranean power.
- 1000: Seljuk Turks took control of Jerusalem
- 1005: end of Samanids in eastern Iran.
- 1009: Muslims destroy Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.
- 1037-1194: Seljuk Turks dominant in Middle East.
- 1055: Seljuk Turks control Abbasid caliphate.
- 1068: invasion of Egypt by the Seljuk Turks
- 1086: the Almoravids conquer Spain.
- 1091: The Seljuk's make Baghdad their capital.
- 1174: Saladin conquers Damascus and Syria.
- 1192: The Ghurids take Delhi.
- 1193: Saladin dies in Jerusalem, and his generals divide his realm.
- 1243: The Seljuk Turkish army in Asia Minor was wiped out by the Mongols.
- 1281: Osman I came to power consolidating Ottoman power in the region
- 1299: Birth of the Ottoman Empire
- 1370-1404: Tamerlane ruled over Afghanistan.
- 1402: In the Battle of Angora the Mongols, led by Tamerlane "the Terrible," defeated the Ottoman Turks and captured Sultan Bayezid I.
- 1444: The Ottomans conquered southern Greece.
- 1453: The Ottoman Empire destroys the Byzantine Empire
- 1494: Suleiman I the Great, Ottoman sultan (1520-66), was born.
- 1502: Safavid conquest of Persia

- 1512: Selim I, sultan of the Ottoman conquers Palestine and Egypt and declares himself caliph
- 1557: Mughal Empire reestablished in north India
- 1557: Reign of Akbar
- 1582: Akbar's proclamation of his new religion
- 1587: Reign of Abbas I (The great) in Persia
- 1600: The British East India Company sets sail for India
- 1673: The Ottoman Empire declares war on Poland
- 1726: Fall of Persia's Safavid dynasty during a bloody revolt of the Afghani people
- 1728: Treaty of Constantinople signed. Partitioned Persia between the Ottoman Empire and Russia
- 1744: Battle of Karnal: The army of Iranian ruler Nadir Shah defeats the forces of the Mughal emperor of India, Muhammad Shah.
- 1805-1848: Muhammad Ali westernizes Egypt, asserting some independence from the Ottoman Empire
- 1820 -1823: Muhammad Ali conquered the Sudan
- 1829: The Greeks gained their independence from the Ottomans.
- 1869: In Egypt, the Suez Canal was opened
- 1870: Romania and Bulgaria fought for Independence then went to war with the Ottoman Empire.
- 1906: In Iran, the first successful constitutional revolution in Middle East history
- 1905: Britain and Russia divided Iran into "spheres of interest."
- 1912: The Ottomans ceded Libya to the Italians.
- 1913: The Balkan Wars
- 1914: The Ottomans entered World War I on the side of Germany.
- 1915: Ottoman Empire commits the Armenian massacre to ethnically cleanse Turkey.
- 1917: Ottoman Empire falls
- 1917: Balfour Declaration
- 1919: Mustafa Kemal becomes leader of Turkish Emancipation
- 1922: Egypt is granted independence from Great Britain.
- 1922: Mustafa Kemal liberates Turkey creating a republic
- 1923: Mustafa Kemal named president of Turkey
- 1927: Westernization of Turkey
- 1939: White Paper: Granting equal gov't to Jews and Muslims
- 1941: Turkey signed a peace treaty with Nazi Germany.
- 1945: Turkey, Egypt, and Syria declared war on Germany and Japan.
- 1947: Pakistan splits from India and gains independence from the British Empire
- 1948: Nation of Israel re-established after 1,878 years
- 1949: Israel signs armistices with many Middle Eastern countries
- 1958: Syria and Egypt combine into the United Arab Republic.
- 1967: The Six Day War erupted in the Middle East
- 1969: The Lebanese army battled with Palestinians.
- 1971: East Pakistan proclaimed its independence, taking the name Bangladesh
- 1971: Indo-Pakistani war began when India intervened in the Pakistani civil war.
- 1971: Pakistan was defeated by India in the Bangladesh war
- 1973: The fourth Arab-Israeli war in 25 years was fought.
- 1974: Israel and Egypt signed a weapons accord
- 1974: Ayatollah Khomeini called for an Islamic Republic in Iran

- 1975: Israel formally signed the Sinai accord with Egypt  
1978: The Afghanistan Revolution began headed by the Mujahdeen. There was a leftist coup. Afghanistan armed forces seized power.  
1979: Iranian Revolution led by Ayatollah Khomeini, proclaimed to be an Islamic Republic after the fall of the Shah  
1980: The Iran-Iraq War  
1980: Reza Pahlavi, eldest son of the shah of Iran, proclaims himself the rightful successor to the Peacock Throne.  
1980: Saddam Hussein launches war against Iran for close to a decade over oil rights 1985: The Reagan Doctrine  
1986: The Iran-Contra Affair  
1988: Iran-Iraqi war ends in August.  
1989: Soviet Union begins fully withdraws from Afghanistan after 10 years of fighting with Afghan Mujahdeen forces  
1989: Ayatollah Khomeini died  
1990: Iraq invaded Kuwait under the rule of Saddam Hussein. The United States ordered The Operation Desert Shield.  
1990: The Lebanese Civil War began.  
1991: The Gulf War begins. Operation Desert Storm begins in the Persian Gulf.  
1993: Israel and the Vatican established diplomatic relations.  
1994: Israel and Jordan signed the Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty, which ended the wars between them.  
1998: Osama Bin Laden declared a jihad against the Jews.  
2003: A coalition of countries invaded Iraq to force out Saddam Hussein from power.  
2003: The U.S. gained control of Baghdad and ended the rule of Saddam Hussein.  
2003: Saddam Hussein was captured.  
2004: The Palestinian president Yassir Arafat died. This stalled the progress of the “Roadmap to Peace”.  
2005: New elections were held in Iraq for a new government.  
2005: Palestinian president Mahmoud Abbas signed a cease-fire with Israel.  
2005: A new democratically elected government was formed in the Gulf.  
2006: The U.N. Security Council declared a cease-fire between Israel and Lebanon.  
2006: Saddam Hussein was founded guilty on crimes against humanity and was sentenced to death by hanging.  
2006: Saddam Hussein is executed in Baghdad.

## Africa

- 3100 BCE: Development of the Egyptian Civilization by King Menes  
2700 BCE: Start of the Old Kingdom in Egypt  
2080 BCE: Start of the Middle Kingdom in Egypt  
1500 BCE: The New Kingdom in Egypt  
1400 BCE: Jews were enslaved by the Egyptians  
1304 BCE: Ramses II crowned king of Egypt.  
1250-1200 BCE: The Jews Exodus from Egypt  
1000 BCE: Kush emerges as a powerful civilization  
305 BCE: Birth of the Ptolemies Dynasty in Egypt  
300 BCE: The Rise of the Axum Kingdom

600: The first of the great medieval western African trading empires is established Ghana.  
600-700: The library at Alexandria, Egypt, disappeared in the 7th century.  
639–642: Egypt becomes Islamic  
642: The Arabs conquered the Sassanids  
647: The Arabs expand in northern Africa  
700: Trade along the coast of East Africa expanded and promoted the founding of such settlements as Kismayu, Mogadishu, Mombassa, Kilwas and others.  
700-800: century: Islam is introduced to peoples of the Sahara Desert by Muslim traders from the north and gained a foothold in the western Sudan  
700-1000: Ghana becomes a dominant power in Western Sudan  
800 ca: The Songhai state takes shape, with its capital at Kukiya  
800–909: The Aghlabid dynasty ruled northern Africa on behalf of the Abbasid Caliph  
868–905: The Tulunid dynasty breaks away from the Abbasid caliphate in Baghdad and becomes the first independent Islamic dynasty to rule Egypt.  
1000: Ghana at height of its power.  
1000: Kushite independence  
1000: Islam moves into sub-Saharan Africa  
1054: The Almoravids, a Muslim Berber dynasty, conquer part of Ghana.  
1076: The Al Moravids a group of Muslim warriors who lived in the Sahara, set out to conquer Ghana, and captured Koumbi  
1087: The Al Moravids attacked Ghana, weakening it leading to its fall  
1100: Great Zimbabwe flourishes under Monomotapa  
1100: Almoravid movement in the Sahara...  
1130-1250: Almohads rule North Africa and Spain.  
1168: The Fatimid ruler received help from Saladin who forced the Crusaders out of Egypt.  
1171: Saladin overthrows the Fatimid ruler and becomes the sultan of Egypt forming the Ayyubid dynasty.  
1307: Mansa Musa, Mali's greatest ruler, succeeded to the throne.  
1324: Mansa Musa, king of Mali, made the 3,500 mile pilgrimage to Mecca.  
1330: Rise of Timbuktu as a cultural center  
1351: Ibn Battuta decided to cross the Sahara Desert. The journey took two months to complete the 1,200 miles.  
1353: Ibn Battuta spent a few months in Mali and left a full description of his experiences.  
1400: Mali was under attack from all four sides and gradually weakened in power.  
1435: A Songhai prince, Sunni Ali, declared West Africa's independence.  
1464: Under the guidance of Sunni Ali, the Songhai began to conquer their neighbors and expand their kingdom. Gao became the capital of the Songhai Empire.  
1550: Portuguese trade in Africa increasingly attracts rival European traders who, in the 16th century, created competing stations or attempted to capture the existing trade  
1562: Britain begins its slave trade in Africa  
1591: Fall of Songhai Empire: Attracted by its wealth, the armies of al-Mansur of Morocco overran the Songhai capital of Gao.  
1652: Dutch establish colony at Cape of Good Hope, South Africa; and colonized by Boers ("farmers")  
1700: Asante Empire  
1750: Height of African Slave Trade  
1795: British seize control of Cape Colony, South Africa, from Dutch  
1815: British declare formal control of Cape Colony

1818-1828: Shaka Zulu chief of the Zulu unifies many African tribes  
1820: Height of African Slave Trade  
1830-1834: "Great Trek" of Boers to lands north of South Africa  
1871-1912: The "scramble for Africa" begins  
1870-1879: Zulu Wars with Great Britain.  
1879: Europeans "partition" West Africa  
1882: British takeover of Egypt  
1884-1885: At the Berlin Conference, intense rivalries among Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, and Portugal for additional African territory  
1890: Europeans "partition" East Africa.  
1899-1902: Boer War in South Africa  
1914 By World War I all Africa had been divided up among European colonial powers.  
1940: Italian forces began an offensive into Egypt from Libya.  
1940: British troops opened their first major offensive in North Africa  
1941: Adolf Hitler establishment of the Afrika Korps.  
1941-1943: Allied forces fought Nazis in North Africa  
1950: Egypt has demanded that Britain remove its troops from the Suez Canal Zone  
1952: In Kenya, the Mau Mau Rebellion  
1954-1962: African countries (Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria) rise up against France and claim independence  
1957: Kwame Nkrumah helps Ghana becomes the first African country to gain independence from Britain.  
1958: South African Independence  
1960: Nigeria acquires independence from Britain.  
1964: Nelson Mandela sent to jail  
1967: The African National Congress and the Zimbabwe African People's Union form an alliance for armed struggle against South Africa and Rhodesia.  
1969: Moammar Gadhafi comes to power in Libya  
1971-1979: Idi Amin abuses power in Uganda  
1974: Egypt and Israel sign weapons accord  
1975: The People's Republic of Mozambique and People's Republic of Angola are created.  
1975: Egypt reopens Suez Canal  
1979: Egypt and Israel approve a peace treaty  
1980: Israel and Egypt establish diplomatic relations.  
1980: Zimbabwe is no longer run by white settlers  
1981: Military coup by Juvenal Habyarimana unseated the government and created a one-party republic in Rwanda.  
1864: The AIDS virus discovered  
1984: Many of the apartheid laws were repealed, including the pass laws. A new constitution was introduced in South Africa  
1989: Southwest Africa became fully free of South African control  
1989: Reform movement in South Africa  
1990: Nelson Mandela is released from prison in South Africa.  
1990: The Rwandan Patriotic Front invaded Rwanda.  
1991: Apartheid: The South African Parliament repeals the Population Registration Act, which had required racial classification of all South Africans at birth  
1994: Rwandan President Habyalimana and the new President of Burundi were assassinated.

1994: The Genocide in Rwanda of 1994 begins, killing 800,000 people.  
1994: South Africa held its first democratic elections. Nelson Mandela was elected president of South Africa.  
1997: The Thalit massacre in Algeria: All but 1 of the 53 inhabitants of Thalit are killed by guerrillas  
2002: The African Union is established.  
2003: The conflict and fighting in Darfur begins.  
2004: The U.S. labeled the Darfur situation as genocide.  
2005: The Democratic Forces of Liberation of Rwanda condemned the Genocide in Rwanda of 1994.

## Asia

5000 BCE: Hwang He civilization develops  
3000 BCE: Harappa develops in India  
2600 BCE: Mohenjo-Daro develops in India  
2300 BCE: Indus Valley- Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro flourish  
2200 BCE: Start of the Xia Dynasty in China  
2000 BCE: fall of Harappa  
1700-1600 BCE ca: Shang Dynasty in China  
1500 BCE: Aryans invade India. Create Hinduism and caste system, Vedic Age  
1122 BCE: The Zhou Dynasty in China  
1000 BCE: Ramayana and Upanishads were composed.  
900 BCE: The Vedas  
563 BCE: Siddhartha Gautama is born  
550 BCE: Confucius  
509 BCE: Appearance of Daoism created by Lao Tzu  
500 BCE: Buddhism is founded  
403 BCE: Warring States period in China  
327 BCE: Alexander the Great invades Asia  
321 BCE: Maurya Empire in India  
273-232 BCE: Reign of Ashoka  
250 BCE: Han Feizi develops Legalism  
221 BCE: Qin Dynasty and the start of the Great Wall of China  
206 BCE: Founding of the Han Dynasty by Liu Bang  
185 BCE: Maurya falls  
110 BCE: Silk Road  
220 CE: Han Dynasty falls, Buddhism reaches China  
320 CE: Gupta Empire in India  
376 CE: Gupta golden age under Chandragupta II  
500 CE: Buddhism takes hold in Southern Asia and Japan  
550 CE: fall of Gupta to Hun invaders  
589 CE: Sui Dynasty appears in China  
600-700: The Tantras, Buddhist texts for generating deep religious experiences, were produced in India.  
600: Prince Shotoku sends the first official Japanese mission to China  
604: In Japan a 17 article constitution was promulgated by Prince Shotoku  
605: Prince Shotoku declares Buddhism and Confucianism the state religions of Japan



607: The first envoy from Japan was sent to China  
618: Fall of the Sui Dynasty in China  
618: Li Yuan, the 1st monarch of the new Tang dynasty  
618-907: The Tang Dynasty in China  
645: Taika Reforms  
645-710: Hakuho Period: begins after the Taika Reform  
650: The Tang dynasty extends the boundaries west into Afghanistan, north into Siberia, east into Korea and south into Vietnam, golden age of art and literature  
700: The Chinese gained control over Manchuria from the Koreans.  
710-784: The Nara Period of Japan. Japan's 1st permanent capital arose in the Nara  
712-756: Xuanzong emperor, peak of Tang power  
750-1150: Buddhism flourishes in eastern India under Pala patronage  
751: defeated by Arabs, marked the beginning of five centuries of decline  
755: An Lushan's revolution in China  
794: The capital of Japan was moved from Nara to Kyoto and the new Imperial Palace was built there. Zen Buddhism  
794-1185: The Heian Period  
800: kingdoms are created in central India and in Rajasthan by Rajputs  
838: The emperor forbids contacts with China  
857: Fujiwara Clan in Japan  
860: Novgorod, Russia, was founded about this time.  
862: Novgorod becomes capital of Rus  
863: Cyril and Methodius from Constantinople write the Slavic bible  
879: The Rus Viking Rurik founds Kiev  
882: Oleg of Russia captures Kiev  
894: Japan abolished the sending of envoys to China.  
906: The Tang Dynasty ends, and the brief Liang Dynasty is founded; the Five Dynasties period begins in China.  
907: End of the Tang dynasty  
918-1392: Koryo dynasty in Korea.  
960-1279: Song dynasty in China; Neo-Confucian revival.  
969: the Fatimid Dynasty seizes Egypt.  
988: Grand Prince Vladimir I of Kiev adopts Eastern Orthodox Christianity.  
980-1001: Conversion of Vladimir 1 of Russia to Christianity  
1000: gunpowder invented in China  
1000: Rise of Japanese Feudalism  
1010: The Tale of Genji, the book usually considered as the world's first novel, by Shikibu Murasaki, lady in waiting to the empress of Japan.  
1100: Invention of explosive powder.  
1126: Jurchens rule north China  
1126: Song dynasty flees to South China.  
1160-1185: Taira clan dominant in Japan.  
1171: Saladin becomes sultan of Egypt.  
1180-1185: Gempei wars in Japan.  
1085: invasion of Antioch by the Seljuk Turks  
1185-1333: Kamakura Shogunate in Japan.  
1192: Samurai, the warrior class, and Shoguns emerge as the ruling class in Japan and remained in power with little interruption until the late 19th century.

- 1193: Muhammad Ghorī conquers India, founds his capital at Delhi, and establishes the Delhi Sultanate.
- 1206: Genghis Khan declares himself “universal ruler.”
- 1206-1226: Genghis Khan unifies the Mongols and conquered northern China and most of Asia west to the Caucasus.
- 1209: The Delhi Sultanate established the Muslim rule in northern India.
- 1219-1221: Genghis Khan invaded Afghanistan.
- 1237-1240: Kublai Khan invades and conquers Russian lands.
- 1260-1368: The Yuan Dynasty ruled in China.
- 1264: Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan, moved his capital to Beijing.
- 1274: First Mongol invasion of Japan
- 1281: During the second Mongol attempt to conquer Japan, Kublai Khan's invading fleet disappeared in typhoon off of Japan.
- 1333: The Kamakura Shogunate of Japan fell.
- 1333: The Black Death erupted in China.
- 1338: The founding of the Ashikaga Shogunate in Japan.
- 1368: Tamerlane lost control of China as the Ming took over power in China.
- 1368-1644: The Ming Dynasty
- 1380: Prince Dmitrii of Moscow defeated the Mongols at Kulikovo Field. This marked the beginning of the decline of Mongol control over Russian lands.
- 1392-1910: The Choson Dynasty ruled over Korea.
- 1400-1425: Building of the "Forbidden City."
- 1444: Cossacks were first mentioned in Russian history. They were peasant soldiers who were given freedom from land if they conquered other lands.
- 1480: Ivan III (the Great) came to power and refused to pay tribute to the Mongols. He made Russia independent and claimed that Russia was the “third Rome”
- 1483: Babur and the Mughal Empire
- 1504: Mughal Empire founded by Babur
- 1526: Delhi Sultanate falls
- 1526: Mughal Empire rules India.
- 1533: Ivan IV, the Terrible
- 1542: the first contact of Japan with the west (Portugal)
- 1565: Ivan IV establishes the Oprichniki
- 1590: Japan is united by Toyotomi Hideyoshi
- 1600: The British East India Company sets sail for India
- 1603: Tokugawa Shogunate
- 1603-1613: Time of Troubles
- 1613: Michael Romanov new tsar
- 1644: The Fall of the Ming Dynasty
- 1644: China's Qing dynasty
- 1658: Shah Jahan builds Taj Mahal
- 1675: The Mogul Emperor Aurangzeb destroys several Hindu temples and banned the whole religion, so Hindus rebel.
- 1682: Peter the Great named tsar of Russia
- 1690s: Peter the Great Westernizes Russia
- 1711: The British East India Company establishes a trading post in Guangzhou
- 1721: Peter the Great declared emperor

1735: The Qianlong Emperor succeeds Yuanzhang and begins a 60-year-long reign of the Qing Dynasty.  
1762: Catherine the Great named empress  
1772: Partition of Poland between Austria, Prussia and Russia  
1773: Pugachev's Rebellion  
1806-1812: The Russo-Turkish War between Russia and the Ottoman Empire.  
1839-1842: China and Great Britain fought the Opium Wars  
1842: Treaty of Nanking gave Great Britain Hong Kong and allowed them to build ports on the coast of China.  
1850-1864: The Taiping Rebellion in China cost 30 million lives.  
1854: Matthew Perry arrives in Japan  
1857-1858: The Sepoy Mutiny in India.  
1861: Alexander II of Russia emancipated the serfs  
1868: Meiji Restoration: westernizing Japan  
1890: Accession of Tsar Nicholas II of Russia  
1894-1895: The Sino-Japanese War fought between China and Japan for Korea.  
1899-1901: The Boxer Rebellion in China  
1900's: Gandhi leads protests and demonstrations against British rule in India.  
1904-1905: The Russo-Japanese War  
1905: Bloody Sunday in Russia  
1907: First call for Indian independence  
1911: The Chinese Revolution overthrew the Qing Dynasty  
1912: Created the Republic of China.  
1917: Czar Nicholas II abdicates the throne in Russia  
1917: Start of the Russian Revolution  
1917: Vladimir Lenin signs treaty of Brest-Litvosk  
1918: Russia leaves WWI and signs armistice with Germany.  
1918-1921: Russian civil war  
1919: India the Amritsar Massacre  
1919: Britain instituted a new constitution in India.  
1921: Britain made The Government of India Act  
1921: Lenin Renames Russia the Soviet Union or USSR  
1921: Lenin creates the New Economic Policy (NEP)  
1921: Lenin Became dictator and creates a totalitarian government.  
1927: Joseph Stalin defeats Trotsky for power in Russia  
1927: Kuomintang Army in China is spreading  
1928: Stalin ends the NEP and creates The Five Years Plan and collectivization  
1928: Hirohito was enthroned as Emperor of Japan.  
1929: Trotsky was banned from communist party and exiled.  
1930: Gandhi's Great Salt March  
1930: Mahatma Gandhi started civil disobedience in India.  
1931: Sino-Japanese war. Japan establishes control over Manchuria.  
1931: Mao Zedong proclaimed the Chinese People's Republic.  
1934: Mao Zedong's "Long March."  
1935: Britain grants India a liberal constitution  
1937: Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru started the "Quit India" campaign  
1937: The Rape of Nanking  
1937-1938: Stalin's Great Purge

- 1938: Japan is in a stalemate with China.  
1939: The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact freeing Hitler to invade Poland and Stalin to invade Finland  
1939: Nazi-Soviet Pact  
1940: Nazi-Germany, Italy and Japan formed Tripartite Pact  
1940: Chiang Kai-shek dissolved all Communist associations in China.  
1941: Pearl Harbor  
1941: Japan ends the stalemate with China and advances against the Allies.  
1943: Chiang Kai-shek became president of China.  
1945: Ho Chi Minh proclaims the Republic of Vietnam.  
1945: Hiroshima and Nagasaki were bombed ending WWII  
1945: Japan agreed to surrender.  
1946: In China, truce between Chiang's government and the Communists breaks down  
1946: The U.S. grants the Philippines independence.  
1946-1954: First Indochina War: France vs. Vietnam  
1947: Continued fighting between the communists and anti-communists in China  
1947: India gains independence from the British Empire.  
1948: Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated  
1948: Jawaharlal Nehru named prime minister of India  
1948: The Republic of Korea (South Korea) declares its existence.  
1949: The communists take power in China led by Mao Zedong  
1949: The Soviet Union tests an atomic bomb.  
1949: Mao Zedong declares the founding of the People's Republic of China.  
1950: On Taiwan, Chiang Kai-shek is re-elected president of what he still calls the Republic of China.  
1950: The Korean War  
1953: Stalin dies, Nikita Khrushchev becomes Russia leader  
1953: The United Nations, China and North Korea sign an armistice agreement, ending the Korean War.  
1954: Dien Bien Phu Vietnamese leaders overrun French forces.  
1955: The "Warsaw Pact" is formed  
1957: Sputnik was launched by the Soviets  
1958: Mao Zedong announces his second five-year plan, called the "Great Leap Forward," a plan for developing agriculture and industry.  
1959: Ho Chi Minh declares a "people's war" to unite all of Vietnam  
1964: start of the Vietnam War  
1964: Leonid Brezhnev becomes Russian leader  
1966: Indira Gandhi, Indian political leader, prime minister (1966-1977, 1980-1984)  
1966-1976: The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China under Mao Zedong  
1967: The Anti-Soviet Policy of Communist China, February 16, 1967.  
1969: Indian National Congress splits into two factions. One lead by Indira Gandhi and another lead by Morarji Desai.  
1971: China's seat in the United Nations has been occupied by the People's Republic of China (communists)  
1971: India and Pakistan fight their second major war, over East Pakistan  
1973: Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, Pol Pot leads the Cambodians  
1974: China's One Child Policy (mid-1970's)

- 1975: The 1975 Constitution of the People's Republic of China was promulgated in the midst of the unrest of the Cultural Revolution.
- 1978: Sikh Militancy in India 1978-1993
- 1978: Communist Party of China (CPC) led by Deng Xiaoping
- 1979: India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Bangladesh: India as a factor in the intra-regional interaction in South Asia.
- 1979: The Soviet Union invades Afghanistan
- 1980: The Gang of Four trial begins in China
- 1984: Indira Gandhi the Prime Minister of India is assassinated.
- 1984: British - Chinese agreement to return Hong Kong to China
- 1985: Gorbachev heads Soviet Union, reforms and unrest through Eastern Europe
- 1985: Gorbachev becomes (the last) president of the Soviet Union
- 1985: Gorbachev's policies of perestroika and glasnost
- 1986: Worst nuclear disaster ever in Chernobyl, USSR, April.
- 1987- The Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (INF Treaty)
- 1988: Gorbachev encouraged a new constitution; it gave power to a new parliament
- 1989- Students protest on Tiananmen Square, Beijing, China - the army intervenes; 3000-7000 killed. Known as the Tiananmen Square Massacre
- 1989- Vietnam withdraws from Cambodia, September 26, after almost 11 years of occupation
- 1990-1991: The end of the Cold War
- 1990: Mikhail Gorbachev was elected President of Russia
- 1990: United States President George W. H. Bush signed a treaty with Soviet Union leader Mikhail Gorbachev to stop the production of chemical weapons.
- 1991: Boris Yeltsin was elected President of the Russian Republic and the Communist Party ended.
- 1991: Ukraine, Armenia and Uzbekistan declared its independence from the Soviet Union.
- 1991: The Soviet Union ended and the Communist Part in Russia collapsed.
- 1991: Mikhail Gorbachev resigned as Soviet President of Russia
- 1991: The Soviet Union ceases to exist
- 1994: Kim Jong Il becomes dictator of North Korea
- 1996: First Chechnya War: Russian President Boris Yeltsin meets with Chechnya rebels for the first time and negotiates a cease-fire in the war
- 1997: Hong Kong was given back to China after negotiation with Great Britain.
- 1998: The Japan-South Korea Joint Declaration of 1998 was signed between Japan and South Korea to reconfirm their relations.
- 1998: The Japan-China Joint Declaration was signed between Japan and the People's Republic of China to reconfirm their relations
- 1999: Tensions between India and Pakistan rise. The Kargil Wars begin.
- 2000: Vladimir Putin was elected as Russia's President.
- 2001: The Parliament of India was attacked by terrorists, which sparked tensions between Pakistan and India.
- 2002: East Timor gained its independence.
- 2003: The outbreak of SARS sprung up in Southern China.
- 2005: The outbreak of the avian or bird flu spread throughout Asia, and even to Europe.

# North and South America

600: The Maya's Late Classic period begins

600: Teotihuacán's influence over the rest of Mesoamerica ceases

600-900: Mayan civilization reaches its height in Meso-America.

650-750: The Teotihuacán culture began declining and was almost abandoned by the end of this period.

700: Record keeping in the form of sets of wrapped strings using threads of different colors is in use in Wari.

750: Buildings at Chichén Itzá

800: Conflict between neighboring cities in the central area increases, trade declines, and long-standing alliances break up, leading to the abandonment of many cities.

820: The unexplained collapse of the Mayan dynasty

850: Catastrophic destruction and rapid abandonment occur in most flourishing central Mexican city-states, a result of local revolt and/or military conquest, at the hands of the Toltecs.

968: Tula established by Toltec (Mesoamerica)

1000: Leif Ericson lands in North America

1000: Toltec conquest of Chichen Itza and influence in Yucatan.

1020: the Mayan empire centered in Yucatan and Central America, centered an epidemic that marks the beginning of the empires decline.

1100: Toltec civilization arises in Tula in the Mexican state of Hidalgo

1100: The Inca Empire

1150: Cahokia settlements its peak (Mississippi)

1150: Fall of Tula, disintegration of Toltec Empire.

1200's: The Inca Empire conquered the area of Bolivia around this time and remained in control until arrival of Spaniards.

1248: The rise of the Aztecs in the valley of Mexico

1325: Aztecs arrive at Lake Texcoco

1438: The Incas established an imperial state in the Andes (Peru) and Cuzco was rebuilt. They went on to build over 25,000 miles of roads.

1460-1470 - Machu Pichu was built under the Inca King Pachacuti in the Peruvian Andes.

1469: The islands of Sao Tome and Principe were discovered by Portuguese navigators and settled by 1500.

1492: The Discovery of the Caribbean Islands by Columbus and the Spanish

1500 - Pedro Alvarez Cabral, Portuguese navigator, discovered and claimed Brazil for Portugal on April 22, 1500.

1500: Spanish arrive in present-day Gulf of Mexico

1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro Cabral officially discovers Brazil and claims land.

1500: first Spanish colonies on Latin American mainland

1510: Hernán Cortes lands in Mexico

1521: Fall of Tenochtitlán and conquest of Mexico by Spanish

1541: South America Spanish conquest of Peru beginning of the colonization of Brazil.

1541: First French explorations in Canada

1609: first permanent settlement in U.S in Virginia

1657: Dutch West India Company

1680: King Philip's War

1730: Spain unites its South American colonies as New Grenada.

1756: French and Indian War  
1776: American Revolution  
1803: US acquired the Louisiana Territories from the French.  
1804: Haiti gains independence from France.  
1810: Miguel Hidalgo leads charge for Mexican Independence  
1812: War of 1812 between Britain and US.  
1812-1821: Simon Bolivar leads revolutions in Latin America  
1821: Mexico wins independence from Spain  
1822: Jose de San Martín and Bolivar lead Peruvian independence  
1822: Brazil declares independence from Portugal led by Pedro I  
1842-1881: Pedro II industrializes Brazil  
1863-1869: The Transcontinental railroad was built in the US.  
1871-1914: Second Industrial Revolution (Germany, USA)  
1898: Spanish-American War  
1899-1902: The Philippine-American War  
1911: Madero, Zapata and Villa lead Mexican Revolution  
1914: Opening of the Panama Canal  
1915: U-Boats sink The Lusitania  
1917: Zimmerman Note which puts the US in WWI  
1917: Mexican Revolution leads to constitution  
1918: President Wilson publicly declares the Fourteen Points Plan.  
1919: Treaty of Versailles is signed.  
1920: US declines membership in League of Nations.  
1929: Stock Market crash.  
1937: President Franklin Roosevelt signed an act of neutrality for WWII  
1939: Canada declared war with Germany.  
1940: The Manhattan Project  
1941: Pearl Harbor, US joins WWII  
1942: The Battle of Midway  
1942-1945: Cuba, Peru, Chile and Argentine declare war on Germany  
1944: D-Day  
1945: US bombs Hiroshima and Nagasaki  
1946: The United States recognizes Indochina, including Vietnam, as under French control.  
1946: Juan Peron is elected president of Argentina.  
1947: The Truman Doctrine  
1947: Marshall Plan  
1949: NATO: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is signed  
1950-1953: The Korean War  
1951: The Rosenberg's receive the death penalty for espionage.  
1953: Fidel Castro starts mini-rebellion in Cuba  
1954: McCarthyism  
1959: Cuban Revolution led by Fidel Castro  
1961: The Bay of Pigs invasion  
1962: Cuban Missile Crisis  
1964: Gulf of Tonkin incident and Resolution  
1964: Start of Vietnam War  
1966: Lyndon Johnson states that the United States should stay in South Vietnam until Communist aggression there is ended.

1968: Nixon promised "peace with honor", known as Vietnamization.  
1968: The Tet Offensive was a tactical defeat for the Viet Cong  
1969: The US were first to walk on the moon in 1969.  
1969: The start of "Vietnamization" of the war.  
1971: The United Nations General Assembly admits the People's Republic of China and expels the Republic of China (on Taiwan).  
1971: In the 1970s, the governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay were overthrown or displaced by U.S.-aligned military dictatorships.  
1973: The Paris Peace Accords were signed in 1973 to end the Vietnam War.  
1974-76: Isabel Perón serves as Argentina's and Latin America's first female president.  
1975: The Vietnam War was finally concluded on 30 April 1975, with the fall of Saigon.  
1977: The U.S. and Panama sign a new treaty providing for Panamanian control of the canal in 1999.  
1979: Iran hostage crisis: freezing all Iranian assets in the United States  
1980: The US suspends grain sales to the Soviet Union in respond to their support of the war in Afghanistan.  
1980: A plan of action for the U.S. was the Strategic Defensive Initiative, "Star Wars"  
1981: Ronald Reagan frees the Iranian hostages  
1982- Mexico's economy collapses.  
1982: Argentina and Great Britain clash over the Falkland Islands  
1983- The Invasion of Grenada  
1985: Brazil began to restore democratic government  
1985-1989: U.S. and Russian relations improve with Reagan and Gorbachev  
1989: A series of oceanic oil spills around the U.S., including a particularly extensive accident in Alaska, severely damaged shore lines and marine life  
1989: Sandinistas lose election in Nicaragua  
1989: U.S. Invades Panama  
1990: The Hubble pace Telescope was launched into space.  
1991: U.S. President Bush declared a cease-fire and declared that Kuwait was liberated.  
1993: U.S. President George H. W. Bush signed the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START II) with Russian President Boris Yeltsin.  
1993: The World Trade Center in New York City was bombed.  
1994: The North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) went into effect.  
1994: American troops stage a bloodless invasion of Haiti in order to restore the legitimate elected leader, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to power  
1994: The Zapatista Army of National Liberation began their war in Chiapas, Mexico.  
1995: In Somalia, the United Nations peacekeeping mission ends  
1998: The U.S. Congress passed the Iraq Liberation Act, which proposed that the U.S. wanted to take Saddam Hussein out of power and establish a democracy in Iraq.  
1999: Panama gained control of the Panama Canal from the U.S. 2001: September 11, Al Queda operatives hijacked four American passenger jets and flew two of them into the World Trade Center in New York City, one into the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., and one in a field in Pennsylvania.  
2001: A few days after the terrorist attacks, the U.S. President George W. Bush launched a war on terrorism against Al Queda.  
2001: The U.S. invaded Afghanistan.  
2001-2007: The United States war on terrorism