

<b>LATE PALEOLITHIC</b>	<b>TRANSITION PHASE</b>		<b>NEOLITHIC AGE</b>		<b>METAL AGE</b>	
<b>18,000 b.c.e.</b>	<b>12,000 b.c.e.</b>	<b>10,000 b.c.e.</b>	<b>8,000 b.c.e.</b>	<b>6,000 b.c.e.</b>	<b>4,000 b.c.e.</b>	<b>2,000 b.c.e.</b>
<b>18,000-10,000</b> Central Russian mammoth bone settlements	<b>12,000</b> Domestication of dogs <b>10,500-8000</b> Natufian settlements	<b>8500</b> Domestication of sheep <b>8500-5000</b> Development of farming in the Middle East	<b>7500-6500</b> Domestication of pigs, goats, cattle <b>7000</b> Full-fledged town at Jericho <b>6250-5400</b> Çatal Huyuk at its peak	<b>5600</b> Beans domesticated <b>5000-2000</b> Yangshao culture in North China <b>5000</b> Domestication of maize (corn)	<b>4000-3000</b> Age of innovation in the Middle East: Introduction of writing, metalworking, the wheel, and the plow <b>3500</b> Llama domesticated <b>3500-2350</b> Civilization of Sumer <b>c. 3100</b> Rise of Egyptian civilization <b>2500-1500</b> Indus civilization in South Asia	<b>2000</b> Kotosh culture in Peru <b>c. 1766</b> Emergence of Shang kingdom in China <b>1700-1300</b> Rise of village culture in Mesoamerica <b>1000-500</b> Olmec civilization in Mesoamerica <b>400</b> Potatoes domesticated

## Chapter 1 Timeline

<b>7000 B.C.E.</b>	<b>4000 B.C.E.</b>	<b>3000 B.C.E.</b>	<b>2000 B.C.E.</b>	<b>1000 B.C.E.</b>	<b>1 C.E.</b>
<p><b>7000–4000</b> Spread of agriculture through most of Middle East</p> <p><b>5000</b> Farming along Nile River</p> <p><b>4000</b> Sumerians settle in Tigris-Euphrates valley</p>	<p><b>3500</b> Early Sumerian alphabet</p> <p><b>3100–2700</b> Initial kingdoms</p> <p><b>3000</b> Introduction of bronze tools</p>	<p><b>2700–2200</b> Old Kingdom period</p> <p><b>2600</b> First great pyramid</p> <p><b>2400–2200</b> Akkadian empire conquers Sumer</p> <p><b>2052–1786</b> Middle Kingdom period; civilization to Upper Nile</p> <p><b>2000</b> Phoenician state</p> <p><b>2000</b> Gilgamesh epic written</p>	<p><b>1800</b> Babylonian empire; Hammurabi, 1796–1750</p> <p><b>1700</b> Hyksos invasion</p> <p><b>1600</b> Minoan Civilization [Crete]</p> <p><b>1600</b> Possible settlement of Jews in southeast Mediterranean</p> <p><b>1575–1087</b> New Kingdom Period</p> <p><b>1400–1200</b> Hittite empire; use of iron</p> <p><b>1250</b> Moses and Jewish exodus from Egypt (traditional belief)</p> <p><b>1100</b> Spread of use of iron</p> <p><b>1000–970</b> Kingdom of Israel under King David</p> <p><b>1000</b> Kush independent kingdom</p> <p><b>1000</b> Indo-European invasion of Greece</p> <p><b>1000</b> Spread of Phoenician settlements in western Mediterranean</p>	<p><b>800</b> Beginning of writing of Bible</p> <p><b>730</b> Kushite rule of Egypt</p> <p><b>721</b> Assyrian invasion conquers northern Israel</p> <p><b>665–617</b> Assyrian empire</p> <p><b>539</b> Persian empire</p>	<p><b>100 C.E.</b> Decline of Kush and its capital Meroe</p> <p><b>300 C.E.</b> Rise of Axum [Ethiopia]</p>

## Chapter 2 Timeline

<b>400,000 B.C.E.</b>	<b>8000 B.C.E.</b>	<b>4000 B.C.E.</b>	<b>3000 B.C.E.</b>	<b>2000 B.C.E.</b>	<b>1000 B.C.E.</b>
<b>400,000–350,000</b> Peking Man	<b>8000–4000</b> Transition to sedentary agriculture; silk weaving	<b>4000–2500</b> Spread of farming and villages in western India <b>4000</b> Yangshao	<b>2500</b> Emergence of Harappan civilization <b>2200</b> Longshan	<b>1766</b> Shang kingdom; writing develops <b>1600–1500</b> Beginning of Aryan nomadic migration <b>1600–1200</b> Collapse of the Harappan civilization <b>1122</b> Former or western Zhou kings	<b>770</b> Later or eastern Zhou kings <b>700</b> The composition of the first of the sacred Vedas <b>600–500</b> Age of the Buddha, and Hindu-Buddhist rivalry <b>550–480</b> Age of Confucius

### Chapter 3 Timeline

<b>7500 B.C.E.</b>	<b>5000 B.C.E.</b>	<b>2000 B.C.E.</b>	<b>1500 B.C.E.</b>	<b>1 C.E.</b>	<b>500 C.E.</b>	<b>1000 C.E.</b>
<p><b>7500–7000</b> Domestication of sheep and goats; first pastoralists</p> <p><b>7000–6500</b> Domestication of cattle</p>	<p><b>c. 5000</b> Llama is domesticated by Andes mountain dwellers</p> <p><b>3000</b> First use of donkeys as pack animals</p>	<p><b>2000–1500</b> Domestication of horse and camel</p> <p><b>1900–1000</b> Hittite (Indo-European) expansion throughout the Middle East</p> <p><b>1800–1575</b> Hyksos invade Egypt</p> <p><b>c. 1600–600</b> Indo-European nomadic expansion</p>	<p><b>1122</b> Zhou nomads establish dominance in China</p> <p><b>400–300</b> Hun invasions of China</p> <p><b>170 B.C.E.–100 C.E.</b> Waves of nomadic invasions into India</p>	<p><b>200–580</b> Era of nomadic dominance in China</p> <p><b>c. 370–480</b> First wave of nomadic incursions into western Europe</p> <p><b>400–500</b> Hun invasions in India</p>	<p><b>650–750</b> Bedouin Arabs spearhead Islamic expansion across North Africa and the Middle East and into central Asia</p> <p><b>c. 750–850</b> Nomad invasions from North Mexico central valley</p> <p><b>c. 850</b> Teotihuacan destroyed by invading nomads</p> <p><b>970–985</b> Toltec expansion throughout the central valley</p>	<p><b>1050–1250</b> Age of nomadic dominance in Northwest Africa and the western Sudan</p> <p><b>1050–1420</b> Prolonged phase of expansion by Turkic and Mongol nomads</p> <p><b>1375–1440</b> Rise of the Aztecs</p>

## Chapter 4 Timeline

<b>1200 B.C.E.</b>	<b>600 B.C.E.</b>	<b>400 B.C.E.</b>	<b>200 B.C.E.</b>	<b>1 C.E.</b>	<b>200 C.E.</b>
<p><b>1122–770</b> Former or western Zhou kingdom</p> <p><b>770–403</b> Later or eastern Zhou kingdom</p>	<p><b>551–c. 233</b> Period of the “hundred philosophers” (including Confucius, Laozi, Mencius, Zunzi, the Legalists)</p> <p><b>403–222</b> Warring States period</p>	<p><b>c. 400–320</b> Era of Sunzi</p> <p><b>221–207</b> Qin dynasty</p> <p><b>221</b> Shi Huangdi proclaimed first emperor of China</p> <p><b>221</b> Great Wall completed</p> <p><b>200 B.C.E.–9 C.E.</b> Former Han dynasty; development of the horse collar, stern-post rudder, and water mill</p> <p><b>202–195</b> Reign of Liu Bang (Gaozu emperor)</p>	<p><b>141–87</b> Reign of Han Wudi</p>	<p><b>23–220</b> Later Han dynasty; invention of paper and the compass</p> <p><b>9–23</b> Interregnum of Wang Mang</p>	<p><b>2nd century C.E.</b> Development of porcelain</p>

## Chapter 5 Timeline

<b>1600 B.C.E.</b>	<b>1200 B.C.E.</b>	<b>800 B.C.E.</b>	<b>600 B.C.E.</b>	<b>500 B.C.E.</b>	<b>400 C.E.</b>	<b>300 B.C.E.</b>
<p><b>1600</b> Indo-European invasions</p> <p><b>1400</b> Kingdom of Mycenae; Trojan War</p>	<p><b>1000–800</b> Greek “Dark Ages” after Dorian invasions</p>	<p><b>800–700</b> Rise of Greek city–states and economy; Homeric epics, <i>Iliad</i> and <i>Odyssey</i></p>	<p><b>600–500</b> Spread of commercial agriculture; rise of social protest</p> <p><b>550</b> Cyrus the Great forms Persian Empire</p> <p><b>546–527</b> Pisistratus tyrant in Athens</p> <p><b>525–456</b> Aeschylus launches tradition of dramatic tragedy</p>	<p><b>500–449</b> Greek defeat of Persia; spread of Athenian Empire</p> <p><b>470–430</b> Athens at its height—Pericles, Phidias, Sophocles, Socrates, etc.</p> <p><b>431–404</b> Peloponnesian Wars</p>	<p><b>399</b> Socrates condemned</p> <p><b>384–322</b> Aristotle</p> <p><b>359–336</b> Philip II of Macedon</p> <p><b>338–323</b> Macedonian Empire; Alexander the Great</p>	<p><b>300–100</b> Hellenistic period</p> <p><b>250–126</b> Flourishing of Hellenistic astronomy and mathematics</p>

## Chapter 6 Timeline

<b>500 B.C.E.</b>	<b>300 B.C.E.</b>	<b>100 B.C.E.</b>	<b>1 C.E.</b>	<b>100 C.E.</b>	<b>200 C.E.</b>
<p><b>500–450</b> Beginnings of Roman republic; Twelve Tables of Law</p> <p><b>400</b> Rome completes control of central Italy</p>	<p><b>264–146</b> Rome's Punic Wars</p> <p><b>167</b> Rome begins conquest in eastern Mediterranean</p> <p><b>146–133</b> Decline of Roman republic</p> <p><b>133–121</b> Gracchus brothers' reform attempts</p> <p><b>107 ff.</b> Increasing power of generals</p> <p><b>106–43</b> Cicero</p>	<p><b>70–19</b> Vergil</p> <p><b>46</b> Julius Caesar dictator</p> <p><b>44</b> Assassination of Caesar</p> <p><b>27 B.C.E.</b> Augustus Caesar; rise of Roman Empire</p> <p><b>c. 4 B.C.E.</b> Birth of Jesus</p>	<p><b>c. 30</b> Crucifixion of Jesus</p> <p><b>35</b> Paul converts to Christianity</p>	<p><b>101–106</b> Under Trajan, Rome's greatest territory</p> <p><b>180</b> Death of Emperor Marcus Aurelius; beginning of decline of empire</p>	<p><b>313</b> Constantine legalizes Christianity</p> <p><b>476</b> Fall of Rome</p>

## Chapter 7 Timeline

<b>1600 B.C.E.</b>	<b>1200 B.C.E.</b>	<b>700 B.C.E.</b>	<b>500 B.C.E.</b>	<b>300 B.C.E.</b>	<b>100 C.E.</b>	<b>300 B.C.E.</b>
<p><b>1600–1000</b> Period of Aryan invasions</p> <p><b>c. 1500</b> Fall of Harappan civilization</p>	<p><b>1200–700</b> Sacred Vedas composed</p>	<p><b>700–c. 550</b> Era of unrivaled Brahman dominance</p> <p><b>c. 542–483</b> Life of the Buddha</p>	<p><b>327–325</b> Alexander the Great's invasion</p> <p><b>322–298</b> Chandragupta Maurya rules</p> <p><b>322–185</b> Time of the Mauryan Empire</p>	<p><b>c. 300</b> Kautilya's <i>Arthashastra</i> is written</p> <p><b>268–237</b> Ashoka is emperor of India</p> <p><b>200 B.C.E.–200 C.E.</b> Period of greatest Buddhist influence</p> <p><b>170–165</b> Yuch-chi invasions</p> <p><b>c. 150</b> Indo–Greek invasions</p>	<p><b>1–105</b> Kushana empire in the north-west</p>	<p><b>319–540</b> Gupta Empire</p> <p><b>405</b> Fa-hsien's (Faxian's) pilgrimage</p> <p><b>541</b> First Hun invasion</p> <p><b>606–647</b> Harsha's Empire</p>

## Chapter 8 Timeline

<b>20,000 B.C.E.</b>	<b>9000 B.C.E.</b>	<b>5000 B.C.E.</b>	<b>1000 B.C.E.</b>	<b>1 C.E.</b>	<b>500 C.E.</b>	<b>1000 C.E.</b>
<p><b>20,000–8000</b> Earliest migration from Asia</p> <p><b>9500</b> Earliest evidence of human occupation</p>	<p><b>9000–7000</b> “Clovis” and “Folsom” style weapons and tools in North America</p> <p><b>7000</b> Evidence of agriculture; Guitarrero cave in Peru</p>	<p><b>5000</b> Plant domestication becoming widespread</p> <p><b>4000</b> Maize domesticated in Mexico</p> <p><b>4000–2000</b> Archaic cultures</p> <p><b>c. 3000–1500 B.C.E.</b> Initial period; evidence of cotton cultivation, metallurgy, ceramics</p> <p><b>3000</b> Early pottery of Puerto Hormiga, Columbia</p> <p><b>2000 B.C.E.–500 C.E.</b> Early southwestern cultures</p> <p><b>2000</b> Pottery in use in Mesoamerica</p> <p><b>1800–1200</b> Ceremonial centers in the highlands</p> <p><b>1500–800</b> Olmec civilization flourishes</p>	<p><b>900</b> Maya civilization beginnings; classic period in Mesoamerica</p> <p><b>850–250</b> Early Horizon; Chavin flourishes</p> <p><b>300 B.C.E.–900 C.E.</b> Height of Maya civilization</p> <p><b>200 B.C.E.–500 C.E.</b> Nasca culture</p>	<p><b>1–650</b> Teotihuacan flourishes in central Mexico</p> <p><b>100–600</b> Mound Builders of Adena</p> <p><b>c. 100–700</b> Hopewell culture</p> <p><b>200–700</b> Mochica culture</p> <p><b>200–1300</b> Anasazi culture in Southwest</p> <p><b>300–900</b> Intermediate Horizon</p> <p><b>300–900</b> Tihuanaco</p> <p><b>400–800</b> Monte Alban flourishes in Oaxaca</p>	<p><b>600–1000</b> Huari state</p> <p><b>800–1300</b> Mississippian culture in Cahokia flourishes</p> <p><b>900–1500</b> Post-classic era</p> <p><b>900–1500</b> Maya cities under Mexican influence flourish in Yucatan</p> <p><b>900–1200</b> Toltec empire in central Mexico</p>	<p><b>1200–1400</b> Chimú state</p> <p><b>1350</b> Rise of the Aztecs</p>

## Chapter 9 Timeline

<b>7000 B.C.E.</b>	<b>1000 B.C.E.</b>	<b>500 B.C.E.</b>	<b>1 C.E.</b>	<b>500 C.E.</b>	<b>1000 C.E.</b>
<p><b>7000–3000</b> Desiccation of the Sahara</p> <p><b>c. 5000</b> Early migrations and settlement of Japan</p> <p><b>3200</b> Unification of Upper and Lower Egypt</p> <p><b>3000–2000</b> Jomon culture</p> <p><b>3000–1000</b> Spread of agriculture south of the Sahara</p> <p><b>2000 B.C.E. ff.</b> Germanic peoples settle in Scandinavia (present-day Denmark)</p> <p><b>1500–500</b> Beginnings of Polynesian migrations; Lapita pottery found in Fiji, Tonga, Samoa</p> <p><b>1500–300</b> Horses introduced to Africa by way of Egypt</p>	<p><b>1000 B.C.E. ff.</b> Germans spread through Germany, displacing Celts</p> <p><b>800 B.C.E.–1000 C.E.</b> Migration of Bantu-speakers throughout sub-Saharan Africa</p> <p><b>7th–3rd centuries</b> Scythian state in southern Russia</p> <p><b>750–666</b> Kings of Meroe rule Egypt</p> <p><b>600 B.C.E.–1000 C.E.</b> Iron diffused throughout Africa</p> <p><b>600</b> Legendary Emperor Jimmu establishes state in Japan</p>	<p><b>100</b> Germans in southern Germany, on Roman borders</p>	<p><b>c. 55–112</b> Tacitus writes about Germans</p> <p><b>100 ff.</b> Improvements in German political organization, rise of local kings, movement of some Germans into Roman Empire</p> <p><b>100 ff.</b> Increasing movement of Slavs into eastern Europe</p> <p><b>100</b> Rise of kingdom of Axum</p> <p><b>100–200</b> Camels introduced from Asia</p> <p><b>300</b> Meroe declines</p> <p><b>300–400</b> Yamato clan establishes imperial control</p> <p><b>300–700</b> Conversion to Christianity of Nubian kingdoms in Axum</p> <p><b>300–1000</b> Polynesian migrations; settlement of Hawaii and Easter Island</p> <p><b>4th c.</b> Germans pressed by Huns</p> <p><b>401 ff.</b> Larger Germanic invasions of Roman Empire</p> <p><b>400</b> Chinese script introduced</p>	<p><b>580s</b> Buddhism adopted</p> <p><b>679</b> Bulgars (Turkic people) migrate to Balkans, become largely Slavicized, set up first Slavic kingdom in Balkans</p> <p><b>700–800</b> Islam sweeps across North Africa</p> <p><b>800–1100</b> Growth of the trans-Saharan trade for Gold</p> <p><b>900</b> New Zealand settled</p> <p><b>985</b> Conversion to Islam of king of Gao</p>	<p><b>1000</b> Ghana at height of its power</p> <p><b>1076</b> Ghana conquered by Almoravids</p> <p><b>1100–1300</b> Series of voyages from Hawaii to Tahiti</p>

## Chapter 10 Timeline

<b>100 C.E.</b>	<b>200 C.E.</b>	<b>300 C.E.</b>	<b>400 C.E.</b>	<b>500 C.E.</b>	<b>600 C.E.</b>
<p><b>88</b> Beginning of Han decline</p> <p><b>180 ff.</b> Beginning of Rome's decline; population decline</p> <p><b>184</b> Daoist Yellow Turban rebellion</p>	<p><b>220</b> Last Han emperor deposed; "Time of Troubles" begins; nomadic invasions in north</p> <p><b>231</b> Initial Germanic invasion effort</p> <p><b>284–305</b> Diocletian emperor</p>	<p><b>300–700</b> Spread of Buddhism</p> <p><b>312–337</b> Constantine; division of empire administration; toleration of Christianity</p> <p><b>330–379</b> Basil organizes Eastern monasticism</p> <p><b>354–430</b> Augustine</p>	<p><b>400–500</b> Decline of Buddhism; evolution of popular Hinduism</p> <p><b>401 ff.</b> Increased Germanic invasions</p> <p><b>410</b> Rome sacked by Germanic tribe</p> <p><b>450</b> Hun invasions begin</p> <p><b>476</b> Last Roman emperor in West deposed</p> <p><b>480–547</b> Benedict and Western monasticism</p>	<p><b>527–565</b> Justinian, Eastern emperor</p> <p><b>c. 540</b> collapse of Gupta dynasty</p> <p><b>589–618</b> Sui dynasty</p>	<p><b>618</b> Tang dynasty</p> <p><b>606–647</b> Loose empire under Harsha</p> <p><b>610</b> Beginning of Islam</p> <p><b>657 ff.</b> Rajput (regional princes) predominate; periodic clashes with Islamic armies in northwest</p>

## Chapter 11 Timeline

600 C.E.	620 C.E.	640 C.E.	660 C.E.	680 C.E.
<p><b>c. 570–632</b> Lifetime of the prophet Mohammed</p> <p><b>597–626</b> Wars between the Byzantine and Sasanian (Persian) Empires</p> <p><b>610</b> Muhammad's first revelations</p> <p><b>613</b> Muhammad begins to preach the new faith</p>	<p><b>622</b> Muhammad's flight (<i>hijra</i>) from Mecca to Medina</p> <p><b>624–627</b> Wars between the followers of Muhammad and the Quraysh of Mecca</p> <p><b>628</b> Muslim–Meccan truce</p> <p><b>630</b> Muhammad enters Mecca in triumph</p> <p><b>632</b> Death of Muhammad</p> <p><b>632–634</b> Caliph Abu Bakr</p> <p><b>633–634</b> Ridda Wars in Arabia</p> <p><b>634–643</b> Early Muslim conquests in the Byzantine Empire</p> <p><b>634–644</b> Caliph Umar</p> <p><b>637</b> Arab invasion and destruction of Sasanian Empire</p>	<p><b>644–656</b> Caliph Uthman</p> <p><b>656–661</b> Caliph Ali; first civil war</p>	<p><b>661–680</b> Mu'awiya</p> <p><b>661–750</b> Umayyad caliphate</p>	<p><b>680</b> Karbala, death of Ali's son Husayn</p> <p><b>680–692</b> Second civil war</p> <p><b>744–750</b> Third civil war; Abbasid revolt</p> <p><b>750</b> Abbasid caliphate</p>

## Chapter 12 Timeline

700 C.E.	800 C.E.	900 C.E.	1000 C.E.	1200 C.E.
<p><b>604–646</b> Harsha's empire in India</p> <p><b>661–750</b> Umayyad caliphate (Damascus)</p> <p><b>711–713</b> First Muslim raids into India</p> <p><b>750</b> Establishment of the Abbasid caliphate (Baghdad)</p> <p><b>775–785</b> Reign of al-Mahdi</p> <p><b>777</b> Independent dynasty established in Algeria</p> <p><b>786–809</b> Reign of al-Rashid</p> <p><b>788</b> Independent dynasty established in Morocco</p>	<p><b>800</b> Independent dynasty established in Tunisia</p> <p><b>809</b> First war of succession between Abbasid princes</p> <p><b>813–833</b> Reign of al-Ma'mun; first mercenary forces recruited</p> <p><b>865–925</b> Life of al-Razi; physician and scientist</p>	<p><b>945</b> Persian Buyids capture Baghdad; caliphs made into puppet rulers</p> <p><b>973–1050</b> Life of al-Biruni, scientist</p> <p><b>998</b> Beginning of Ghanzi raids into western India</p>	<p><b>c. 1020</b> Death of Firdawsi, author of the <i>Shah-Nama</i></p> <p><b>1055</b> Seljuk Turks overthrow Buyids, control caliphate</p> <p><b>1096–1099</b> First Christian Crusade in Palestine</p> <p><b>1111</b> Death of al-Ghazali, philosopher and scientist</p> <p><b>1123</b> Death of Omar Khayyam, scientist and poet</p>	<p><b>1206</b> Establishment of the Delhi sultanate in India</p> <p><b>1290s</b> Beginning of the spread of Islam in Southeast Asia</p> <p><b>1291</b> Fall of Acre; last Crusader stronghold in Middle East</p> <p><b>1258</b> Fall of Baghdad to Mongols; end of Abbasid caliphate</p>

## Chapter 13 Timeline

<b>100 C.E.</b>	<b>600 C.E.</b>	<b>1000 C.E.</b>	<b>1200 C.E.</b>	<b>1400 C.E.</b>
<p><b>100–200</b> Camels introduced for trade in the Sahara</p> <p><b>300</b> Origins of the kingdom of Ghana</p>	<p><b>600–700</b> Islam spreads across North Africa</p>	<p><b>1000</b> Ghana at height of its power</p> <p><b>1100</b> Almoravid movement in the Sahara</p>	<p><b>1200</b> Rise of the empire of Mali</p> <p><b>1260</b> Death of Sundiata; earliest stone buildings at Zimbabwe; Lalibela rules in Ethiopia; Yoruba culture flourishes at Ile-Ife</p> <p><b>1300</b> Mali at its height; Kanem Empire as a rival</p> <p><b>1324</b> Pilgrimage of Mansa Musa</p>	<p><b>1400</b> Flourishing of cities of Timbuktu and Jenne; Ethiopian Christian kingdom; Swahili cities flourish on East Africa Coast</p> <p><b>1417, 1431</b> Last Chinese trade voyages to East Africa</p> <p><b>1500</b> Songhai Empire flourishes; Benin at height of its power</p>

## Chapter 14 Timeline

<b>100 C.E.</b>	<b>600 C.E.</b>	<b>800 C.E.</b>	<b>1000 C.E.</b>	<b>1200 C.E.</b>	<b>1400 C.E.</b>
<p><b>1st century C.E.–650</b> Slavic migrations into eastern Europe</p> <p><b>330s</b> Constantinople made capital of Eastern Roman Empire</p> <p><b>527–565</b> Justinian</p>	<p><b>718</b> Defeat of Arab attack on Constantinople</p>	<p><b>855</b> According to legend, Rurik king of Kievan Russia</p> <p><b>864</b> Beginning of missionary work of brothers Cyril and Methodius in Slavic lands</p> <p><b>870</b> First kingdom in what is now Republic of Czechoslovakia</p> <p><b>896</b> Magyars settle in Hungary</p> <p><b>c. 960</b> Emergence of Polish state</p> <p><b>980–1015</b> Conversion of Vladimir I of Russia to Christianity</p>	<p><b>1018</b> Defeat of first Bulgarian Empire, taken over by Byzantines</p> <p><b>1019–1054</b> Yaroslav king of Rus'</p> <p><b>1054</b> Schism between Eastern and Western Christianity</p> <p><b>1100–1453</b> Byzantine decline; growing Turkish attack</p>	<p><b>1203–1204</b> Capture of Constantinople during the Fourth Crusade</p> <p><b>1237–1241</b> Capture of Russia by Mongols (Tatars)</p>	<p><b>1453</b> Capture of Constantinople by Ottoman Turks; end of Byzantine Empire</p> <p><b>1480</b> Expulsion of Tatars from Russia</p>

## Chapter 15 Timeline

<b>100 C.E.</b>	<b>600 C.E.</b>	<b>800 C.E.</b>	<b>1000 C.E.</b>	<b>1200 C.E.</b>	<b>1400 C.E.</b>
<p><b>1st century C.E.–650</b> Slavic migrations into eastern Europe</p> <p><b>330 s</b> Constantinople made capital of Eastern Roman Empire</p> <p><b>527–565</b> Justinian</p>	<p><b>718</b> Defeat of Arab attack on Constantinople</p>	<p><b>855</b> According to legend, Rurik king of Kievan Russia</p> <p><b>864</b> Beginning of missionary work of brothers Cyril and Methodius in Slavic lands</p> <p><b>870</b> First kingdom in what is now Republic of Czechoslovakia</p> <p><b>896</b> Magyars settle in Hungary</p> <p><b>c. 960</b> Emergence of Polish state</p> <p><b>980–1015</b> Conversion of Vladimir I of Russia to Christianity</p>	<p><b>1018</b> Defeat of first Bulgarian Empire, taken over by Byzantines</p> <p><b>1019–1054</b> Yaroslav king of Rus'</p> <p><b>1054</b> Schism between Eastern and Western Christianity</p> <p><b>1100–1453</b> Byzantine decline; growing Turkish attack</p>	<p><b>1203–1204</b> Capture of Constantinople during the Fourth Crusade</p> <p><b>1237–1241</b> Capture of Russia by Mongols (Tatars)</p>	<p><b>1453</b> Capture of Constantinople by Ottoman Turks; end of Byzantine Empire</p> <p><b>1480</b> Expulsion of Tatars from Russia</p>

## Chapter 16 Timeline

<b>900 C.E.</b>	<b>1150 C.E.</b>	<b>1300 C.E.</b>	<b>1450 C.E.</b>
<p><b>900</b> End of Intermediate Horizon and decline of Tihuanaco and Huari</p> <p><b>900–1465</b> Chimor Empire based on Chan Chan on north coast</p> <p><b>968</b> Tula established by Toltecs</p> <p><b>1000</b> Toltec conquest of Chichén Itzá and influence in Yucatan</p>	<p><b>1150</b> Fall of Tula, disintegration of Toltec Empire</p> <p><b>1200–1500</b> Mississippian culture flourishes</p>	<p><b>1325</b> Aztecs established in central Mexico; Tenochtitlan founded</p> <p><b>1350</b> Incas established in Cuzco area</p> <p><b>1434</b> Creation of triple alliance</p> <p><b>1434–1471</b> Great expansion under Inca Pachacuti</p> <p><b>1434–1472</b> Rule of Nezhuacoyotl at Texcoco</p> <p><b>1438</b> Incas dominate Cuzco and southern highlands</p> <p><b>1440–1469</b> Moctezuma I</p>	<p><b>1471–1493</b> Inca Topac Yupanqui increases areas under control</p> <p><b>1493–1527</b> Huayna Capac expands into Ecuador; his death results in civil war</p> <p><b>1502–1520</b> Moctezuma II</p>

## Chapter 17 Timeline

<b>200 C.E.</b>	<b>600 C.E.</b>	<b>800 C.E.</b>	<b>950 C.E.</b>	<b>1100 C.E.</b>	<b>1250 C.E.</b>
<p><b>220</b> End of the Han dynasty</p> <p><b>220–589</b> Era of Division; political division in China; time of greatest Buddhist influence</p> <p><b>589–618</b> Sui dynasty; building of the Grand Canal</p>	<p><b>618–626</b> Gaozu emperor</p> <p><b>618–907</b> Tang dynasty</p> <p><b>627–649</b> Tang Taizong emperor</p> <p><b>688</b> Korean conquest; vassal state of Silla</p> <p><b>690–705</b> Empress Wu; Buddhist influence in China peaks</p> <p><b>712–756</b> Xuanzong emperor</p>	<p><b>840s</b> Period of Buddhist persecution</p> <p><b>907</b> End of the Tang dynasty</p>	<p><b>960–1279</b> Song dynasty; Neo-Confucian revival</p> <p><b>c. 1050</b> Invention of block printing with moveable type</p> <p><b>1067–1085</b> Shenzong emperor; reforms of Wang Anshi</p>	<p><b>c. 1100</b> Invention of gunpowder</p> <p><b>1115</b> Jurchen (Qin) kingdom in North China</p> <p><b>1119</b> First reference to the use of the compass for sea navigation</p> <p><b>1127–1279</b> Southern Song dynasty</p>	<p><b>1279–1368</b> Mongol (Yuan) dynasty rules all China</p>

## Chapter 18 Timeline

<b>200 B.C.E.</b>	<b>600 C.E.</b>	<b>800 C.E.</b>	<b>1000 C.E.</b>	<b>1200 C.E.</b>	<b>1400 C.E.</b>
<p><b>206 B.C.E.–220 C.E.</b> Reign of the Han dynasty in China</p> <p><b>111 B.C.E.</b> Vietnam conquered by the Chinese</p> <p><b>109 B.C.E.</b> Choson (Korea) conquered by Chinese</p> <p><b>39 C.E.</b> Trung sisters revolt in Vietnam</p> <p><b>222–589</b> Era of Division in China</p> <p><b>589–618</b> Sui dynasty in China</p>	<p><b>618–907</b> Tang dynasty in China</p> <p><b>646</b> Taika reforms in Japan</p> <p><b>668</b> Korea wins independence from Tang conquerors</p> <p><b>668–918</b> Silla kingdom in Korea</p> <p><b>710–784</b> Imperial Japanese capital at Nara</p> <p><b>794</b> Japanese capital shifts to Heian (Kyoto)</p>	<p><b>838</b> Last Japanese embassy to China</p> <p><b>857–1160</b> Period of Fujiwara dominance in Japan</p> <p><b>918–1392</b> Koryo dynasty in Korea</p> <p><b>939</b> Vietnam wins its independence from China</p> <p><b>960–1279</b> Song dynasty in China</p> <p><b>980–1009</b> Le dynasty in Vietnam</p>	<p><b>1160–1185</b> Taira clan dominant in Japan</p> <p><b>1180–1185</b> Gempei Wars in Japan</p> <p><b>1185–1333</b> Kamakura Shogunate in Japan</p>	<p><b>1231–1392</b> Mongol rule in Korea</p> <p><b>1279–1368</b> Mongol rule in China</p> <p><b>1392–1910</b> Yi dynasty in Korea</p>	<p><b>1467–1477</b> Onin War in Japan</p> <p><b>1500</b> Nguyen dynasty in central/south Vietnam founded</p> <p><b>1539–1787</b> Trinh dynasty in Vietnam/Red River area</p> <p><b>1600</b> Founding of the Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan</p>

## Chapter 19 Timeline

<b>900 C.E.</b>	<b>1100 C.E.</b>	<b>1200 C.E.</b>	<b>1250 C.E.</b>	<b>1300 C.E.</b>
<p><b>907–1118</b> Khitan conquest of North China</p> <p><b>1037–1194</b> Seljuk Turks dominant in the Middle East</p>	<p><b>1115–1234</b> Jurchens (Qin dynasty) rules North China</p> <p><b>1126</b> Song dynasty flees to South China</p> <p><b>1130–c. 1250</b> Almohads rule North Africa and Spain</p>	<p><b>1206</b> Temujin takes the name of Chinggis Khan; Mongol state is founded</p> <p><b>1215</b> First Mongol attacks on North China; Beijing captured</p> <p><b>1219–1223</b> First Mongol invasions of Russia and the Islamic world</p> <p><b>1227</b> Death of Chinggis Khan; Ogedei named successor</p> <p><b>1234</b> Mongols take all of North China; end of Qin dynasty</p> <p><b>1235–1279</b> Mongol conquest of South China; end of southern Song dynasty</p> <p><b>1236–1240</b> Mongol conquest of Russia</p> <p><b>1240–1241</b> Mongol invasion of western Europe</p>	<p><b>1253</b> Mongol victory over Seljuk Turks; rise of Ottoman Turks in Middle East</p> <p><b>1258</b> Mongol destruction of Baghdad</p> <p><b>1260</b> Mamluk (slave) rulers of Egypt defeat Mongols at Ain Jalut; end of drive west</p> <p><b>1260–1294</b> Reign of Kubilai Khan in China</p> <p><b>1271–1295</b> Journey of Marco Polo to central Asia, China, and Southeast Asia</p> <p><b>1271–1368</b> Reign of the Yuan (Mongol) dynasty in China</p> <p><b>1274, 1280</b> Failed Mongol invasions of Japan</p> <p><b>1290s</b> First true guns used in China</p>	<p><b>1336–1405</b> Life of Timur</p> <p><b>mid-14th century</b> Spread of the Black Death in Eurasia</p>

## Chapter 20 Timeline

<b>1250 C.E.</b>	<b>1300 C.E.</b>	<b>1350 C.E.</b>	<b>1400 C.E.</b>	<b>1450 C.E.</b>
<p><b>1258</b> Mongol conquest of Baghdad; fall of Abbasid caliphate</p> <p><b>c. 1266–1337</b> Giotto</p> <p><b>1275–1292</b> Marco Polo in China</p> <p><b>1290–1317</b> New famines in Europe</p> <p><b>1291</b> First Italian expedition seeks route to Indies</p>	<p><b>1304–1374</b> Petrarch; development of Italian Renaissance</p> <p><b>1320s</b> Spread of bubonic plague in Gobi Desert</p> <p><b>1320s</b> First European use of cannon in warfare</p> <p><b>1330s</b> Black Death reaches China</p> <p><b>1347</b> Plague reaches Sicily</p> <p><b>1348</b> Peak of Black Death in Middle East</p> <p><b>1348–1375</b> Plague spreads in Europe, including Russia</p>	<p><b>1368</b> Mongols expelled from China; Ming dynasty</p>	<p><b>1400</b> End of Polynesian migrations</p> <p><b>1405</b> Chinese trading expeditions begin</p> <p><b>1433</b> End of Chinese expeditions</p> <p><b>1439</b> Portugal takes over Azores; increasing expeditions into Atlantic, along northwest African coast</p>	<p><b>1453</b> Ottomans capture Constantinople, fall of Byzantine Empire</p> <p><b>1469</b> Union of Aragon and Castile; rise of Spanish monarchy</p>

## Chapter 21 Timeline

<b>1300 C.E.</b>	<b>1450 C.E.</b>	<b>1500 C.E.</b>	<b>1550 C.E.</b>	<b>1650 C.E.</b>	<b>1750 C.E.</b>
<p><b>1300–1450</b> Italian Renaissance</p>	<p><b>1450–1519</b> Leonardo da Vinci</p> <p><b>1450–1600</b> Northern Renaissance</p> <p><b>1455</b> First European printing press in Mainz, Germany</p> <p><b>1469–1527</b> Machiavelli</p> <p><b>1475–1514</b> Michelangelo</p> <p><b>1490s</b> France and Spain invade Italian city-states; beginning of Italian decline</p>	<p><b>1500–1600</b> “Commercial revolution”</p> <p><b>1515–1547</b> Francis I of France</p> <p><b>1517</b> Luther’s 95 theses; beginning of Protestant Reformation</p> <p><b>1534</b> Beginning of Church of England</p> <p><b>1541–1564</b> Calvin in Geneva</p> <p><b>1543</b> “Copernican revolution”; Copernicus’ work on astronomy</p>	<p><b>1550–1649</b> Religious wars in France, Germany, and Britain</p> <p><b>1555–1603</b> Elizabeth I, England</p> <p><b>1564–1642</b> Galileo</p> <p><b>1588</b> Defeat of Spanish Armada by English</p> <p><b>17th century</b> Scientific Revolution</p> <p><b>1609</b> Independence of Netherlands</p> <p><b>1618–1648</b> Thirty Years’ War</p> <p><b>1642–1649</b> English civil wars</p> <p><b>1642–1727</b> Newton</p> <p><b>1643–1715</b> Louis XIV in France; absolute monarchy</p> <p><b>1647–1648</b> Culmination of popular rebellion</p>	<p><b>1670–1692</b> Decline of witchcraft trials</p> <p><b>1682–1699</b> Hapsburgs drive Turks from Hungary</p> <p><b>1688–1690</b> Glorious Revolution in Britain; parliamentary monarchy; some religious toleration; political writing of John Locke</p> <p><b>18th century</b> Enlightenment</p> <p><b>1712–1786</b> Frederick the Great of Prussia; enlightened despotism</p> <p><b>1730–1850</b> European population boom</p> <p><b>1733</b> James Kay invents flying shuttle loom</p> <p><b>1736</b> Beginnings of Methodism</p>	<p><b>1756–1763</b> Seven Years’ War; France, Britain, Prussia, and Austria</p> <p><b>1776</b> Adam Smith’s <i>Wealth of Nations</i></p> <p><b>1780–1790</b> Joseph II, Austria and Hungary</p> <p><b>1792</b> Mary Wollstonecraft’s <i>Vindication of the Rights of Women</i></p>

## Chapter 22 Timeline

<b>1400 C.E.</b>	<b>1500 C.E.</b>	<b>1600 C.E.</b>	<b>1700 C.E.</b>
<p><b>1394–1460</b> Prince Henry the Navigator</p> <p><b>1433</b> China ends great expeditions</p> <p><b>1434</b> Portugal extends expeditions down West African coast</p> <p><b>1488</b> Portuguese round Cape of Good Hope</p> <p><b>1492</b> Columbus's first expedition</p> <p><b>1497–1498</b> Vasco da Gama to India</p>	<p><b>1509</b> First Spanish colonies on Latin American mainland</p> <p><b>1514</b> Expedition to Indonesia</p> <p><b>1519–1521</b> Magellan circumnavigates globe</p> <p><b>1534</b> First French explorations in Canada</p> <p><b>1542</b> Portuguese reach Japan</p> <p><b>1562</b> Britain begins its slave trade</p> <p><b>1571</b> Ottoman fleet defeated in Battle of Lepanto</p> <p><b>1588</b> British defeat Spanish Armada</p> <p><b>1597</b> Japan begins isolation policy</p>	<p><b>1607</b> First British colony in Virginia</p> <p><b>1608</b> First French colonies in Canada; first trading concession in India to England</p> <p><b>1641</b> Dutch begin conquests on Java, in Indonesia</p> <p><b>1652</b> Dutch launch colony in southern Africa</p>	<p><b>1744</b> French–British wars in India</p> <p><b>1756–1763</b> Seven Years' War, in Europe, India, and North America</p> <p><b>1763</b> British acquire New France</p> <p><b>1775–1783</b> American Revolution</p> <p><b>1756</b> "Black hole" of Calcutta</p> <p><b>1764</b> East India Company control of Bengal</p>

## Chapter 23 Timeline

<b>1450 C.E.</b>	<b>1600 C.E.</b>	<b>1750 C.E.</b>
<p><b>1462</b> Much of Russia freed from Tartars by Ivan III (Ivan the Great)</p> <p><b>1480</b> Moscow region free; Russian expansion presses south</p> <p><b>1533–1584</b> Ivan IV (Ivan the Terrible), first to be called tsar, boyar power reduced</p> <p><b>1552–1556</b> Russian expansion in central Asia, western Siberia</p>	<p><b>1604–1613</b> Time of Troubles</p> <p><b>1613–1917</b> Romanov dynasty</p> <p><b>1637</b> Russian pioneers to Pacific</p> <p><b>1649</b> Law enacted making serfdom hereditary</p> <p><b>1689–1725</b> Peter the Great</p> <p><b>1700–1721</b> Wars with Sweden</p> <p><b>1703</b> Founding of St. Petersburg</p>	<p><b>1762–1796</b> Catherine the Great</p> <p><b>1773–1775</b> Pugachev revolt</p> <p><b>1772, 1793, 1795</b> Partition of Poland</p> <p><b>1785</b> Law enacted tightening landlord power over serfs</p>

## Chapter 24 Timeline

<b>1450 C.E.</b>	<b>1500 C.E.</b>	<b>1600 C.E.</b>	<b>1750 C.E.</b>
<p><b>1493–1520</b> Exploration and settlement in the Caribbean</p> <p><b>1494</b> Treaty of Tordesillas</p> <p><b>1492</b> Fall of Granada, last Muslim kingdom in Spain; expulsion of the Jews; Columbus landfall in the Caribbean</p> <p><b>1493</b> Columbus's second expedition; beginnings of settlement in the Indies</p>	<p><b>1500</b> Cabral lands in Brazil</p> <p><b>1519–1524</b> Cortés leads conquest of Mexico</p> <p><b>1533</b> Cuzco, Peru falls to Francisco Pizarro</p> <p><b>1541</b> Santiago, Chile founded</p> <p><b>1540–1542</b> Coronado explores southwestern United States</p> <p><b>1549</b> Royal government established in Brazil</p> <p><b>1580–1640</b> Spain and Portugal united under same rulers</p>	<p><b>1630–1654</b> Dutch capture northeastern Brazil</p> <p><b>1654</b> English take Jamaica</p> <p><b>1695</b> Gold discovered in Brazil</p> <p><b>1702–1713</b> War of the Spanish succession; Bourbon dynasty rules Spain</p>	<p><b>1755–1776</b> Marquis of Pombal, Prime minister of Portugal</p> <p><b>1759</b> Jesuits expelled from Brazil</p> <p><b>1756–1763</b> Seven Years' War</p> <p><b>1759–1788</b> Carlos III rules Spain; Bourbon reforms</p> <p><b>1763</b> Brazilian capital moved to Rio de Janeiro</p> <p><b>1767</b> Jesuits expelled from Spanish America</p> <p><b>1781</b> Comunero revolt in New Granada; Tupac Amaru rebellion in Peru</p> <p><b>1788</b> Conspiracy for independence in Minas Gerais, Brazil</p>

## Chapter 25 Timeline

1250 C.E.	1400 C.E.	1500 C.E.	1525 C.E.	1550 C.E.	1650 C.E.	1700 C.E.
<p><b>1243</b> Mongol invasion of Asia Minor</p> <p><b>1281</b> Founding of the Ottoman dynasty</p> <p><b>1334</b> Death of the first Safavid Sufi master at Ardabil</p> <p><b>1350s</b> Ottoman invasion of Europe; conquest of much of the Balkans and Hungary</p>	<p><b>1402</b> Timur's invasion; Ottoman setbacks under Bayazid</p> <p><b>c. 1450s</b> Shi'ite influences enter Safavid teachings</p> <p><b>c. 1450s</b> Beginning of large-scale recruitment of Janissary troops</p> <p><b>1453</b> Ottoman capture of Constantinople</p>	<p><b>1501–1510</b> Safavid conquest of Persia (present-day Iran)</p> <p><b>1507</b> Portuguese victory over Ottoman—Arab fleet at Diu in the Indian Ocean</p> <p><b>1514</b> Ottoman victory over Safavids at Chaldiran</p> <p><b>1517</b> Ottoman capture of Syria and Egypt</p> <p><b>1520–1566</b> Rule of Suleyman the Magnificent; construction of Suleymaniye mosque in Constantinople</p>	<p><b>1526</b> Battle of Panipat; Babur's conquest of India</p> <p><b>1529</b> First Ottoman siege of Vienna</p> <p><b>1540–1545</b> Mughal ruler Humayan in exile at Safavid court</p> <p><b>1540</b> Babur's successor, Humayan, driven from India</p> <p><b>1540–1545</b> Humayan in exile at the Safavid court</p>	<p><b>1556</b> Mughal Empire reestablished in north India</p> <p><b>1556–1605</b> Reign of Akbar</p> <p><b>1571</b> Battle of Lepanto</p> <p><b>1582</b> Akbar's proclamation of his new religion</p> <p><b>1588–1629</b> Reign of Abbas I (the Great) in Persia</p>	<p><b>1657–1658</b> Great war of succession between sons of Shah Jahan</p> <p><b>1658–1707</b> Reign of Aurangzeb</p> <p><b>1683</b> Last Ottoman siege of Vienna</p> <p><b>1680s</b> Rajput and peasant revolts in North India</p> <p><b>1699</b> Treaty of Carlowitz; Ottomans cede territories in Europe</p>	<p><b>1722</b> First Turkish-language printing press founded</p> <p><b>1722</b> Fall of the Safavid dynasty</p> <p><b>1730</b> Ottoman armies are defeated by Persian forces under Nadir Khan (later Nadir Shah, emperor of Persia)</p> <p><b>1730s</b> First Western-modeled military schools established</p> <p><b>1736–1747</b> Reign of Nadir Shah</p> <p><b>1739</b> Nadir Shah invades India from Persia, sacks the Mughal capital at Delhi</p>

## Chapter 26 Timeline

<b>1400 C.E.</b>	<b>1500 C.E.</b>	<b>1600 C.E.</b>	<b>1700 C.E.</b>	<b>1800 C.E.</b>
<p><b>1415</b> Portuguese capture Ceuta (Morocco); beginning of European expansion</p> <p><b>1441</b> First shipment of African slaves brought directly from Africa to Portugal</p> <p><b>1481</b> Portuguese fort established at El Mina</p>	<p><b>1562</b> Beginnings of English slave trade</p> <p><b>1570</b> Portuguese establish colony in Angola</p> <p><b>1591</b> Fall of Songhay Empire</p>	<p><b>1652</b> Dutch establish colony at Cape of Good Hope</p>	<p><b>1700–1717</b> Osei Tutu unifies the Asante kingdom</p> <p><b>1713</b> English get right to import slaves to Spanish Empire</p> <p><b>1720s</b> Rise of the kingdom of Dahomey</p> <p><b>1790s</b> Abolitionist movement gains strength in England</p> <p><b>1792</b> Slave uprising in Haiti</p>	<p><b>1804</b> Usman Dan Fodio leads Hausa expansion</p> <p><b>1815</b> Cape colony comes under formal British control</p> <p><b>1818–1828</b> Shaka forges Zulu power and expansion; <i>Mfecane</i> under way</p> <p><b>1833</b> Great Britain abolishes slavery in the West Indies</p> <p><b>1834</b> Boers make “great trek” into Natal</p>

## Chapter 27 Timeline

<b>1350 C.E.</b>	<b>1500 C.E.</b>	<b>1550 C.E.</b>	<b>1600 C.E.</b>	<b>1650 C.E.</b>	<b>1700 C.E.</b>
<p><b>1368</b> Ming dynasty comes to power in China</p> <p><b>1368–1398</b> Reign of the Hongwu emperor</p> <p><b>1390</b> Ming restrictions on overseas commerce</p> <p><b>1403–1424</b> Reign of the Yunglo emperor in China</p> <p><b>1405–1423</b> Zhenghe expeditions from China to Southeast Asia, India, and East Africa</p> <p><b>1498–1499</b> Vasco da Gama opens the sea route around Africa to Asia</p>	<p><b>1507</b> Portuguese defeat a combined Muslim war fleet at Diu off the coast of western India</p> <p><b>1510</b> Portuguese conquest of Goa in western India</p> <p><b>1511</b> Portuguese conquer Malacca on the tip of Malayan peninsula</p> <p><b>1540s</b> Francis Xavier makes mass converts in India</p>	<p><b>1573</b> End of the Ashikaga Shogunate</p> <p><b>1573–1620</b> Reign of the Wanli emperor</p> <p><b>1580s</b> Jesuits arrive in China</p> <p><b>1590</b> Hideyoshi unifies Japan</p> <p><b>1592</b> First Japanese invasion of Korea</p> <p><b>1597</b> Second Japanese invasion of Korea</p>	<p><b>1600s</b> Dutch and British assault on Portuguese Empire in Asia; decline of Portuguese power</p> <p><b>1603</b> Tokugawa Shogunate established</p> <p><b>1614</b> Christianity banned in Japan</p> <p><b>1619–1620</b> Dutch East India Company established at Batavia on Java</p> <p><b>1640s</b> Japan moves into self-imposed isolation</p> <p><b>1641</b> Dutch capture Malacca from the Portuguese; Dutch confined to Deshima Island off Nagasaki</p>	<p><b>1644</b> Nomadic Manchus put an end to the Ming dynasty; Manchu Qing dynasty rules China</p> <p><b>1654–1722</b> Reign of the Kangxi emperor in China</p>	<p><b>1755–1757</b> Dutch become the paramount power on Java; Qing conquest of Mongolia</p>

## Chapter 28 Timeline

<b>1700 C.E.</b>	<b>1820 C.E.</b>	<b>1840 C.E.</b>	<b>1860 C.E.</b>
<p><b>1730 ff.</b> Massive population rise</p> <p><b>c. 1770</b> James Watt's steam engine; beginning of Industrial Revolution</p> <p><b>1788</b> First convict settlement in Australia</p> <p><b>1789</b> Washington, first president of the U.S.</p> <p><b>1789–1799</b> French Revolution</p> <p><b>1790 ff.</b> Beginning of per capita birthrate decline (U.S.)</p> <p><b>1793</b> First free European settlers in Australia</p> <p><b>1793–1794</b> Radical phase</p> <p><b>1799–1815</b> Reign of Napoleon</p> <p><b>1800–1850</b> Romanticism in literature and art</p> <p><b>1803</b> Louisiana Purchase (U.S.)</p> <p><b>1810–1826</b> Rise of democratic suffrage in U.S.</p> <p><b>1815</b> Congress of Vienna; more conservative period</p>	<p><b>1820</b> Revolutions in Greece and Spain; rise of liberalism and nationalism</p> <p><b>1820s ff.</b> Industrialization in U.S.</p> <p><b>1823</b> First legislative council in Australia</p> <p><b>1826–1837</b> Active European colonization begins in New Zealand</p> <p><b>1829</b> Jackson, seventh president of United States</p> <p><b>1830, 1848</b> Revolutions in several European countries</p> <p><b>1832</b> Reform Bill of 1832 (England)</p> <p><b>1837</b> Rebellion in Canada</p> <p><b>1837–1842</b> U.S.–Canada border clashes</p> <p><b>1839</b> New British colonial policy allows legislature and more autonomy</p>	<p><b>1840</b> Union act reorganizes Canada, provides elected legislature</p> <p><b>1843–1848</b> First Maori War in New Zealand</p> <p><b>1846–1848</b> Mexican-American War</p> <p><b>1848 ff.</b> Writings of Karl Marx; rise of socialism</p> <p><b>1848–1849</b> European Revolutions</p> <p><b>1850</b> Australia's Colonies Government Act allows legislature and more autonomy</p> <p><b>1852</b> New constitution in New Zealand; elected councils</p> <p><b>1859</b> Darwin's <i>Origin of Species</i></p> <p><b>1859–1870</b> Unification of Italy</p>	<p><b>1860–1870</b> Second Maori War</p> <p><b>1861–1865</b> American Civil War</p> <p><b>1863</b> Emancipation of slaves</p> <p><b>1864–1871</b> German unification</p> <p><b>1867</b> British North America Act, unites eastern and central Canada</p> <p><b>1870–1879</b> Institution of French Third Republic</p> <p><b>1870s ff.</b> Rapid birthrate decline</p> <p><b>1870s ff.</b> Spread of compulsory education laws</p> <p><b>1871–1914</b> High point of European imperialism</p> <p><b>1879–1907</b> Alliance system: Germany-Austria (1879); Germany-Austria-Russia (1881); Germany-Italy-Austria (1882); France-Russia (1891); Britain-France (1904); Britain-Russia (1907)</p>

## Chapter 29 Timeline

1600 C.E.	1700 C.E.	1750 C.E.	1800 C.E.	1850 C.E.	1900 C.E.
<p><b>1619</b> Dutch established trading post at Batavia in Java</p> <p><b>1620s</b> Sultan of Mataram's attacks on Batavia fail</p> <p><b>1652</b> First Dutch settlement in South Africa at Cape Town</p> <p><b>1661</b> British port-trading center founded at Bombay</p> <p><b>1690</b> Calcutta established at center of British activities in Bengal</p>	<p><b>1707</b> Death of Mughal emperor, Aurangzeb; beginning of imperial breakdown</p> <p><b>1739</b> Nadir Shah's invasion of India from Persia</p> <p><b>1740–1748</b> War of Austrian Succession; global British–French struggle for colonial dominance</p>	<p><b>1750s</b> Civil war and division of Mataram; Dutch become the paramount power on Java</p> <p><b>1756–1763</b> Seven Years' War, British–French global warfare</p> <p><b>1757</b> Battle of Plassey; British dominant power in Bengal</p> <p><b>1769–1770</b> Great Famine in Bengal</p> <p><b>1775–1782</b> War for independence by American colonists; another British–French struggle for global preeminence</p> <p><b>1786–1790</b> Cornwallis's political reforms in India</p> <p><b>1790–1815</b> Wars of the Revolution and Napoleonic era</p> <p><b>1798</b> Napoleon's invasion of Egypt</p>	<p><b>1815</b> British annex Cape Town and surrounding area</p> <p><b>1830</b> Start of the Boers' Great Trek in South Africa</p> <p><b>1835</b> Decision to give support for English education in India; English adopted as the language of Indian law courts</p>	<p><b>1850s</b> Boer republics established in the Orange Free State and Transvaal</p> <p><b>1853</b> First railway line constructed in India</p> <p><b>1857</b> Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay universities founded</p> <p><b>1857–1858</b> "Mutiny" or Great Rebellion in north India</p> <p><b>1858</b> British parliament assumes control over India from the East India Company</p> <p><b>1867</b> Diamonds discovered in Orange Free State</p> <p><b>1869</b> Opening of the Suez Canal</p> <p><b>c. 1879–1890s</b> Partition of West Africa</p> <p><b>1879</b> Zulu victory over British at Isandhlwana; defeat at Rourke's Drift</p> <p><b>1882</b> British invasion of Egypt</p> <p><b>1885</b> Indian National Congress Party founded in India; gold discovered in the Transvaal</p> <p><b>1890s</b> Partition of East Africa</p> <p><b>1898</b> British–French crisis over Fashoda in the Sudan</p> <p><b>1899–1902</b> Anglo-Boer War in South Africa</p>	<p><b>1914</b> Outbreak of World War I</p>

## Chapter 30 Timeline

<b>1800 C.E.</b>	<b>1820 C.E.</b>	<b>1840 C.E.</b>	<b>1860 C.E.</b>	<b>1880 C.E.</b>	<b>1900 C.E.</b>
<p><b>1792</b> Slave rebellion in St. Domingue (Haiti)</p> <p><b>1804</b> Haiti declares independence</p> <p><b>1808–1825</b> Spanish–American wars of independence</p> <p><b>1808</b> Portuguese court flees Napoleon, arrives in Brazil; French armies invade Spain</p> <p><b>1810</b> In Mexico, Father Hidalgo initiates rebellion against Spain</p>	<p><b>1821</b> Mexico declares independence; empire under Iturbide lasts to 1823</p> <p><b>1822</b> Brazil declares independence; empire established under Dom Pedro I</p> <p><b>1823</b> Monroe Doctrine indicates U.S. opposition to European ambitions in the Americas</p> <p><b>1829–1852</b> Juan Manuel de Rosas rules Rio de la Plata</p> <p><b>1830</b> Bolívar dies; Gran Colombia dissolves into separate countries of Venezuela, Columbia, and Ecuador</p>	<p><b>1846–1848</b> Mexican–American War</p> <p><b>1847–1855</b> Caste War in Yucatan</p> <p><b>1850s</b> Beginnings of railroad construction in Cuba, Chile, and Brazil</p> <p><b>1854</b> Benito Juárez leads reform in Mexico</p>	<p><b>1862–1867</b> French intervention in Mexico</p> <p><b>1865–1870</b> War of the Triple Alliance (Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay against Paraguay)</p> <p><b>1868–1878</b> Ten-year war against Spain in Cuba</p> <p><b>1869</b> First school for girls in Mexico</p> <p><b>1876–1911</b> Porfirio Díaz rules Mexico</p>	<p><b>1886–1888</b> Cuba and Brazil finally abolish slavery</p> <p><b>1889</b> Fall of Brazilian Empire; republic established</p> <p><b>1895–1898</b> Cuban Spanish–American War; U.S. acquires Puerto Rico and Philippines</p>	<p><b>1903</b> Panamanian independence; beginning of Panama Canal (opens in 1914)</p>

## Chapter 31 Timeline

1650 C.E.	1800 C.E.	1850 C.E.	1875 C.E.	1900 C.E.
<p><b>1644</b> Manchu nomads conquer China; Qing dynasty rules</p> <p><b>1664–1722</b> Reign of the Kangxi emperor in China</p> <p><b>1727</b> First printing press set up in the Ottoman Empire</p> <p><b>1736–1799</b> Reign of the Qianlong emperor in China</p> <p><b>1768–1774</b> Disastrous Ottoman war with Russia</p> <p><b>1772</b> Safavid dynasty falls in Persia</p> <p><b>1789–1807</b> Reign of Ottoman Sultan Selim III</p> <p><b>1798</b> British embassy to Qianlong emperor in China; French invasion of Egypt; Napoleon defeats Egypt's Mameluk rulers</p>	<p><b>1805–1849</b> Reign of Muhammad Ali in Egypt</p> <p><b>1807–1839</b> Reign of Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II</p> <p><b>1826</b> Ottoman Janissary corps destroyed</p> <p><b>1834</b> Postal system established in Ottoman Empire</p> <p><b>1838</b> Ottoman treaty with British removing trade restrictions in the empire</p> <p><b>1839–1841</b> Opium War in China</p> <p><b>1839–1876</b> <i>Tanzimat</i> reforms in the Ottoman Empire</p> <p><b>1839–1897</b> Life of Islamic thinker Al-Afghani</p> <p><b>1849–1905</b> Life of Muhammad Abduh</p>	<p><b>1850–1864</b> Taiping rebellion in China</p> <p><b>1854–1856</b> Crimean War</p> <p><b>1856–1860</b> Anglo–French war against China</p> <p><b>1866</b> First railway begun in Ottoman Empire</p> <p><b>1869</b> Opening of the Suez Canal</p> <p><b>1870</b> Ottoman legal code reformed</p>	<p><b>1876</b> Constitution promulgated for Ottoman Empire</p> <p><b>1876–1908</b> Reign of Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid</p> <p><b>1877</b> Treaty of San Stefano; Ottomans driven from most of the Balkans</p> <p><b>1882</b> British invasion and occupation of Egypt; failed revolt led by Orabi in Egypt</p> <p><b>1883</b> Mahdist victory over British-led Egyptian expeditionary force at Shakyan</p> <p><b>1889</b> Young Turks established in Paris</p> <p><b>1898</b> British–Egyptian army defeats the Mahdist army at Omdurman</p> <p><b>1898–1901</b> Boxer Rebellion in China; 100 Days of Reform in China</p>	<p><b>1905</b> Fatherland Party established in Egypt</p> <p><b>1908</b> Young Turks seize power in Istanbul</p>

## Chapter 32 Timeline

1700 C.E.	1800 C.E.	1825 C.E.	1850 C.E.	1875 C.E.	1900 C.E.
<p><b>1720</b> End ban on Western books</p>	<p><b>1800–1850</b> Growth of "Dutch school"</p> <p><b>1812</b> Failure of Napoleon's invasion</p> <p><b>1815</b> Russia reacquires Poland through the Treaty of Vienna; Alexander I and the Holy Alliance</p>	<p><b>1825</b> Decembrist Revolt</p> <p><b>1825–1855</b> Heightening of repression by Tsar Nicholas I</p> <p><b>1829–1878</b> Serbia gains increasing autonomy in Ottoman Empire, then independence</p> <p><b>1830–1831</b> Polish nationalist revolt repressed</p> <p><b>1831</b> Greece wins independence after revolt against Ottomans</p> <p><b>1833, 1853</b> Russian–Ottoman wars</p> <p><b>1841–1843</b> Brief shogun reform effort</p>	<p><b>1853</b> Perry expedition to Edo Bay</p> <p><b>1854</b> Follow-up American and British fleet visit</p> <p><b>1854–1856</b> Crimean War</p> <p><b>1856</b> Romania gains virtual independence</p> <p><b>1860–1868</b> Civil strife</p> <p><b>1860s–1870s</b> Alexander II reforms</p> <p><b>1861</b> Russian emancipation of serfs</p> <p><b>1865–1879</b> Russian conquests on central Asia</p> <p><b>1867</b> Mutsuhito, emperor of Japan</p> <p><b>1867</b> Russia sells Alaska to U.S.</p> <p><b>1868–1912</b> Meiji period</p> <p><b>1870</b> Ministry of Industry established</p> <p><b>1870–1940</b> Population growth</p> <p><b>1872</b> Universal military service established</p>	<p><b>1875–1877</b> Russian Ottoman war; Russia wins new territory</p> <p><b>1877</b> Final samurai rising</p> <p><b>1878</b> Bulgaria gains independence</p> <p><b>1881</b> Anarchist assassination of Alexander II</p> <p><b>1881–1905</b> Growing repression, attacks on minorities</p> <p><b>1884–1887</b> New gains in central Asia</p> <p><b>1884–1914</b> Beginnings of Russian industrialization; near-completion of trans-Siberian railway (full linkage 1916)</p> <p><b>1890</b> New constitution and legal code</p> <p><b>1892–1903</b> Sergey Witte, minister of finance</p> <p><b>1894–1895</b> Sino–Japanese war</p> <p><b>1898</b> Formation of Marxist Social Democratic Party</p>	<p><b>1902</b> Loose alliance with Britain</p> <p><b>1904–1905</b> Russo–Japanese War</p> <p><b>1904–1905</b> Loss in Russo–Japanese War</p> <p><b>1905–1906</b> Revolution results in peasant reforms and duma</p> <p><b>1910</b> Annexation of Korea</p> <p><b>1912</b> Growing party strife in Parliament</p> <p><b>1912–1918</b> Balkan Wars</p> <p><b>1914–1918</b> Entry to World War I</p> <p><b>1914</b> World War I</p> <p><b>1916–1918</b> Seizure of former German holdings in Pacific and China</p> <p><b>1917</b> Revolution and Bolshevik victory</p>

## Chapter 33 Timeline

<b>1910 C.E.</b>	<b>1920 C.E.</b>	<b>1930 C.E.</b>	<b>1940 C.E.</b>
<p><b>1914–1918</b> World War I</p> <p><b>1915</b> Italy enters war</p> <p><b>1916</b> Beginning of Arab revolt against Ottoman Empire</p> <p><b>1917</b> Russian Revolution</p> <p><b>1917</b> British Balfour Declaration promises Jews a homeland in Palestine</p> <p><b>1917</b> United States enters war</p> <p><b>1918</b> German emperor abdicates</p> <p><b>1918</b> Treaty of Brest–Litovsk; Russia withdraws from war</p> <p><b>1919</b> Versailles conference and treaty; League of Nations established</p> <p><b>1919</b> Treaty of St. Germain recognizes Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Hungary</p> <p><b>1919–1939</b> Period of United States isolation</p>	<p><b>1920</b> Treaty of Sèvres dissolves Ottoman Empire; French and British mandates set up in Middle East</p> <p><b>1923</b> Treaty of Lausanne recognizes independence of Turkey</p> <p><b>1929–1939</b> Great Depression</p>	<p><b>1931</b> Japan invades Manchuria</p> <p><b>1933</b> Nazis rise to power in Germany</p> <p><b>1935</b> Germany rearms; Italy invades Ethiopia</p> <p><b>1936–1939</b> Spanish Civil War</p> <p><b>1937</b> New Japanese attack on China; beginning of war in Asia</p> <p><b>1938</b> Germany's union (Anschluss) with Austria; Germany invades Czechoslovakia; Munich conference</p> <p><b>1939</b> World War II begins; Germany and Soviet Union invade Poland</p> <p><b>1939</b> Nazi–Soviet Pact</p>	<p><b>1940</b> Axis agreement (Germany, Italy, Japan)</p> <p><b>1940</b> Fall of France</p> <p><b>1941</b> Japanese attack Pearl Harbor, United States enters war</p> <p><b>1941</b> German invasion of Soviet Union</p> <p><b>1942</b> Tide begins to turn in both war theaters; Soviet Union repulses attack on Stalingrad; Allies invade North Africa</p> <p><b>1942–1945</b> Allied conferences in Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam</p> <p><b>1944</b> Invasion of France by Allies</p> <p><b>1945</b> U.S. drops atomic bomb on Japan</p> <p><b>1945</b> End of World War II</p> <p><b>1945</b> United Nations established</p> <p><b>1946</b> United States grants Philippines independence</p> <p><b>1947</b> Cold war begins between United States and Soviet Union</p> <p><b>1947</b> Wider decolonization begins with independence of India and Pakistan</p> <p><b>1949</b> Formation of NATO</p>
<b>1950 C.E.</b>	<b>1960 C.E.</b>	<b>1970 C.E.</b>	<b>1980 C.E.</b>
<p><b>1950–1953</b> Korean War</p>	<p><b>1960 ff.</b> Diminution of cold war</p> <p><b>1962</b> Cuban Missile Crisis</p> <p><b>1963</b> Nuclear Test Ban Treaty</p> <p><b>1964–1973</b> U.S. and Vietnam War</p>	<p><b>1972 and 1974</b> Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties, U.S. and Soviet Union</p>	<p><b>1989</b> End of cold war</p>

## Chapter 34 Timeline

1915 C.E.	1935 C.E.	1955 C.E.	1975 C.E.	1985 C.E.
<p><b>1918–1923</b> Postwar adjustments; new republic in Germany, economic recession and recovery; emergence of communist movement</p> <p><b>1922</b> Mussolini takes power in Italy</p> <p><b>1925</b> Locarno agreements regularize Germany's diplomatic relations</p> <p><b>1928</b> Kellogg–Briand Pact</p> <p><b>1930</b> Rapid rise of Nazi party</p> <p><b>1933</b> Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany</p> <p><b>1933–1937</b> New Deal in United States</p>	<p><b>1935</b> Nuremberg laws deprive German Jews of citizenship</p> <p><b>1936</b> Popular Front government in France</p> <p><b>1938</b> Attacks on German Jews increase</p> <p><b>1942</b> Hitler decides on extermination of European Jews</p> <p><b>1945</b> End of World War II</p> <p><b>1945–1948</b> New constitutions in Italy, Germany, and France; Labour party victory in Britain; basic measures of welfare states</p> <p><b>1947</b> Marshall Plan</p> <p><b>1947–1974</b> Decolonization</p> <p><b>1947–1960s</b> Emergence and most intense phase of cold war</p> <p><b>1948</b> East and West German regimes established</p> <p><b>1948</b> Publication of <i>The Second Sex</i></p> <p><b>1949</b> North Atlantic Treaty Organization established</p>	<p><b>1957</b> Establishment of European Economic Community (Common Market)</p> <p><b>1958</b> De Gaulle's Fifth Republic in France</p> <p><b>1960s</b> Civil rights movement in U.S.</p> <p><b>1960s</b> Emergence of new feminist movement</p> <p><b>1968–1973</b> Massive student protests</p> <p><b>1970s</b> Democratic regimes in Spain, Portugal, and Greece</p> <p><b>1973, 1979</b> Oil crises</p>	<p><b>1979</b> Thatcher and new conservatism in Britain</p> <p><b>1979</b> Significant recession</p> <p><b>1981</b> Reagan president in U.S.</p>	<p><b>1992</b> End of economic restrictions within Common Market</p>

## Chapter 35 Timeline

1915 C.E.	1935 C.E.	1955 C.E.	1975 C.E.	1985 C.E.
<p><b>1918–1923</b> Postwar adjustments; new republic in Germany, economic recession and recovery; emergence of communist movement</p> <p><b>1922</b> Mussolini takes power in Italy</p> <p><b>1925</b> Locarno agreements regularize Germany's diplomatic relations</p> <p><b>1928</b> Kellogg–Briand Pact</p> <p><b>1930</b> Rapid rise of Nazi party</p> <p><b>1933</b> Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany</p> <p><b>1933–1937</b> New Deal in United States</p>	<p><b>1935</b> Nuremberg laws deprive German Jews of citizenship</p> <p><b>1936</b> Popular Front government in France</p> <p><b>1938</b> Attacks on German Jews increase</p> <p><b>1942</b> Hitler decides on extermination of European Jews</p> <p><b>1945</b> End of World War II</p> <p><b>1945–1948</b> New constitutions in Italy, Germany, and France; Labour party victory in Britain; basic measures of welfare states</p> <p><b>1947</b> Marshall Plan</p> <p><b>1947–1974</b> Decolonization</p> <p><b>1947–1960s</b> Emergence and most intense phase of cold war</p> <p><b>1948</b> East and West German regimes established</p> <p><b>1948</b> Publication of <i>The Second Sex</i></p> <p><b>1949</b> North Atlantic Treaty Organization established</p>	<p><b>1957</b> Establishment of European Economic Community (Common Market)</p> <p><b>1958</b> De Gaulle's Fifth Republic in France</p> <p><b>1960s</b> Civil rights movement in U.S.</p> <p><b>1960s</b> Emergence of new feminist movement</p> <p><b>1968–1973</b> Massive student protests</p> <p><b>1970s</b> Democratic regimes in Spain, Portugal, and Greece</p> <p><b>1973, 1979</b> Oil crises</p>	<p><b>1979</b> Thatcher and new conservatism in Britain</p> <p><b>1979</b> Significant recession</p> <p><b>1981</b> Reagan president in U.S.</p>	<p><b>1992</b> End of economic restrictions within Common Market</p>

## Chapter 36 Timeline

<b>1920 C.E.</b>	<b>1930 C.E.</b>	<b>1940 C.E.</b>	<b>1950 C.E.</b>	<b>1980 C.E.</b>
<p><b>1920</b> Advance of heavy industry</p> <p><b>1923</b> Tokyo earthquake</p> <p><b>1923</b> Defeat of Japanese bill for universal suffrage</p>	<p><b>1931</b> Rebellion in Korea; Japanese repression</p> <p><b>1931</b> Rise of nationalism; new hostility to West</p> <p><b>1931</b> Height of depression, impact on Japan; bad harvests</p> <p><b>1936</b> Assassination of several Japanese political leaders; young army officer rebellion</p> <p><b>1938</b> Japan's war budget; state control of economic life</p> <p><b>1937</b> Increasingly open role by military officers; arrest of opposition politicians</p>	<p><b>1945</b> Japan defeated; American occupation</p> <p><b>1946–1948</b> Kuomintang (Nationalist) regime consolidates in Taiwan</p> <p><b>1948</b> Korea divided</p>	<p><b>1950–1953</b> Korean War after invasion by North Korea</p> <p><b>1951</b> American occupation ends in Japan</p> <p><b>1954</b> U.S.–Taiwan defense treaty</p> <p><b>1955</b> Merger forms Liberal Democratic party in Japan</p> <p><b>1955</b> Japanese production reaches prewar levels</p> <p><b>1959</b> Singapore declares independence</p> <p><b>1961</b> Military regime in South Korea</p> <p><b>1965</b> Growing Hong Kong autonomy</p>	<p><b>1980</b> End U.S.–Taiwan treaty alliance</p> <p><b>1984</b> British–Chinese agreement to return Hong Kong to China in 1997</p> <p><b>1988–1989</b> Growing student agitation for liberal political reform in South Korea; elected civilian government installed</p> <p><b>1993–1994</b> Liberal Democrats ousted from power in Japan; corruption scandals and coalition governments amid economic recession</p>

## Chapter 37 Timeline

1910 C.E.	1920 C.E.	1930 C.E.	1940 C.E.	1960 C.E.	1980 C.E.
<p><b>1910–1920</b> Mexican Revolution</p> <p><b>1910</b> Madero's revolt</p> <p><b>1911</b> Zapata promises land reform</p> <p><b>1914</b> Panama Canal opens</p> <p><b>1917</b> Mexican Constitution includes revolutionary changes</p>	<p><b>1920–1940</b> Mexican muralist movement active</p> <p><b>1929</b> Women get the right to vote in Ecuador</p>	<p><b>1930</b> Revolution in Brazil brings Getúlio Vargas to power</p> <p><b>1930</b> Military takes control of the Argentine government</p> <p><b>1932</b> Women win voting rights in Cuba and Brazil</p> <p><b>1933</b> Death of August César Sandino, leader of Nicaraguan resistance to U.S. occupation</p> <p><b>1934–1940</b> President Cárdenas enacts many of the reforms promised by the Mexican Revolution</p> <p><b>1938</b> Mexico nationalizes its petroleum resources</p>	<p><b>1942</b> Brazil joins the Allies; sends troops to Europe</p> <p><b>1944–1954</b> Arevalo and Arbenz reforms in Guatemala</p> <p><b>1947</b> Juan Perón elected president of Argentina</p> <p><b>1952–1964</b> Bolivian Revolution</p> <p><b>1954</b> Arbenz overthrown with help from U.S.</p> <p><b>1959</b> Castro leads revolution in Cuba</p>	<p><b>1961</b> U.S.-backed invasion of Cuba is defeated</p> <p><b>1964</b> Military coup topples Brazilian government</p> <p><b>1970–1973</b> Salvador Allende, Socialist government in Chile; overthrown and assassinated by the military in 1973</p> <p><b>1979</b> Sandinista Revolution takes control in Nicaragua</p>	<p><b>1982</b> Argentina and Great Britain clash over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas Islas)</p> <p><b>1983</b> U.S. invades Grenada</p> <p><b>1989</b> Sandinistas lose election in Nicaragua</p> <p><b>1989</b> U.S. invades Panama, deposes General Noriega</p>

## Chapter 38 Timeline

1880 c.e.	1890 c.e.	1900 c.e.	1910 c.e.	1920 c.e.	1930 c.e.	1940 c.e.	1950 c.e.	1960 c.e.
<p><b>1876</b> Madras famine in India</p> <p><b>1882</b> Orabi revolt in Egypt; British occupation of Egypt</p> <p><b>1885</b> Founding of the Indian Congress party</p>	<p><b>1890s</b> First Egyptian political parties formed</p> <p><b>1897</b> World Zionist Organization founded; West African Aborigines Rights Protection Society founded</p>	<p><b>1904–1905</b> Japanese victory over Russia; British partition of the province of Bengal in India</p> <p><b>1906</b> Dinshawai incident in Egypt; Muslim League founded in India</p> <p><b>1909</b> Morley–Minto political reforms in India</p>	<p><b>1913</b> Rabindranath Tagore wins the Nobel Prize for literature</p> <p><b>1914–1918</b> World War I; main theaters of war in European colonies; Mesopotamia, Arabia and Palestine, and Africa</p> <p><b>1915–1916</b> McMahon–Hussein correspondence</p> <p><b>1917</b> Balfour Declaration</p> <p><b>1919</b> Revolt in Egypt, women a major force in demonstrations; Montagu–Chelmsford reforms in India; Rowlatt Act in India first all-India civil disobedience movement</p>	<p><b>1920s</b> Pan–African Congresses in Paris; beginnings of the <i>négritude</i> movement</p> <p><b>1921</b> René Maran wins the French Prix Goncourt for <i>Batouala</i></p> <p><b>1922</b> British granted the League of Nations mandate for Palestine; first stage in Egyptian independence</p> <p><b>1927</b> Simon Commission in India</p>	<p><b>1930s</b> Great Depression</p> <p><b>1931</b> Gandhi-led Salt March revives Indian Nationalist movement; strikes and rebellion in Sierra Leone</p> <p><b>1935</b> Government of India Act</p> <p><b>1936–1939</b> Arab risings in Palestine</p>	<p><b>1941–1945</b> World War II; main theatres of war in European colonies; North Africa, Southeast Asia, and Pacific Islands</p> <p><b>1941</b> Fall of Singapore to the Japanese</p> <p><b>1942</b> Cripps Mission to India; Quit India movement</p> <p><b>1947</b> India and Pakistan gain independence</p> <p><b>1948</b> Israel–Palestine partition, first Arab–Israeli war; beginning of apartheid legislation in South Africa</p>	<p><b>1957</b> Ghana established as first independent African nation</p> <p><b>1958</b> Afrikaner Nationalist party declares independence of South Africa</p>	<p><b>1960</b> Congo granted independence from Belgian rule</p> <p><b>1962</b> Algeria wins independence</p>

## Chapter 39 Timeline

<b>1920 B.C.E.</b>	<b>1940 B.C.E.</b>	<b>1950 B.C.E.</b>	<b>1960 C.E.</b>	<b>1970 C.E.</b>	<b>1980 C.E.</b>
<p><b>1912</b> African National Congress party formed</p> <p><b>1928</b> Founding of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt</p> <p><b>1930s</b> Free Officers movement develops in Egypt</p>	<p><b>1947</b> India and Pakistan achieve independence</p> <p><b>1948</b> First Arab–Israeli War; Afrikaner Nationalist party to power in South Africa; beginning of apartheid legislation</p> <p><b>1949</b> Hassan al-Banna assassinated in Egypt</p>	<p><b>1951</b> India’s first five-year plan for economic development launched</p> <p><b>1952</b> Farouk and khedival regime overthrown in Egypt; Nasser and Free Officers to power</p> <p><b>1955</b> Bandung Conference; beginning of non-aligned movement</p> <p><b>1956</b> Abortive British-French-Israeli intervention in Suez</p> <p><b>1958</b> South Africa completely independent of Great Britain</p>	<p><b>1960</b> Sharpeville shootings in South Africa</p> <p><b>1966</b> Nkrumah overthrown by military coup in Ghana</p> <p><b>1966–1970</b> Biafran secessionist war in Nigeria</p> <p><b>1967</b> Six-Day War between Israel and the Arabs</p>	<p><b>1970s</b> Peak period for the OPEC cartel</p> <p><b>1971</b> Bangladesh revolt against West Pakistan; Indo-Pakistani War</p> <p><b>1972</b> Bangladesh becomes an independent nation</p> <p><b>1973</b> Third Arab-Israeli War</p> <p><b>1979</b> Shah of Iran overthrown; Khomeini-led Islamic republic declared</p>	<p><b>1980–1988</b> Iran–Iraq War</p> <p><b>1989</b> De Klerk charts a path of peaceful reform in South Africa</p> <p><b>1990</b> Nelson Mandela released from prison; Iraqi invasion of Kuwait</p> <p><b>1991</b> Gulf War</p> <p><b>1994</b> First democratic elections in South Africa</p>

## Chapter 40 Timeline

1750 C.E.	1910 C.E.	1925 C.E.	1940 C.E.	1955 C.E.	1970 C.E.
<p><b>1770s</b> Tayson rebellion in Vietnam</p> <p><b>1802</b> Establishment of the Nguyen dynasty; Vietnam unified</p> <p><b>1858–1862</b> Beginning of the French conquest of Vietnam</p> <p><b>1883</b> French conquest of Vietnam is completed</p>	<p><b>1911</b> Revolution in China</p> <p><b>1912</b> Fall of the Qing dynasty in China</p> <p><b>1919</b> May Fourth Movement begins; founding of Guomindang or Nationalist party</p> <p><b>1921</b> Communist party of China founded</p>	<p><b>1925</b> VNQDD founded in Vietnam; first Communist organization established in Vietnam</p> <p><b>1927</b> Nationalists capture Shanghai; purge of Communists and workers</p> <p><b>1929</b> Failed VNQDD-inspired uprising</p> <p><b>1930</b> Failed Communist uprising in Vietnam</p> <p><b>1931</b> Japanese invasion of Manchuria</p> <p><b>1937</b> Japanese invasion of China proper</p>	<p><b>1942</b> Japanese occupation of French Indochina</p> <p><b>1945</b> Ho Chi Minh proclaims the Republic of Vietnam</p> <p><b>1949</b> Victory of the Communists in China; People's Republic of China established</p> <p><b>1950–1951</b> Purge of the landlord class in China</p> <p><b>1950–1953</b> Korean War</p> <p><b>1953</b> Beginning of China's first five-year plan</p> <p><b>1954</b> French defeated at Dien Bien Phu; Geneva accords, French withdrawal from Vietnam; beginning of the Sino–Soviet split</p>	<p><b>mid-1950s</b> Buildup of U.S. advisors in South Vietnam</p> <p><b>1957</b> “Let a Thousand Flowers Bloom” campaign in China</p> <p><b>1958–1960</b> “Great Leap Forward” in China</p> <p><b>1963</b> Beginning of state family planning in China</p> <p><b>1965–1968</b> Era of the Cultural Revolution in China</p> <p><b>1965–1973</b> Direct U.S. military intervention in Vietnam</p> <p><b>1968</b> Tet offensive in Vietnam</p>	<p><b>1975</b> Communist victory in Vietnam; collapse of the Republic of South Vietnam</p> <p><b>1976</b> Death of Zhou Enlai and Mao Zedong; purge of the Gang of Four</p>

## Chapter 41 Timeline