

# WHAP master timeline - color coded

Middle East - lime green

East & SE Asia - yellow

Central & South Asia - turquoise

Americas - grey

Europe - pink

West Africa - orange font

East & South Africa - green font

Globalizing - red font

<i>Years(s)</i>	<i>Event/Person</i>	<i>Significance</i>
9000-7000 BCE	First <b>agricultural breakthrough</b> in the fertile crescent (Middle East)	Immense increases in productivity allowed by the Agricultural Revolution created the possibility for new and larger civilizations.
3500 BCE	Emergence of <b>Mesopotamian</b> civilization in the Middle East	Housed a complex society and eventually gave rise to the world's first written language.
3500 BCE	Emergence of <b>Nubian</b> civilization in the Middle East	Housed a complex society.
3500-3000 BCE	<b>Nile River Valley</b> (Egyptian) civilization in northeastern Africa emerges.	Egyptian civilization, famous for pyramids and pharaohs developed. It became a unified territorial state in which cities were less prominent.
3000-1800 BCE	<b>Norte Chico</b> urban centers emerge along the central coast of Peru. (Americas)	Smaller cities than those of Mesopotamia and a rich fishing industry. They developed <b>quipu</b> , knotted cords used as an alternative form of writing and were primarily a self-contained civilization. Norte Chico " <b>lighted a cultural fire</b> " and established a pattern for the following Andean civilizations.
2663-2195 BCE	Egypt's Old Kingdom, under which the pyramids are constructed. (Africa)	<b>Pyramids</b> reflected the Egyptian belief that the pharaohs and other high-ranked people could successfully make the journey to eternal life in the Land of the West.
2300-1750 BCE	<b>Indus Valley Civilization</b> emerges in South Asia	Lack of indication of a political hierarchy means that there is a possibility that the Indus Valley Civilization housed a sophisticated civilization without a corresponding state.
2200 BCE	The authority of Egypt's pharaoh is discredited. (Africa)	Egypt dissolved for several centuries into a series of local principalities.
2200-1766 BCE	China's Xia dynasty	Evidence of a centralized state and organized flood control projects.
2000 BCE	Centralized rule restored in Egypt. (Africa)	Pharaohs never regained their old power and prestige. Kings were now warned that they had to account for their actions when they died as well. Nobles were buried in more

		modest tombs instead of with pharaohs.
2000 BCE	Mississippi River Valley has an independent Agricultural Revolution. (Americas)	Domestication of local plant species supplemented diets derived from hunting and gathering.
2000 BCE	Cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa emerge in the Indus Valley (South Asia)	These cities featured large, richly built houses with indoor plumbing; streets were laid out in a grid-like pattern and ran a complex sewage system.
1791-1750 BCE	Reign of Hammurabi in the Babylonian Empire (Middle East)	Emergence of the Code of Hammurabi showing early evidence of class and gender hierarchy.
1766-1122 BCE	China's Shang dynasty	Substantially enlarged the Chinese state. Began to erect lavish tombs for rulers and buried thousands of human sacrificial victims to accompany them in the world to come.
1650-1535 BCE	Hyksos invade Egypt and rule it for over a century. (Africa)	Chariot technology spread from the Hyksos to the Egyptians, allowing Egypt to incorporate chariots into their own military forces.
1500 BCE	Invasion of Aryans (South Asia)	Aryans are thought to have destroyed the Indus Valley Civilization and strongly influenced the Mauryan Empire.
1550-1064 BCE	Egypt's New Kingdom (Africa)	A moral element entered the equation for eternal life, therefore democratizing access to it.
1500-1000 BCE	Beginning of ironworking in Anatolia (Middle East)	Marks a new milestone in history in human innovation and ability to create tools and weapons.
1472-1457 BCE	Egypt's queen, Hatshepsut, reigns but is often portrayed as a male. (Africa)	Women in Egypt had a significant degree of political power, but this was seen as abnormal.
1200 BCE	Olmec civilization rises along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. (Americas)	The Olmec civilization had an agricultural economy, its cities became ceremonial centers, and it created the first written language in the Americas. It became known as the "mother civilization" of Mesoamerica, as its cultural patterns influenced later civilizations.
1122-256 BCE	China's Zhou dynasty	A distinctive Chinese ideology emerged, featuring a ruler, a Son of Heaven, who served as an intermediary between heaven and Earth and ruled by the Mandate of Heaven. Early

		form of written Chinese developed.
<b>1000 BCE</b>	Pastoral peoples learn the art of <b>horseback riding</b> in Central Asia.	These civilizations could tend larger herds of horses, sheep, and goats and move over larger territories.
<b>1000 BCE</b>	Establishment of northern state of <b>Israel</b> and southern state of Judah in the Middle East	Established among the Hebrews, the birthplace of the major religion Judaism.
<b>800-400 BCE</b>	<b>Upanishads</b> are created. (South Asia)	Created the idea of the <b>Brahman</b> , or world soul and created the notion of rebirth/reincarnation that set basis for a later caste system.
<b>753 BCE</b>	Traditional date of <b>Rome's founding</b> as a monarchy in the Mediterranean Basin	Took shape on the margins of the civilized world; small, impoverished city-state.
<b>750 BCE</b>	Emergence of classical Greece in the Mediterranean Basin	Emerged as a new classical civilization that spread along the coasts of the Mediterranean and Black Sea
<b>750-700 BCE</b>	Emergence of <b>Greek cities</b> and overseas colonization in the Mediterranean Basin	Allowed for <b>popular participation in political life.</b> Spread of Greek culture.
<b>750-650 BCE</b>	Evolution of <b>hoplite</b> military tactics in Greece (Mediterranean)	Broadening of political rights associated with the growing number of men able to afford armor weapons and serve in armies of city-states.
<b>750-200 BCE</b>	<b>Chavín</b> develops in the Andes. (Americas)	Chavín's blended religious movement was attractive to other Andean civilizations, as was its architecture, sculpture, pottery, religious images, and painted textiles. It became a pilgrimage site and training center, producing a widespread <b>religious cult.</b>

## 600 BCE

<b>600 BCE</b>	<b>Vedas</b> are written down in South Asia.	The sacred writings in the Vedas allowed the Brahmins to perform sacrifices and rituals. The heavy fees they required led to criticism and the creation of the <b>Upanishads.</b> (800-400 BCE)
<b>600-500 BCE</b>	Life of <b>Zarathustra</b> (Middle East)	Emergence of Zoroastrianism as a major Persian religion.

<b>600-300 BCE</b>	Greek rationalism (Mediterranean)	Emphasis on argument, logic, persistent questioning of received wisdom, confidence in human reasoning.
<b>594 BCE</b>	Reforming leader, <b>Solon</b> , wanted to push Athenian politics in a more democratic direction. (Greek city-states/Mediterranean Basin)	Broke the hold of a small group of aristocratic families. Abolishment of debt slavery, and access to public office was opened to a wider group of men. All citizens were allowed to participate in the Assembly.
<b>558-330 BCE</b>	Persia's <b>Achaemenid</b> Dynasty (Middle East)	Dynasty under which Zoroastrianism first flourished.
<b>557-530</b>	Reign of <b>Cyrus</b> in the Persian Empire under the Achaemenid Dynasty (Middle East)	Growth in power and expansion of the Persian Empire
<b>551-479 BCE</b>	<b>Confucius</b> /emergence of Confucianism (China)	Thinker/teacher who provided the foundation for Confucianism to resolve China's disorder. Confucianism was eventually adopted as the official ideology of the Chinese state and became almost synonymous with Chinese culture. Became a central element in educational systems beginning in the Han dynasty. These educational systems prepared students for the series of examinations required to gain official positions, which required applications of Confucianism to specific principles. As a result, generation after generation of China's male elite was steeped in the ideas and values of Confucianism.
<b>539 BCE</b>	<b>Jews allowed to return from exile</b> into Persia by Cyrus (Middle East)	Example of Persia's general policy of respect for the empire's many non-Persian cultural traditions.
<b>522-486 BCE</b>	Reign of <b>Darius</b> in the Persian Empire under the Achaemenid Dynasty. (Middle East)	Further expansion and growth in the Persian Empire
<b>509 BCE</b>	Establishment of the <b>Roman Republic</b> in the Mediterranean Basin	Domination of patricians (wealthy class)
<b>509-287 BCE</b>	Turmoil between <b>patricians and plebeians</b> in the Roman republic (Mediterranean Basin)	Led to important changes in Roman political life; ideas such as rule of law, rights of citizens, absence of pretension, upright moral behavior, keeping one's word.

<b>507 BCE</b>	<b>Cleisthenes's</b> political reforms in Athens (Greek city-states/Mediterranean Basin)	Extended citizens' rights even further. All holders of public office were chose by lot and paid, and the Assembly became the center of political life.
<b>500 BCE</b>	Buddhism is founded by <b>Siddhartha Gautama</b> (South Asia)	Came to define the Indian way of life and shaped its interactions with foreigners in the future.
<b>499 BCE</b>	Ionian Greek cities <b>revolt against Persian</b> domination (Mediterranean Basin)	Gained support from Athens on the Greek mainland. Persians twice in ten years launched major military expeditions to punish the Greeks.
<b>490s BCE</b>	Romans gradually gain control over the entire Italian peninsula (Mediterranean Basin)	Romans launched their <b>empire-building enterprise</b> .
<b>490-479 BCE</b>	<b>Greco-Persian Wars:</b> Persians lose to Greece in failed military expeditions. (Mediterranean Basin)	Profound impact on Greece: defeating Persians was a source of enormous pride and led to a nation of an East/West divide. Athenian democracy was radicalized.
<b>479-429 BCE</b>	<b>Golden Age of Athens</b> (Mediterranean Basin)	Building of the Parthenon. Athenian democracy, flourishing of Greek culture, rule of <b>Pericles</b> .
<b>470-322 BCE</b>	<b>Socrates, Plato, Aristotle</b> (Mediterranean Basin)	Great thinkers and philosophers in <b>Greek rationalism</b> .
<b>450 BCE</b>	Creation of the <b>Twelve Tables</b> in Rome (Mediterranean Basin)	Rome's first written <b>law code</b> .
<b>431-404 BCE</b>	<b>Peloponnesian War</b> among Greek city-states (Mediterranean Basin)	Sparta took the lead in defending traditional independence of Greek city-states. Magnified the Greeks' distrust towards each other and made the vulnerable to external forces, Macedonia in particular.
<b>403-221 BCE</b>	Chinese age of <b>warring states</b>	A number of Chinese thinkers began to consider how order might be restored, giving rise of classical cultural traditions of Chinese civilization.
<b>369-286 BCE</b>	Zhuangzi/emergence of <b>Daoism</b> (China)	Philosopher who expressed Laozi's Daoist ideas in a more explicit fashion. Daoism, although contrasting with Confucian ideas, was coupled with and integrated into Confucianism by Chinese elites. Daoism provided an ideology for peasant uprisings such as the Yellow Turban Rebellion.

338 BCE	Macedonian conquest of Greece (Mediterranean Basin)	Achieved political unification of Greece but at the cost of much of the prized independence of various city-states.
333-323 BCE	Conquest of <b>Alexander the Great</b>	Widespread dissemination of Greek and Persian culture and stimulated the creation of the Mauryan Empire. Created a Greek Empire from Egypt and Anatolia in the west to Afghanistan and India in the east. Thorough defeat of the Persian Empire.
330-115 BCE	Persia's <b>Seleucid</b> Dynasty (Middle East)	Greek rule of Alexander's Empire. Zoroastrianism temporarily declined in exchange for <b>Greek culture's</b> flourishing.
323 BCE	Death of Alexander the Great	Divided Alexander's empire into <b>three kingdoms</b> , each ruled by Macedonian generals.
323-30 BCE	<b>Hellenistic Era</b> in the Mediterranean Basin	Widespread dissemination of Greek culture. Penetrated lands of First Civilizations.
321-185 BCE	<b>Mauryan</b> Empire (South Asia)	India's first large-scale political system. Had a population of 50 million, a civilian bureaucracy, and multiple industries.
300 BCE-100 CE	<b>Meroe</b> flourishes in Africa.	Meroe had an all-powerful and sacred monarch, human sacrifice, and a variety of economic specialties. People did not need to concentrate around the Nile and were therefore less controlled by the capital. Meroe had long-distance trading connections and a reputation for great riches.
300 BCE-900 CE	<b>Cities along the Niger River</b> rise in Africa	Cities, the most well-known of which was <b>Jenne-jeno</b> , emerged along the Niger with no corresponding state structure. They had clusters of economically specialized settlements that became occupational cast and acted as an African alternative to an oppressive state.
268-232 BCE	Reign of <b>Ashoka</b> in the <b>Mauryan</b> Empire (South Asia)	Created a philosophy of nonviolence and toleration for the many religions in India. Integrated the kingdom's economy. His policies were not successful in the long run, as the Mauryan Empire fell apart.
264-146 BCE	<b>Punic Wars</b> in the Mediterranean Basin between Rome and Carthage.	Extended Roman control over the Mediterranean Basin, making Rome a naval power.

247 BCE-224 CE	Persia's <b>Parthian</b> dynasty (Middle East)	Zoroastrianism flourished.
221-210 BCE	Reign of First Emperor <b>Qin Shihuangdi</b> in China	Launched a military campaign to <b>reunify China</b> and successfully defeated its warring states in ten years. Established Chinese boundaries far to the south into the northern part of Vietnam, to the northeast in Korea, and to the northwest, pushing back nomadic peoples inhabiting that area and laying the foundations for a unified Chinese states.
206 BCE	China's <b>Han</b> dynasty	Centralized features of Shihuangdi's rule remained, but the harshness of his policies were moderated. Rulers of the Han dynasty <b>consolidated China's imperial state and established the political patterns that lasted into the twentieth century.</b>
200 BCE	North India is <b>invaded</b> by Central Asia	<b>Smashed state and prevented any large empire from forming.</b>
200 BCE-400 CE	<b>Hopewell</b> culture emerges. (Americas)	Featured geometric earthworks, a wide variety of artifacts, elaborate burial rituals, and knowledge of astronomy.
2 <sup>nd</sup> century BCE	Greece comes under Roman control (Mediterranean basin)	Served as a vehicle for continued spread of Greek culture.
141-87 BCE	Reign of Han emperor <b>Wudi</b> in China	Established an imperial academy for training officials for an emerging bureaucracy with a curriculum based on the writings of Confucius. This marked the beginning of a civil service system, which integrated the Chinese empire and lasted into the twentieth century.
111 BCE-939 CE	Cultural heartland of Vietnam in the Red River Valley fully incorporated into the Chinese state	Chinese-style irrigated agriculture was introduced; Vietnamese elites were brought into the local bureaucracy and educated in Confucian-based schools; Chinese replaced the local language in official business; Chinese clothing and hairstyles became mandatory; large numbers of Chinese, some fleeing internal conflicts, flooded into what they referred to as the "pacified south" while despising the local people. Chinese presence also generated periodic rebellions by the Vietnamese, who became a separate state

		following a particularly large rebellion.
49-44 BCE	<b>Civil war in Rome</b> (Mediterranean Basin)	<b>Julius Caesar</b> appointed as dictator then assassinated. Abandonment of republican ideas/values: Rome was becoming an empire.
27-14 BCE	Reign of <b>Caesar Augustus</b> (Rome/Mediterranean Basin)	<b>First emperor of Rome</b>
1-100 CE	<b>Bantu speaking peoples</b> move southward in Africa	400 related languages were generated and brought cultural and linguistic commonality to Africa south of the equator, making it a distinct region.
1-200 CE (first and second centuries CE)	<b>Buddhism enters China</b> via the Silk Road trading network.	Stability and prosperity of the Han dynasty meant that Buddhism, being a “barbarian” religion, held little initial appeal. Following the collapse of Han China, Buddhism began to take root within elite and popular culture, becoming a permanent, fluctuating presence in Chinese life. It remained a link among China, Korea, Tibet, Japan, and other parts of Southeast Asia.
1-200 CE	<b>Pax Romana</b> (Rome/Mediterranean Basin)	Era of imperial Rome’s greatest extent and greatest authority.
8 CE	<b>Wang Mang</b> , a high court official of the Han dynasty, usurps the emperor’s throne in an effort to counteract the growing power of large landowners.	Great private estates were nationalized and divided up among the landless. <b>Reform program</b> included government loans to peasant families, limits on the amount of land a family might own, and an end to private slavery. These reforms were impossible to enforce, however, due to opposition from wealthy landowners, nomadic invasions, poor harvests, floods, and famines, which eventually led to Mang’s assassination in 23 CE.
10-65 CE	<b>Saint Paul’s</b> missionary journeys	Transformed Christianity from a small Jewish sect to a world religion.
50 CE	Emergence of <b>Axum</b> in Africa	Highly productive agriculture, served as a center of monumental building and the arts.



<b>100 CE</b>	Chinese traders reach <b>India, a fulcrum</b> of a growing commercial network.	Contributed to an increasing amount of commercial activity in the area and marked the beginning of Chinese access to the Indian Ocean world.
<b>100-800 CE</b>	<b>Moche</b> suffers extended ecological disruption. (Americas)	Made Moche vulnerable to neighbors and internal tensions, causing its <b>collapse</b> .
<b>184 CE</b>	<b>Yellow Turban Rebellion</b> (peasant revolt in China)	Contributed to the fall Han China. Reflected China's issues: growth of large landowning families enabled them to avoid paying taxes, turning free peasants into impoverished tenant farmers, decline in the authority of the central government.
<b>212 CE</b>	Extension of <b>Roman citizenship</b> to all free subjects (Mediterranean Basin)	Roman Empire offered assimilation to its subjects.
<b>220 CE</b>	<b>Fall of China's Han</b> dynasty	Following the fall of the Han dynasty, centralized government vanished, Confucianism was discredited, Buddhism and Daoism attracted a growing following, and pastoral/nomadic peoples invaded northern China and ruled a small number of states that replaced the Han government. These new conditions resulted in some loosening of the strict patriarchy of classical China. Political fragmentation also signaled the rise of powerful and locally entrenched aristocratic families and the adoption of Chinese culture by northern nomads. In the centuries following, a Chinese migration southward toward the Yangzi River Valley occurred as well as a vast environmental transformation.
<b>224-651 CE</b>	Persia's <b>Sassanid</b> dynasty (Middle East)	<b>Zoroastrianism flourished.</b>
<b>250-900 CE</b>	Classical phase of <b>Mayan</b> civilization (Americas)	The Mayans advanced math and astronomy and developed an elaborate writing system.
<b>300s CE</b>	<b>Axum</b> (Africa) is introduced to Christianity	Linked Axum religiously to Egypt until the Islamization of Egypt
<b>300-400 CE</b>	Camel-owning dwellers initiate <b>trans-Saharan</b> commerce.	Made possible the journey across the Sahara, turning it from a barrier to an international trade route that enabled relationships among

		distant peoples.
<b>300-600 CE</b>	<b>Teotihuacán</b> influences the rest of Mesoamerica.	Tribute was exacted from other areas, and its armies gave it a presence in the Maya heartland. Teotihuacán placed collaborators on the thrones of other civilizations and also engaged in diplomatic relationships and long-distance trade. Many across Mesoamerica attempted to imitate the architectural and artistic style of Teotihuacán.
<b>301-500 CE (4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries CE)</b>	<b>Barbarian invasions</b> in Rome (Mediterranean Basin)	Weakened the Roman Empire internally, making it vulnerable to collapse.
<b>312 CE</b>	<b>Constantine</b> converts to Christianity. (Rome /Mediterranean Basin)	Became <b>official religion of the Roman Empire</b> , ended previous persecution of Christians, and Christianity was used as a glue to hold together a very diverse population in a weakening imperial state.
<b>320-550 CE</b>	<b>Gupta Empire</b> in India (South Asia)	A short-lived imperial experiment that eventually fell apart, in keeping with India's pattern of competing regional states that rose and fell with some regularity.
<b>330 CE</b>	Founding of <b>Constantinople</b> as the "New Rome" (Rome/Mediterranean Basin)	New capital of the Roman Empire, which was now Byzantium.
<b>340s CE</b>	<b>Axum</b> conquers Meroe's Nubian civilization. (Africa)	<b>Meroe fell</b> , and three separate Nubian states emerged, operating as a Christian civilization until the penetration of Islam.
<b>350 CE</b>	<b>Malay sailors</b> open an all-sea route between India and China through the Straits of Malacca (Southeast Asia)	As a result, the small ports along the Malay peninsula and the coast of Sumatra competed intensely to attract the growing number of traders and travelers journeying through the straits. Thus emerged the Malay kingdom of <b>Srivijaya</b> , which dominated this point of Indian Ocean trade from 670-1025.
<b>395 CE</b>	<b>Roman Empire split</b> into Eastern and Western halves. (Mediterranean Basin)	East: continued traditions of classical Roman Empire. West: Roman imperial order largely vanished, greatly weakened.
<b>476 CE</b>	<b>Collapse</b> of the western half of the <b>Roman Empire</b> (Mediterranean Empire)	Dissolved into a highly decentralized political system. Decline of urban life, contracting population, less area under cultivation, diminishing international trade, vast insecurity.

500-1500 CE	Bantu-speaking peoples create a variety of societies and cultures. (Africa)	Bantu religions ranged from those with no political specialists to substantial kingdoms. Their religions focused on ancestral or nature spirits and the supernatural. They believed in “continuous revelation” and had no missionary impulse.
500-1600 CE	A series of state, empires, and city-states are created in Western Africa.	These West-African ( <b>Niger River Valley</b> ) civilizations were monarchies with elaborate court life that drew upon the wealth of trans-Saharan trade and gained a reputation for great riches.
501-600 CE (sixth century CE)	Knowledge and technology for producing raw <b>silk</b> spreads beyond China.	Promoted contact across all of Eurasia, facilitating the spread of disease. Smallpox and measles devastated the population of both the Roman and Han China, contributing to their political collapses. At the same time, they strengthened the appeal of Christianity in Europe and Buddhism in China.
527-565 CE	Reign of <b>Justinian</b> in Rome (Mediterranean Rome)	Attempted reconquest of Western Roman Empire.
552-965 CE	Turkic-speaking nomads migrate from Mongolia (Central Asia) to the south.	China, Persia, and Byzantium were either raided or allied with Turks; facilitated the spread of Turkic language and culture.
570-632 CE	Life of <b>Muhammad</b> (Middle East)	Birth of Islam as a world religion.
572-622 CE	<b>Shotoku Taishi</b> (Japan)	Japanese leader who was the first to set out to systematically transform Japan into a <b>centralized bureaucratic state</b> on the Chinese model. Sent hundreds of Japanese monks, scholars, artists, and students to mainland China to practice what they learned, issued the Seventeen Article Constitution to encourage Buddhism and Confucianism. In the following decades, court rituals, a system of court ranking for officials became based on Chinese models, the Chinese calendar was adopted, and two capital cities, Nara and Heian, were modeled on the Chinese capital Chang’an.
581-604 CE	Reign of Sui dynasty emperor <b>Wendi</b>	Used Buddhism to justify military campaigns, identified the religion with Chinese culture, and constructed monasteries at the base of China’s five sacred mountains. As a result,

589-618 CE		Buddhism during Sui's reign began to acquire state support.
	China's Sui dynasty	China regained its <b>unity</b> . Emperors solidified that unity by vastly extending the country's canal system, which linked northern and southern China economically and contributed much to the prosperity that followed. However, the ruthlessness of Sui emperors and an unsuccessful military campaigns to conquer Korea exhausted the state's resources and alienated many people, prompting the overthrow of the dynasty.

### 600 CE

600-800 CE	Permanent village life takes hold in the southwestern region of North America.	People lived in pit houses with floors sunk into the floor. They were linked in local trading networks and sometimes larger webs of commerce as well.
618-907 CE	China's Tang dynasty	Reestablished an effective and unified state, which actively encouraged maritime trade. Growth of the Chinese economy sent Chinese products pouring into the circuits of Indian Ocean commerce, while providing a vast and attractive market for Indian and Southeast Asian goods. In addition, Chinese technological innovations added to the momentum of commercial growth. All of this greatly intensified commercial activity in the Indian Ocean Basin. Marked the beginning of China's "golden age" and a state structure that would last a thousand years. Examination system was revived and made more elaborate, and schools proliferated. Elite Chinese women in the north were allowed more participation in social life than classical times.
622 CE	Hijra (emigration from Medina to Mecca) (Middle East)	An expanding Islamic community (umma) took shape in <b>Medina</b> , allowing Muhammad to make radical changes. Represents a turning point in the history of Islam and marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar.
632-661 CE	Rightly Guided Caliphs	Conflict emerging from the existence of the Rightly Guided Caliphs eventually created the opposing factions of Islam (Shia and Sunni)

<b>636-637 CE</b>	Arab victories against Byzantine and Persian forces. (Mediterranean Basin)	Byzantium soon lost the southern half of its territories. Served as validation of the Islamic faith as the true religion with the prevailing of the believers in battle. Also marked the final decline of Zoroastrianism. The remaining believers fled to India, where they became known as Parsis and continue their faith into present times.
<b>650 CE</b>	Compilation of the <b>Quran</b> (Middle East)	Sacred book of the Islamic faith. Made the revelations of Muhammad enclosed within more accessible to a wider audience and also made memorization and recitation easier.
<b>656 CE</b>	Emergence of <b>Shia Islam</b> in the Middle East	Opposing faction of Islam with beliefs differing from the Sunnis beginning long lasting conflict between the two sects. Sunnis believed that caliphs were political and military leaders, successors of Muhammad who were selected by the Islamic community, while Shias felt that leaders should be related to Muhammad.
<b>661-750 CE</b>	Islamic Empire's <b>Umayyad</b> caliphate (Middle East)	Caliphs became hereditary, absolute rulers of the Islamic Empire, provoking criticism and unrest from the Shias. Capitol changed from Medina to Damascus.
<b>688 CE</b>	Withdrawal of Chinese military forces from Korea/Korean independence	Occurred as a result of consistent resistance against Chinese political control. An attempt by the Chinese to set up puppet regimes and assimilate Koreans to Chinese culture provoked sharp military resistance and forced the Chinese to instead establish a tributary relationship with an independent Korea.
<b>690-705 CE</b>	Reign of Empress Wu in China during the Tang dynasty	Only woman to ever rule China with the title of emperor. Consolidated China's civil service examination system for the selection of public officials and actively patronized scholarship and the arts. Also commissioned the biographies of famous women, decreed that mourning period for mother be equal to that of fathers, and ordered the creation of a Chinese character for "human being" that suggested the process of birth flowing from one woman without a prominent male role. Reign reflected a weakening patriarchy.
<b>711-718 CE</b>	Arabian conquest of <b>Spain</b> (Iberian Peninsula)	Spread of Islam in action. Expanded the reach of the Islamic Empire

726-843 CE	Iconoclastic controversy (Mediterranean Basin)	Eastern Orthodox Church disdained Roman Catholics' use of icons of worship.
750-1258 CE	Islamic Empire's <b>Abbasid</b> caliphate	Non-Arabs became more prominent, and the capitol was moved to Baghdad.
800 CE	<b>Corn-based agriculture</b> derived from Mexico gains ground in the Americas.	Larger populations and more complex societies were able to emerge, particularly Cahokia, which had a large urban presence and served as the climax of a long history of mound-building culture.
800 CE	Charlemagne crowned emperor of Rome (Mediterranean Basin)	Attempted to recreate something of the unity of the Roman Empire
800-1000 CE	Emergence of <b>Sufi</b> Islam in the Middle East	More spiritual branch of Islam, eventually making the spread of Islam into India possible.
801-900 CE (ninth century CE)	State action against Buddhism in China	Scattered Buddhist scholars and monks, diminished its creativity, and placed institutions more firmly under state control. Despite this, however, <b>Buddhism</b> became assimilated into Chinese culture.
840 CE	Long-term drought in the <b>Mayan</b> civilization. (Americas)	Population dropped, ultimately causing the civilization to collapse.
860-1130 CE	Five major pueblos emerge in the Chaco canyon.	The <b>Chaco</b> elite produced highly skilled astronomers and Chaco became a dominant center for the production of turquoise ornaments.
900-1250 CE	<b>Cahokia</b> flourishes in the Americas.	Lay at the center of a widespread trading network and caused the movement of goods among the Lake Superior region, the Great Plains, the Rocky Mountains, and the Appalachian Mountains. Construction in northeastern Mexico suggested the possibility of interaction between the regions.
901-1000 CE (tenth century CE)	<b>Foot binding</b> introduced in China	Served to keep women restricted to the "inner quarters" where <b>Confucian</b> tradition asserted they belonged. Demonstrated an undermining in the position of women.
907-1125	Khitan rule in China following Tang China's collapse	Steppe nomads found it more profitable to extract goods from a functioning Chinese state, rather than assuming control over China, which they were capable of doing. On occasions when the state broke down, nomads briefly governed parts of China. (see <b>Jurchen</b> rule)

939	Vietnam establishes independence from China	Maintained a tributary relationship with China, and the <b>Vietnamese</b> adopted Chinese governing styles.
960-1279	China's <b>Song</b> dynasty	Explosion of scholarship gave rise to <b>Neo-Confucianism</b> . An "economic revolution" took place as well as a large-scale migration to China's cities and rapid population growth. Behind this doubling of population were achievements in agricultural production and an immense, intricate network of internal waterways provided cities with food and a means of cheap transportation that bound the country together economically. Producing for the market, rather than local consumption became a widespread phenomenon. Reviving Confucianism and rapid economic growth tightened patriarchal restrictions on women, restoring some aspects of Han dynasty's ideas of female submission.
963	<b>Otto I</b> (Germanic ruler) crowned as Holy Roman Emperor	Like Charlemagne, also attempted to recreate something of the Roman Empire.
1000	Flourishing of camel-borne trans-Saharan commerce.	<b>West Africa</b> became more firmly connected to <b>North Africa</b> and the <b>Mediterranean</b> and underwent a cultural transformation, leading to the emergence of large-scale states and empires.
1000	<b>Islam</b> penetrates <b>West African</b> states.	Conversion to Islam was largely voluntary and provided a link for West African states to Muslim trading partners. It made Islamic cities centers of Islamic religious and intellectual life, but no religious transformation occurred. This was because there was no effort to impose the religion. Islam became <b>Africanized</b> as Africa became Islamized.
1000	The pastoral <b>Fulbe</b> of West Africa slowly begin to adopt Islam.	The Fulbe were at the center of <b>jihads</b> that expanded the practice of Islam and gave rise to a series of new states.
1000	<b>Turks</b> conquer parts of India (South Asia)	Carried Islam to India, destroyed Hindu and Buddhist temples.
1000	Chinese recipe for <b>gunpowder</b> invented	Triggered the development of cannons in Europe around the fourteenth century and later in the Islamic world and China itself.

1000	China gains access to drought-resistant strains of rice from Vietnam	Made highly productive <b>rice-based agriculture</b> possible in the drier and more rugged regions of southern China. This caused the population of people <b>south of the Yangzi River</b> to grow rapidly, allowing them to overtake the traditional centers of Chinese civilization in the north.
1000-1500	Flourishing of <b>Swahili</b> civilization in Eastern Africa	Swahili civilization took the form of commercial city-states along the coast. It accumulated goods from the interior of Africa and participated in the larger <b>Indian Ocean world</b> culturally, rapidly becoming Islamic in addition to adopting the language, writing, and artistic style of other states.
1000-1500	<b>Yoruba, Bini, and Igbo</b> societies emerge in West Africa	Had a base of farming village societies whose productivity generated larger populations. They traded amongst themselves and with other people and had a measure of cultural unity despite political fragmentation.
1054	Mutual excommunications of pope and patriarch in Rome	Mounting divide between Western and Eastern branched of the Church
1095	<b>Crusades</b> begin	Revealed European expansiveness and religious passions.
1099	Crusaders seize <b>Jerusalem</b> .	Slaughter of many Muslims and Jews. Christian Byzantium inserts itself as the leading power in Europe.
1100-1400	Slaves travel across the Sahara	Slaves went to work in North Africa and some were sold in Europe.
1115-1234	<b>Jurchen</b> rule in China	<b>Steppe nomads</b> found it more profitable to extract goods from a functioning Chinese state, rather than assuming control over China, which they were capable of doing. On occasions when the state broke down, nomads briefly governed parts of China. (see <b>Khitan</b> rule) Process of “becoming Chinese”—adopting Chinese culture and marrying Chinese husbands and wives—went furthest among the Jurchen but still left only a modest impact.
1204	Crusaders <b>sack Constantinople</b>	Launched by the Catholic Pope against the forces of Islam, causing an irreparable rupture in the world of Christendom. Declining Byzantium was further weakened and vulnerable to Turkish conquest.



1206	Establishment of the <b>Sultanate of Delhi</b> in South Asia	Turkic rule became more systematic and allowed for only a modest penetration of Indian society; governed much of India until British takeover.
1209	Beginning of Mongol conquests (Central Asia)	<b>Mongol conquests</b> spread culture, language, and religion among the conquered. Established the beginnings of a centralized bureaucracy and fostered commerce.
1209-1279	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Reign of <b>Chinggis Khan</b> (Central Asia)</li> <li>•Mongol conquest of China</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•<b>Unified Mongol tribes</b> under a single ruler, set in motion a series of military campaigns, massive killing, and empire building without precedent in world history.</li> <li>•Ultimately resulted in the <b>unification of a divided China</b>. Rule was brief, and the Mongols remained a periodic threat after they were forced out due to factionalism, rapidly rising prices, epidemics, and growing peasant rebellions.</li> </ul>
1250-1350	Kingdom of <b>Great Zimbabwe</b> in Africa	Emergence of Zimbabwe was connected to the growing trade in gold and the wealth embodied in herds of cattle. It is an example of the reach and transforming power of Indian Ocean commerce.
1251-1258	Assault upon Persia (Middle East) by Mongols	<b>Extremely destructive attack on the Persian Empire</b> . Many Mongols assimilated into the Persian culture and permanently became part of the society.
1258	Mongols seize Baghdad in the Middle East	<b>Ended the Abbasid caliphate.</b>
1271-1368	China's Yuan dynasty; Mongol rule of China	Mongols extracted as much wealth from China as possible, accommodating Chinese culture and ways of governing in the process. Under Mongol rule, the Chinese faced discrimination, prohibition from learning Mongol script, and could not intermarry. Reign of <b>Khublai Khan</b> , relative of Chinggis Khan.
1300	Warfare among the <b>Iroquois</b> -speaking people in what is now New York increases. (Americas)	Political innovation was triggered, including the creation of the Great Law of Peace and the Iroquois League of Five Nations. This gave expression to values of limited government, social equality, and political freedom.
1300	Expansion of <b>Ottoman Empire</b> (Mediterranean Basin)	<b>Represented a new phase in the long encounter between Islam and Christendom.</b>
1325-1352	Ibn Battuta's travels	<b>Traveled the Afro-Eurasian landmass, recording his findings and his opinions on</b>

		what he saw.
1330	Collapse of Mongol rule in <b>Persia</b> in the Middle East	Official collapse of Mongol rule. The Mongols did not leave Persia; instead, they assimilated into Persian society.
1331	Plague or the “Black Death” erupts in northeastern China	Claimed one to two thirds of the population in Eurasia, contributed to the Mongols’ loss of control over China, and closed the Central Asian trade route.
1368-1644	<b>Ming</b> dynasty China	Recovery from Mongol rule. Attempted to eliminate all signs of foreign rule, discouraging the use of Mongol names and dress, while promoting Confucian learning based on models of earlier Han, Tang, and Song dynasties. Reestablished the civil service system, created a highly centralized government, took measures to restore the environment, and became a major presence in the South China Sea. Also repaired and renovated cities and underwent huge maritime expeditions
1398	<b>Timur’s</b> invasion of India (South Asia)	The Turkic warrior that established the next nomadic empire; patronized artists, poets, traders, and craftsmen. Last great military success of nomadic peoples from Central Asia.
1400	The <b>Aztec Empire</b> is established in the Americas.	The Aztec Empire was a conquest state that endured frequent rebellions by its subject peoples. It had numerous canals, dikes, causeways, and bridges as well as “floating gardens”. Aztec peoples also participated in ordinary trade that stimulated the development of markets and the production of craft goods. Aztecs practiced slavery, human sacrifice, and worship of the sun. This religious thinking put a premium on capturing rather than killing prisoners and gave the impression of the world always being on the edge of catastrophe. Women and men operated on separate but equivalent spheres.
1405-1433	Chinese emperor <b>Zheng He’s</b> expeditions to the Indian Ocean	Expeditions sought to enroll distant peoples and states in the Chinese tribute system, bringing many foreign rulers to China to pay tribute, and establishing Chinese power and prestige throughout the Indian Ocean, controlling trade without conquering new

		territories
1413	Legal distinction between primary and secondary wives in Korea	Result of Chinese efforts to plant Confucian values and Chinese culture in Korea. Generated sharp new tensions within families, and Korean restrictions on women eventually came to exceed China's.
1433	Chinese withdrawal from the Indian Ocean trading network	Facilitated European entry, clearing the way for Portuguese to enter the region, where their only naval competitor was the Ottomans. Also allowed the Chinese to expand their production internally using rice-based agriculture and to expand their boundaries toward Central Asia.
1441	Atlantic Slave Trade begins.	Peoples were removed from their homes in Africa and transported to the Americas, adding an African presence to the mix of European and Native American peoples. This injected issues of race into America and introduced elements of African culture. It slowed Africa's growth demographically and economically and served as a political disruption.

### 1450 Early Modern

1450	The Inca Empire is established in the Americas.	The Inca incorporated the lands and cultures of earlier Andean civilizations. They had a bureaucratic empire and attempted cultural integration. The Inca state represented a network of economic relationships. Women and men operated on separate but equivalent spheres.
1450	The Songhay Empire in West Africa emerges.	The Songhay Empire operated as a crucial intersection of the trans-Saharan trade routes. Islam grew and the Songhay Empire became a major center of Islamic learning and commerce but was limited to urban elites.
1453	Ottomans seize Constantinople (Mediterranean Basin/Middle East)	Ended the Byzantine Empire and allowed Ottoman rulers to see themselves as successors to the Roman Empire. The Ottomans were established as a major threat to Europe
1469-1539	Sikhism's founder, Guru Nanak's life	Sikhism blended Islam and Hinduism, set aside caste distinctions, untouchability, and

		ended seclusion of women.
1492	Columbus' "discovery" of America	Columbus "discovered" what is now Haiti and the Dominican Republic (Hispaniola). Never made it to the Americas, but his voyage sparked Spanish interest in these new lands as a possible source of resources that could be exploited.
1492	The Columbian Exchange	Enormous network of trade, communication, migration, the spread of diseases, and the transfer of plants and animals all facilitated by European colonies in the Americas. Gave rise to something wholly new in world history. Connected the Atlantic world of four continents. "Two olds worlds were joined to create a new world."
1498	Vasco da Gama arrives in India.	European countries were made aware of India's wealth.
End of the 15 <sup>th</sup> century	Emergence of complex societies Chinookan, Tulalip, and Skagit along the coast of North America	These societies were "complex" or "affluent" hunting and gathering societies. They were permanent village settlements with large and sturdy houses, considerable economic specialization, chiefdoms dominated by powerful clan leaders, and extensive storage of food.
1500	The Great Dying in the Americas	The demographic collapse of Native Americans due to long isolation from the Afro-Eurasian, lack of most domesticated animals, and the absence of acquired immunities to Old World (European) diseases. Killed off about 90% of the population.
16 <sup>th</sup> century	Bhakti movement	Provided an avenue for social criticism because it appealed to women and set aside caste distinctions. Brought Hindus and Muslims together in a new form of expression.
1501-1722	Formation of the Safavid Empire in Persia (Middle East)	Forcibly imposed Shia form of Islam as the official religion.
1505	Portuguese attacks on Swahili cities in East Africa	The Portuguese established bases along the coast of Africa, including Mombasa, Zanzibar, and Mozambique. They seized these areas using naval and military technology and terrorized cities in order to gain access to trade routes.

1516	Benin begins to restrict slave trade. (Africa)	Benin was unique among African states in that it successfully <b>avoided a deep involvement in slave trade</b> . The oba restricted slave trade and later forbade the export of male slaves, although this ban was abolished in the eighteenth century.
1517-1918	Ottoman expansion (Middle East)	Ottoman law derived from both Islamic law and edicts of the sultan. Conversion of many Christians to Islam. Weakened Byzantine state and threatened Christendom. Gave rise to the view "terror of the Turk"
1520-1566	Reign of Ottoman emperor <b>Suleiman</b> (Middle East)	<b>Tolerant of outside Christian religions and gave women relative freedom.</b>
1521	Spanish conquest of the <b>Aztecs</b> and <b>Incas</b> in the Americas	Gave Spain access to the most wealthy, urbanized, and densely populated region of the western hemisphere. New social order and the emergence of mestizos (mixed race population)
1526	<b>Mughal</b> Empire established in India (South Asia/Middle East)	The dynasty and about 20% of the population were Muslim, while the rest of India was Hindu. Under <b>Akbar</b> , this difference was acknowledged and Hinduism was accommodated. Other rulers sought to impose Islamic supremacy. Also increased interaction between Islam and Hinduism.
1529	Ottoman <b>siege of Vienna</b>	Showed the military and political capacity for expansion of Islam at the expense of Christianity.
1534-1639	Periodic warfare between the Ottoman and Safavid Empires	Reflected the territorial and religious rivalry between the two states. <b>Sunni/Shia divide persisted into the twenty-first century.</b>
1535-1700	Spanish <b>Catholic missionaries</b> convert the Natives of Latin America to Christianity. (Americas)	Different than early conquests because the Europeans claimed an exclusive religious truth and sought the utter and complete destruction of local gods and deities. Christianity was eventually assimilated into society, and mass conversion took place.
1550	<b>Russian expansion</b> across Siberia begins.	Forcibly spread Christianity. Large influx of Russian settlers into foreign areas reduced native populations and encouraged pastoralists to abandon nomadic ways. Established current borders.
1550-1800	Chinese encounter with Jesuit Christianity	No mass conversion occurred, but scholars and officials did convert because of the attractive lives of the missionaries and their

		interest in Western science. Jesuit scholars introduced many Western scientific concepts to China. However, <b>Jesuits were eventually discredited</b> and Christianity failed to take hold in China.
1570s	China makes silver its new currency.	Sudden demand for silver caused its value to greatly increase and ultimately <b>allowed Europeans and others to engage in trade</b> with China and gain access to its wealthy market.
1600-1868	Tokugawa shogunate (Japan)	Used silver-generated profits to defeat hundreds of rival feudal lords and unify the country. Allied with the country's vigorous merchant class to develop a market-based economy and to invest heavily in agricultural and industrial enterprises. Shogunate authorities banned most European traders, permitting only the Dutch, who were less interested in spreading Christianity. Japanese state and local authorities acted to protect and renew Japan's forests, and millions of families took steps to have fewer children. The outcomes were the dramatic slowing of Japan's population growth, the easing of an impending ecological crises, and a flourishing highly commercialized economy. <b>Set the foundations for industrialization.</b>
~1600~1700	Kaozheng movement in China	Kaozheng = <b>research based on evidence.</b> Emphasized the importance of verification, precision, accuracy, and analysis. This generated agricultural, medicinal, botanical, and many other advances, although it was mostly applied to an examination of historical events than to the study of the natural world.
17 <sup>th</sup> century	Three major trading settlements are created by the <b>British East India Company</b>	<b>The establishment of these trading settlements was the beginning of Britain's control in India</b>
1612, 1674	Establishment of trading outposts by the English (1612) and French (1674)	<b>India began its involuntary interactions with Western countries.</b>
1620s	Establishment of Dutch settlement in South Africa	Large numbers of the Dutch colonized South Africa, becoming " <b>Boers</b> " or " <b>Afrikaners</b> ". They saw themselves as "white Africans" and became deeply ingrained in the society. This settlement gave rise to later conflicts related

		to race and decolonization.
1644-1912	Qing (Manchu) dynasty in China	Qing dynasty was <b>foreign in origin and created a sharp cultural distinction</b> due to the ruler's desire to stay separate. China <b>expanded to about the size that it is today</b> , establishing a new Court of Colonial Affairs to deal with these new territories, while not assimilating these new people into Chinese culture. Addition of a non-Chinese minority and transformation of Central Asia, ultimately resulting in the impoverished regions there today. Land commerce was replaced with oceanic commerce, and this dynasty marked the end of nomadic powers.
1685-1853	Massive population growth in China	Occurred because of access to American food crops and a robust economy. Lack of increase in magistrate staff members meant that China became increasingly unable to successfully manage its peoples and collect taxes, losing power to local gentry and provincial officials.
1689-1912	Treaty of Nerchinsk between Russia and China	China expanded, viewing it as a defensive necessity, but the threat of the also expanding Russian empire created then need for a treaty to <b>secure the boundary</b> between the two empires.
1700s	Spread of Islam into the Afro-Asian world	Conversion to Islam was appealing, a connection with the prosperous Islam world. Converts were not forced to give up their old practices, and this religious syncretism offended fundamental Muslims. Tensions rose between practitioners of the blended faith and those who sought to purify the faith.
1700s-1820s	Wars of Islamic renewal in West Africa	Due to the vast spread of Islam and blending of local beliefs, versions of Islam were practiced that deviated from the original Islamic teachings. A number of Muslims <b>fought the "corrupt" forms of Islam</b> that had arisen and the rulers that permitted these Islamic practices.
1740s	Abd al-Wahhab (Middle East)	Wahhab blamed the decline of the Islamic world to the draw away of the essential faith towards idolatry and the allowance of blended Islam. He called for a return to a doctrinaire and puritanical lifestyle according to the

		sharia.
1740s	Muhammad Ibn Saud (Middle East)	Wahhab joined forces with <b>Saud</b> and gained political power for his religious movement.
1740s	Wahhabi movement of Islamic renewal in Arabia (Middle East)	Renewed limits on secular ways of life, abolished idolatry, limited rights of women. Led to the formation of a new reformist state that encompassed much of Central Asia.
1744	Muhammad Ibn Saud founds the first Saudi State (Middle East)	Further spread the Wahhabi movement and influence of Islam worldwide.

## 1750 Industrialization

1750-1775	High point of <b>Atlantic slave trade</b>	Slavery became <b>associated with Africa and blackness, creating a new racial dimension</b> that fostered social conflict for centuries. Small kinship based societies were disrupted by raids from powerful neighbor African societies, and some larger states were destabilized. Africa became a permanent part of the Atlantic trading world and an emerging European-centered world economy. Africa's population growth was slowed because of the loss of millions of people, economic stagnation, and political disruption.
1750-1900	Nations and unprecedented growth of <b>mass nationalism</b> in Europe	The nation became a prominent form of political organization, and nationalism made for a keen enthusiasm for European imperialism.
1750-1914	Industrial Revolution begins and spreads from Europe	The IR <b>changed human culture the most fundamentally since the Agricultural Revolution</b> , and it created new classes of people in society. It also increased the human capacities of societies to produce wealth, allowing the output of goods and services to greatly increase. As Europe industrialized, there grew a divide- Asia stayed the same while Europe's economy and military grew.
1750-1914	<b>European imperialism</b> —both informal and colonial—was met with cooperation and resistance and had negative and positive impacts on the societies it touched.	Fueled by state rivalries at home and technological innovations from the Industrial Revolution, European powers sought to acquire spheres of influence abroad as symbols of national "Great Power" status. European imperialism both impoverished



		communities and provided opportunities for social mobility, education, and personal wealth. The Europeans established their global dominance for this time in trade, military, and many times culture. The impact of European imperialism certainly lives through today.
1773-1832	China's massive increase in opium imports	This flouted Chinese law, and the briberies required to sneak the drug past officials caused internal corruption. The drug was paid for in silver, <b>causing a reversal in the flow of silver from China</b> , weakening the economy. Millions became highly addicted.
1775-1787	North American revolution	Little change with the exception of political independence. The North American revolution was a conservative movement, because it was an effort to preserve the existing liberties in the colonies rather than to create new ones. Did not grow out of social tensions but from British aggressiveness. Emergence of a revolutionary democratic society.
Late 1700s	Sultan Selim III reforms in the Middle East	Set up new military and administrative structures to centralize state power. Sent ambassadors to study European methods. Start of Westernization.
1780s-1914	Britain industrializes ( <b>first</b> ) in Europe.	Britain was the most highly commercialized of Europe's larger countries, had been interested in commerce and encouraged it, held a distinct form of the Scientific Revolution, and happened to have large deposits of coal available to them. It was from this country that the Industrial Revolution spread throughout Europe and then the rest of the world.
1789-1815	<b>The French Revolution</b> - the National Assembly (3 <sup>rd</sup> Estate) revolts against the rule of King Louis XVI.	Much more violent, far-reaching, and radical than the North American revolution. Revolutionaries sought to restore or build upon earlier freedoms. Eventually <b>brought about democracy</b> and French modernization under the principles of Enlightenment, replacing absolute monarchy. The authority of the Catholic Church diminished; the state often replaced its duties.
1791-1804	Haitian Revolution in Latin Americas	The <b>only successful slave revolt in history</b> . It was triggered by rumors that the French

		<p>king had already abolished slavery → burned plantations and killed whites and mixed races. In turn, it inspired other slave rebellions but also caused places like Cuba to take precaution in terms of slavery. The Haitian Revolution injected a deep rooted caution and social conservatism in Latin America that led their country to independence. Became the second independent republic in the Americas and the first non-European state to emerge from Western colonialism.</p>
1798	Napoleon's invasion of Egypt in the Middle East	<p>Egypt was freed from Ottoman provincial rule and left independent. The newfound independence prompted an Egyptian empire building program that caused Egypt to emerge as a power able to rival the Ottoman empire. Further, it represents a <b>milestone of the beginning of European intrusion in Africa.</b></p>
1799	Napoleon's seizes power in France.	<p>Napoleon is credited with taming the French revolution, preserving many of its moderate elements such as civil equality, a secular law code, religious freedom, and promotion by merit, while reconciling with the Catholic Church and suppressing the revolution's more democratic elements in a military dictatorship. This was often met with French resistance, stimulating a national consciousness throughout Europe.</p>
1799-1814	Napoleon's rule in Europe	<p>In a series of military campaigns, Napoleon was able to create the continent's largest empire since the days of the Romans. He imposed revolutionary practices such as <b>ending feudalism, proclaiming equality of rights, insisting on religious toleration, codifying the laws, and rationalizing government administration.</b></p>
1800s	Beginnings of <b>feminism</b> in Europe	<p>An organized and substantial group of women challenged the fundamental and accepted feature of preindustrial civilizations: the subordination of women to men. They pushed for more equal rights in things such as <b>property, marriage, and jobs</b>, eventually achieving widespread women's suffrage in the mid-1900s.</p>

1800s	The British <b>middle class</b> rises significantly in status. (Europe)	This was a reflection of the success of the industrial revolution as it provided opportunities to make substantial urban wealth. The middle class made up 20% of Britain's population by the end of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
1800s	The British <b>laboring class</b> suffers from industrialization in Europe.	They suffered most and benefited the least from the Industrial Revolution, mostly because of horrible working conditions, long hours, and low wages. This pushed the "urban poor" to try and improve industrial life by <b>forming unions, protesting</b> , etc. Socialist ideas appealed to and spread throughout the working class, though they did not take root in Britain. The laboring class consisted of about 70% of the nation's population, 40% of which were in "poverty". The protests and immense inequalities between the social classes testified to an unstable society riddled with class conflict.
1800s-1900s	Imperialism of Western nations (Russia, Britain, Austria, France) in Ottoman territory (Middle East)	Ottoman Empire lost territory and the spread of Western ideas of nationalism along with the West's support spurred independence movements within the empire. Once feared Janissaries became reactionary defenders, and a technological gap with the West made them ineffective. Growing dependency on West as an "informal empire"
1800s-1900s	Beginning of the decline of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East	Central state weakened and power shifted to local warlords. Loss of profit in the Afro-Eurasian trade led to foreign dependency, growing debt, and reluctant agreement to unequal capitulations that favored the West. Foreign imports were cheaper, but urban riots protested them.
1808	Napoleon invades Spain and Portugal, deposing the Spanish king Ferdinand VII and forcing the Portuguese royal family into exile in Brazil.	Lack of political authority forced Latin Americans to initiate a revolution.
1810-1825	Latin American Revolution	Inspired by previous revolutions. (North American, French, and Haitian) Elites in the Spanish colonies were offended by the efforts of the Spanish monarchy to tighten their control over the colonies and subject them to

		taxes and tariffs. Lasted twice as long as the American revolution because <b>revolutionaries were divided by class, region, and race</b> . As a result, Latin America became underdeveloped, impoverished, undemocratic, politically unstable, and dependent on foreign technology and investment.
<b>1818</b>	Egyptian army defeats the Wahhabis' power in Central Asia	<b>End of Wahhabi power, but ideas for a reformed, fundamentalist Islam endured.</b>
<b>1830-1935</b>	Europeans invest heavily abroad.	<b>Many countries became dependent on European loans and trade, hindering any efforts for industrialization.</b>
<b>1830</b>	France conquers and colonizes Algeria in the Middle East	<b>France begins a policy of assimilation with little regard for Algerian native culture that shows the growth of Western occupation and influence.</b>
<b>1834</b>	Emancipation of slaves in America	Based on Enlightenment ideas and American and French Revolution ideas pertaining to liberty and equality. Economic lives of former slaves did not improve dramatically, and redistribution of land did not occur except for in Haiti. Sharecropping emerged, which caused resistance from former slaves and resulted in a shortage of labor. Indentured servants migrated from India and China and were imported to work on plantations in poor conditions. Newly freed people did not achieve political equality, and white farmers, planters, farmers, and mine owners retained local authority in the Caribbean. US had a short period of "radical reconstruction" where slaves enjoyed full political rights but as followed by harsh segregation laws, denial of voting rights, and racism.
<b>1836</b>	China outlaws opium	<b>Offended, the British initiated the first Opium War.</b>
<b>1839</b>	First <b>Opium War</b> between China and Britain	<b>British emboldened by their newfound military power.</b>
<b>1839-1876</b>	<b>Tanzimat</b> reforms in the Ottoman Empire (Middle East)	<b>Sought to provide base for new recentralized state. Start of modernization (factories, reclamation of land, transportation services, schools) More equality for all citizens.</b>

1842	Treaty of Nanjing ends first Opium War	Treaty gave British \$21 million, ceded the island of Hong Kong to England, opened five ports to British, fixed tariffs at 5%, and granted foreigners the ability to live in China under their own laws. The first of the “unequal treaties” that eroded China’s independence by the end of the century.
1848	Feminist beginnings: women’s rights conference in Seneca Falls, NY (Americas)	A result of enlightenment thinking, this conference was the first organized expression of the emerging feminist movements in which they drafted a statement saying “all men and women are created equal”. Major concerns included access to schools, universities, and professions.
Mid-1800s	Post-independence decline of Latin America	Resulted in decimated populations, diminished herds of livestock, flooded or closed silver mines, abandoned farms, shrinking international trade and investment capital, and empty national treasuries. Furthermore, the four major administrative units of Spanish America ultimately dissolved into 18 separate countries. Many international wars resulted in weaker nations, and a divide between conservative (favoring centralized authority and the Catholic Church) and liberals (attacked the Church in the name of Enlightenment values, sought modest social reforms, preferred federalism) emerged. Other than the abolishment of slavery and the disappearance of legal distinctions among racial categories, social life did not fundamentally change. Productive economic resources remained in the hands of creole whites.
1850s	Growing sense of nationalism in America	People saw nationalism with its emphasis on “the people” as an aid to their aspirations toward wider involvement in political life. “Civic nationalism” identified the nation with a particular territory and maintained that people of various cultures could assimilate into the dominant culture in order to “become American”.
1850s	New perceptions of the “other” begin to form in Europe.	European opinions of other cultures dropped sharply as they began to produce unsurpassed military power, having created a society of

		<p>unprecedented wealth via the Industrial Revolution. This helped support racist movements such as the <b>Eugenics movement or apartheid</b> and the subjugation of and often brutality against all peoples who were not white.</p>
<p><b>1850-1864</b></p>	<p><b>Taiping Uprising</b> in China</p>	<p>Called for revolutionary change in the form of abolition of private property, redistribution of land, gender equality, and the reorganization of society into sexually segregated military camps. <b>Sought to transform Chinese society</b>, but provincial landowners eventually crushed rebel forces with their own armies and the support of Western nations. As a result, the Qing dynasty was weakened and the Uprising postponed resolutions to China's peasant problems, delayed change for Chinese women, stopped any real efforts at modernization, and weakened China's economy.</p>
<p><b>1856-1858</b></p>	<p><b>Second Opium War</b> between China and Britain</p>	<p>Resulted in the vandalization of the emperor's summer palace, opened more trading ports, allowed foreigners to buy land in China, opened the country to Christian missionaries, and permitted Western powers to patrol some of China's interior waterways.</p>
<p><b>1857-1858</b></p>	<p><b>Indian Rebellion</b> (South Asia)</p>	<p>Most famous and largest rebellion that widened the racial divide in India and eroded British tolerance for natives. <b>British decided to assume direct control.</b></p>
<p><b>1860s-1870s</b></p>	<p>"<b>self-strengthening</b>" movement to rejuvenate China's Qing dynasty</p>	<p>Establishment of modern arsenals and shipyards, advancement of educational measures, and creation of modest industrial facilities such as textile and steel factories. Conservative leaders, however, inhibited the success of this movement, because they feared that industrialization would erode the power of the landlord class. Overall, the movement was a failure.</p>
<p><b>1861-1865</b></p>	<p><b>American industrialization</b> begins in the textile industry of New England and grows.</p>	<p>Began in 1820 and growing after the Civil War (1861-1865). The country's huge size, ready availability of natural resources, its growing domestic market, and its relative political stability combined to make the United States the world's leading industrial power by 1914.</p>

		This also resulted in the US pioneering techniques of mass production, using interchangeable parts, the assembly line, and “scientific management” to produce for a mass market. Also, change was inflicted more society rather than the state itself.
1863-1902	Life of Swami Vivekanada (South Asia)	One of the most influential religious figures—created a revived Hinduism, believing it could save the West from materialism.
1868-1912	Meiji restoration in Japan	Japan acquired a genuine national unity, which depleted the power of the samurai. Confucian-based social order was largely dismantled and almost all Japanese became legally equal. Limitations on travel and trade fell as a nationwide economy came to parallel the centralized state. Emperors gained a growing recognition. Accompanying the Meiji restoration was an increasing fascination with almost everything Western, and the Japanese proceeded to selectively borrow and combine foreign and Japanese elements in distinctive ways. Shinto, an ancient religious tradition featuring ancestors and nature spirits was elevated to the status of an official state cult while a modern educational system was established. Japan also <b>began to industrialize rapidly, modernizing</b> Tokugawa and daimyo enterprises. However, the taxes involved in paying for this modernization program caused many peasant families to slide into poverty, and urban workers were often treated harshly during the early stages of industrial growth.
1869	The Suez Canal, between the Mediterranean and Red Seas, opens in Egypt. (Middle East)	Gave European powers better access to Middle Eastern trade.
1869-1948	Life of Mohandas Gandhi	Created a political philosophy, <b>satyagraha</b> , that called for active and nonconfrontational (but nonviolent) political action. Made some changes to India’s social structure.
1870s	Young Ottomans support Islamic modernism (Middle East)	Rejected despotism and favored a constitutional regime that could mobilize the country against Western pressures.
1870s	Feminist movements focused on suffrage emerge in the	Resulted in many ordinary middle class housewives and working class mothers to join

	Americas	in the movement
<b>1875-1900</b>	<b>"Scramble for Africa"</b> - colonial conquest of Africa by European powers	Rival European powers abruptly divided Africa between their colonial empires, imposing their rule with their military advantages. The French dominated West Africa, the British controlled parts of South and East Africa, and Germany, Portugal, Italy, Spain, and Belgium also had footholds.
<b>1875-1970s</b>	Colonial rule in Africa	<p>Europeans organized Africans "scientifically" into <b>tribes</b>, each with territory, language, and customs. Europeans used this tribal system to make complex African societies more manageable and create an image of Africans as primitive. However, this tribal identity laid the fountains for later nationalist movements.</p> <p>European rulers promoted European education and created a western class that served the state. However, this class was also viewed as inferior.</p> <p>Although Africa became integrated in a global network of trade, Europeans stunted the colonies' economic capabilities by limiting them to a rural lifestyle and causing an unhealthy dependence on a single or few products.</p>
<b>1876</b>	Ottoman constitution is formed in the Middle East	Limited the authority of sultan and set up a representative government.
<b>1876-1909</b>	Rule of Sultan Abd al-Hamid II in the Middle East (Ottoman Empire)	Revived despotism and restored claim of caliph and power of ulama.
<b>Late 1800s</b>	Political consolidation of Latin America	<p>Took place among countries such as Mexico, Peru, and Argentina. At the same time, Latin America as a whole became more closely integrated with the world economy. The most significant outcome was a rapid growth of Latin American exports to the industrializing countries, which eventually led Latin America into a "dependent development".</p> <p>Accompanying this was a large-scale investment of European capital in Latin America. Urbanization proceeded rapidly and Latin America sought to attract more</p>



		Europeans.
1885	Establishment of the <b>Indian National Congress (INC)</b>	The INC was an association of English-educated Indians and marked a new form of rebellion against the British. Planned to gain greater inclusion in political, military, and business life in India rather than overthrowing British rule.
1885, 1895	China is defeated by the French (1885) and Japanese (1895)	Lost Korea, Vietnam, and Taiwan. By the end of the century, Western nations plus Japan and Russia had carved out spheres of influence within China, granting them special privileges to establish military bases, extract raw materials, and build railroads.
1890s	A growing gap emerges between the poor and the working class and the middle class and the rich in America.	The working class was aware of the gap, which led to much labor protest and class-consciousness. However, American union organizations were very conserved and no political party emerged. Thus, the idea of socialism did not appeal to Americans.
1896	Ethiopia (Africa) defeats Italy	Ethiopia was one of the <b>only states to successfully resist European colonial control</b> because of their military and diplomatic skills, as well as the concessions they were willing to make to the Europeans.
1899-1902	<b>Boer War</b> in South Africa	The settled community of Dutch Afrikaners attempted to become independent from the British-ruled South Africa. Although they were unsuccessful, this conflict fostered antagonism between white British South Africans, Afrikaners, and the black population and was one of the reasons for the delay of South African independence.

## 1900 Twentieth Century

1900	<b>Boxer Rebellion</b> in China	Anti-foreigner movement in which many Europeans and Chinese Christians were killed. Western powers came to the aid of China but imposed a huge fine as a punishment.
Early 1900s	<b>Young Turks</b> oppose Sultan Abd al-Hamid II's changes to the Ottoman Empire (Middle East)	Opposed despotism and called for a militarily secular public. Began Turkish nationalism thinking, loyalty to ethnicity instead of religion.

<b>1900s</b>	Upper and middle class women gain entrance to universities in small numbers and literacy rates improve in the Americas.	The United States passed legislation allowing women to manage and control their own property and wages separate from their husbands. Professions opened up as well. (Jane Adams invented social network)
<b>1904-1905</b>	<b>Maji Maji rebellion</b> in German East Africa (Tanzania)	Colonial authorities forced the cultivation of cotton, which interfered with local food crop production. This prompted a rebellion that ultimately persuaded the Germans to end the cotton production.
<b>1906</b>	Establishment of an <b>All-India Muslim League</b>	Created conflict with the INC, because it claimed to speak on behalf of all Indians. Represented the Muslim population.
<b>1908</b>	Scandal concerning forced labor in the Congo; Belgium government ends <b>Leopold's</b> reign of Terror in Africa	Leopold II of Belgium forced citizens of the Congo to collect rubber. Subjects were treated cruelly and millions were killed. Eventually, his "reign of terror" was publicized in Europe and ended. However, instances of forced labor occurred throughout the African colonies and were enforced by European powers.
<b>1908</b>	<b>Young Turks take over Ottoman Empire</b> through a military coup. (Middle East)	Secularized schools, court, law, and gave women more rights. Restored Ottoman constitution and made Turkish the official language. The spread of secular nationality led to the formation of a Turkish republic post-Ottoman decline. Nationalism became a public loyalty and religion was regulated to private life.
<b>1910</b>	South Africa becomes independent from Great Britain	Independence was granted to a government controlled by the white minority, while the black African majority was left with few political rights and remained oppressed.
<b>1910-1917</b>	Bloody conflict in Mexico and the creation of a constitution. (Americas)	Due to the unchanging social order many peasants, middle class reformers, and peasants overthrew dictatorship, and Mexico created a new constitution in 1917. This proclaimed universal suffrage, provided the redistribution of land, and stripped the Catholic church of any public roles.
<b>1910-1960</b>	Christian missionaries come to Africa, "African Reformation"	Christianity, which was associated with modern education and opportunities, was widely adopted by the Africans. It became Africanized as African cultural practices were incorporated into the religion.

1911	Collapse of China's Qing dynasty	Opened up rule to revolutionaries and led to the <b>Guomindang</b> party governing China for 20 years.
1912	<b>African National Congress (ANC)</b> established	The ANC attempted to establish black Africans as "civilized men" in society. However, their methods of peaceful protest were largely ineffective.
1914	Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated by a Serbian nationalist in Europe.	This showed how the <b>rigid system of alliances</b> in Europe, including these two countries, caused an accidental whirlpool of conflict which turned in a "world" war, of which all expectations were shattered. The archduke's assassination served as WWI's catalyst, rather than a factor.
1914-1918	WWI: European civilization in crisis	The Great War was unlike any war seen before in its global reach, trench warfare, and use of new military technology. Its consequences included extensive disillusionment among intellectuals with their own civilization caused by the astounding number of casualties and physical destruction, especially in Western Europe. In effect, WWI represented the political collapse of Europe. Also introduced the US as a new global power.
1914-1918	Africans participate in WWI serving the Europeans	Led to a disillusionment with European colonial rule, which contributed to growing nationalist movements.
1914-1918	WWI: Ottomans side with Germany and join the defeated Central Powers.	<b>Final end of the Ottoman Empire. Creation of new states: Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, and Palestine.</b>
Post 1914	WWI loosens the hold of American tradition.	Enormous casualties promoted social mobility, and young middle-class women began to flout convention, also known as the "Lost Generation", generally expressing a more open sexuality. Appearance of a new consumerism, and the radio and movies became vehicles of popular culture. American jazz was transmitted to Europe, promoting Hollywood films abroad.
1915-1916	Armenian Genocide by the Ottoman Empire (Middle East)	<b>Massacre of 1 million Armenians (a Christian minority within the empire) who were suspected of treachery. Preceded the term "genocide"</b>
1918-1919	Famine devastates the Persian (Iranian) people in the Middle	<b>Caused by devastating effect of a world war and a period of severe drought and</b>

1919-1945	East	widespread crop failure
	The fascist alternative in Europe	Small fascist movements appeared in many Western European countries, but in Italy and especially Germany, such movements achieved prolonged power in major states, with devastating consequences for Europe and the world
1920s-1970s	Independence of new states: Egypt (1922), Iraq (1932), Syria and Lebanon (1944), Pakistan (1947), Libya (1951), Sudan (1953), Southern Yemen (1967), Qatar and Bahrain (1971)	Expressed the end of European imperialism
1921-1949	Growth and triumph of communism in China	Using a decisive opening created by Japan's invasion of China, the CCP reduced rents, taxes, and interest payments, taught literacy, and mobilized women. CCP addressed problems of foreign imperialism and peasant exploitation.
1923-1938	(Turkey) Secular modernization under rule of Kemal Ataturk in the Middle East	Continued Westernizing and strongly opposed traditional Islamic institutions Islam became a modernized personal religion Ended caliphate, Sufi orders, sharia; gave women more rights; openness of dress Only public life underwent a cultural revolutions, authoritarian government and private Islamic faith endured
1928-1948	Guomindang party governs China	Measure of modern development, only really impacted urban areas.
1929	Great Depression in America	Due to stock market crash → banks closed → loss of life savings → world trade decreased by 62% → unable to sell products → mass unemployment. Combined with stock market speculation, unequal distribution of income, the Great Depression rendered people and major countries unable to buy American products. The Great Depression discredited capitalistic views. Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal was initiated to restore pre-depression prosperity. However, the Great Depression permanently altered the relationship among

		government, private economy, and individual citizens.
1929-1946	Capitalism unraveling: the Great Depression in Europe	The Great Depression signified the failure of the economic system in Europe as the instabilities of capitalism rapidly became more evident and devastating than ever before, which heightened the critical whispers of socialists and many others.
1933-1945	Hitler and the Nazis in Europe	Taking power in Germany in 1933, they proclaimed a message of intense German nationalism cast in terms of racial superiority, conducted the Holocaust, and ultimately triggered the start of WWII in Europe, after invading Poland. The "Nazi phenomenon" represented a moral collapse within Western Europe, grown selectively from earlier features of Western culture.
1937	Congress Party wins elections in many provincial governments (South Asia)	Some governments enforced the teaching of Hindi and protected cows from slaughter, which antagonized Muslims.
1941	Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (America)	Was a result of Japan's goal to end American hostility to Japanese empire building. (Americans viewed them as a threat to US economic interests in Asia) In addition, Japan was dependent on American sources of strategic goods, so it felt obligated to open fire on America. This prompted the US to enter WWII, later bombing Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.
1941-1945	WWII in Europe	The second World War was the most destructive conflict in world history, with total deaths almost doubling WWI's, more than half of which were civilians. Governments made efforts to mobilize their economies, people, and propaganda, and women by the millions were drawn into both industry and the military, though only temporarily. The Holocaust resulted in the millions of deaths of Jews and others deemed "racially inferior". With the end of WWII, it became evident that Europe's dominance in world affairs was finished.
1944	Conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire	Determined to avoid any Depression era conditions, a set of agreements and institutions led to the creation of the World

		<p>Bank and International Monetary Fund. This laid the foundation for postwar globalization. This “Bretton Woods system” set the rules for commercial and financial dealings among the capitalist countries, while promoting relatively free trade, stable currency values linked to the US dollar, and high levels of capital investment.</p>
<p>1947</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•India became independent as two countries- Muslim Pakistan and a secular but mostly Hindu India</li> <li>•End of British rule in India</li> </ul>	<p>The process of dividing the country was very violent; 1 million or more died from violence that occurred, and 12 million refugees moved from one country to the other. Gandhi was assassinated by a Hindu extremist.</p> <p>•This left India to partition into a Muslim Pakistan and a mostly Hindu India. Came about by the way of non-violent confrontation.</p>
<p>1947-1991</p>	<p>The Cold War</p>	<p>Created an “iron curtain” between the East (Soviet sphere of influence) and West (American sphere of influence) and resulted in the creation of rival military alliances: NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Extension of communism into Asia—China, Korea, and Vietnam—globalized the cold war and led to a series of “hot wars” in Korea (North Korea vs. South Korea), Vietnam (North Vietnam vs. South Vietnam), and Afghanistan. During the cold war, the Soviet Union and the US engaged in an arms race that had the potential to annihilate the human race. However, none of the weapons that were created during the cold war were used for human destruction, hence the term “cold” war. In addition, both the US and the Soviet Union attempted to court newly independent third world countries who had just emerged from colonialism. The US intervened in Iran, the Philipines, Guatemala, El Salvador, Chile, the Congo, and elsewhere out of fear of communist penetration. Nonetheless, neither superpower was able to completely dominate any third world countries, as these attempts at intervention were met with resistance.</p>
<p>1948</p>	<p>Afrikaner-led National Party comes to power in South</p>	<p>The National Party legally enforced apartheid. Apartheid was a governmental policy that</p>

1948	Africa, supporting apartheid	separated blacks from whites in almost every aspect of life. "Pass laws" monitored African movement into cities, blacks in cities experienced severe segregation, and in rural areas subjects were divided into "ethnic homelands" along tribal lines.
	Israel declares independence and is reestablished by West as a Jewish state in the Middle East	Showed persistence of Western intrusion
1948	The Marshall Plan	Indication of the US's intention to exercise global leadership following WWII. This gave Europe about \$12 billion for construction of its society. Extremely successful, Western European communities grew rapidly. This plan also required European recipients to cooperate with one another, assured political and military security against renewed German aggression and the Soviet Union.
1949	Establishment of NATO	Created to ensure political and military alliance between the US and other European nation-states against the Soviet Union. Thus Europe was able to economically revive under the watch of the US.
1949	US's global role post-WWII	Spearheaded the western effort to contain the spread of communism. A "military-industrial complex" allowed America to have the most successful economy following WWII. America came to exercise considerable influence over the rest of the world; the British pound was replaced with the American dollar, and American culture spread globally.
Mid-1900s	Technological innovations in America contribute to globalization	Included containerized shipping, huge oil tankers, air express services to lower transportation costs, and later the internet to provide a communication infrastructure. Population growth further fueled globalization as dozens of new nations eager for modern development entered the economy.
1950	Marriage Law in China grants Chinese women new rights	Gave women free choice in marriage, easy divorce, end of concubinage and child marriage, permission for widows to remarry, and equal property rights.

1950s	European powers attempt to transplant democratic institutions to their colonies.	Legislatures, elections, and political parties were established within African societies. African governments were generally constitutional, parliamentary, multiparty democracies when they were granted independence. However, those democracies were discarded after independence.
1950s and 1960s	China and Russia argue over Cold War decisions	China criticized Khrushchev for backing down in the Cuban missile crisis and the USSR ended up not providing China with an atomic bomb. Withdrawal of all Soviets from China.
1950s-1970s	End of colonial rule in Africa	Although African people initially believed that they would have an improved standard of living and stable government after they achieved freedom, independence did not fulfill their wishes. Problems facing the economy such as population growth and economic failure relegated Africa to the Global South, or third world. Class resentments grew from inequalities and competition for limited job opportunities. These resentments were often expressed in ethnic conflict.
1958-1960	Great Leap Forward movement in China	Pushed large numbers of rural Chinese into "people's communes" in an effort to mobilize China's enormous population for rapid development. Bad management and weather combined to kill 20 million people.
1960s	Sharpsville shooting in South Africa.	Sixty-nine unarmed demonstrators in Sharpsville were shot as part of the government's response to an increasingly active ANC. This slaughter and other acts of repression transformed the ANC's struggle against apartheid. They turned to armed struggle, sabotage, assassination, and guerilla warfare.
1960s-present	US investment funds in Middle East	US sought oil.
1960s	Modern feminism (feminist revival) in Europe	Instead of universal suffrage, which most countries had already achieved, the feminist movement from the 20 <sup>th</sup> century confronted patriarchal dominance and the oppression and exploitation of women.
1966-1969	The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China	An attempt to combat capitalism, it involved new policies to bring healthcare and



		education to the countryside and to reinvigorate efforts at industrialization. No large scale success took place.
1966-1970s	Military coups take over in Africa; Ghana in 1966 is taken over by the army. (Africa)	A combination of economic disappointment, class resentment, and ethnic conflict eroded support for democracy. Democratic institutions were quickly overcome by one-party governments and military coups. Military rule was seen as temporary, a force of discipline and strength to unify the country before restoring power to civilians.
1967	Six Day War in the Middle East	Israel defeated Arab forces and seized territories
1970s	Black Consciousness movement in South Africa, urban insurrections	The Black Consciousness movement aimed to unify and spread political awareness to the African majority. Participants were involved in major protests and urban violence, and they pressured the government to end apartheid.
1970s	African feminist movements	African feminists focused on motherhood, marriage, and poverty. Women were involved in self-help groups, community projects, and campaigns for legal equality.
1970s	Emergence of neo-liberalism in America	The US abandoned many earlier political controls on economic activity and viewed the world as a single market. This favored the reduction of tariffs, the free global movement of capital, a mobile and temporary workforce, and the privatization of many state-run enterprises. By the end of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century "capitalism was global and the globe was capitalist."
1970s	(Iran) Opposition of the shah, Muhammad Reza Pahlavi in the Middle East	Pahlavi ruled with close relations and influence of West
1970s-present	Globalization (continued)	Effects of globalization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•world trade skyrocketed</li> <li>•money achieved global mobility through foreign direct investment, short-term movement of the capital, and international credit cards</li> <li>•transnational corporations produced goods or delivered services simultaneously in many</li> </ul>

		<p>countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•high immigration rates</li> <li>•growing gap between Europe and North America and the rest of the world</li> </ul>
1976	Mao Zedong's death (China)	Marks the beginning of the end of communism. The CCP gradually abandoned Maoist socialism, while retaining control of the country. Arts were legalized again, political prisoners were released, many economic reforms were enacted, and the results were stunning economic growth and new prosperity for millions.
1979	(Iran) Iranian Revolution: The Shah is overthrown and flees Iran in the Middle East	Anarchy = shah abdicated
1979-1989	(Afghanistan) Soviet War during the cold war era (Middle East)	Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, attempting to spread communism, liberate Afghan women, and install radical land reforms. This gained opposition from conservative Muslims and in fear of an overthrow of their new state by Islamic radicals, the Soviets intervened militarily. Soviet forces fought against U.S. aid to Afghan guerrillas and eventually withdrew in 1989. An example of the short-term alliance between the US and Afghan forces
1980	Iraqi National Assembly is formed in the Middle East	Members loyal to the Ba'ath Party and Saddam Hussein
1980s	Revival of democracy in Africa	Due to the authoritarian governments' failures to remedy economic and political problems, grassroots movements supported a renewal of democracy. Democracy was seen as a political principle that Africans could aspire to.
1980s	(Iran) Ayatollah Khomeini returns from exile Forms Islamic Revolutionary Council and declares Iran an Islamic republic in the Middle East	Blame the Shah and Western influences for oppressing Iran and corrupting Iranian Islamic traditions Reinstalled sharia and religious powers took control of government
1980s-2000s	(Iran) Islamic fundamentalism in the Middle East	Underwent Islamic moral purification in schools, public life, dress, restrictions towards

		women Those who opposed the strict Islam lifestyle left to seek Western cultures
1989	(Saudi Arabia) Osama bin Laden founds the <b>al-Qaeda</b> network in the Middle East	Funnel fighters and funds to the Afghan resistance movement against Soviet expansion into Afghanistan
1991	(Middle East) Smoke from burning oil wells in Iraq causes severe health and environmental problems throughout the Middle East	Weather patterns are disrupted, black rain destroys crops, increase in respiratory ailments due to oil residue Contribute to global warming due to burning of fossil fuels
1994	ANC comes to power following the first all-race elections in Africa	The ANC's rise to political power signaled the end of apartheid and great political equality for different races.
1998-2002	(Afghanistan) Years of severe drought create food crisis in the Middle East	Dependency on agriculture and ineffectiveness of government due to political instability leave many in starvation
mid-1990s	(Afghanistan) Osama bin Laden and other leaders of al-Qaeda move to Taliban ruled Afghanistan in the Middle East	Osama bin Laden opposed Saudi Arabia's allowance of U.S. influence in Islam holy land and American war against Iran Growing resistance against the dominance of American economic globalization and irreligious modernity
September 11, 2001	(US) Two airliners strike the World Trade Center complex in New York City, and one strikes the Pentagon in Washington, D.C	U.S. suspects terrorist actions from extremist Muslims U.S. suspects the Taliban of sponsoring the terrorist network al-Qaeda and leader, Osama bin Laden Launches attacks in Afghanistan, eventually ousting the Taliban
2001-present	US war on terrorism (North America/Middle East)	US military dominance quickly defeated Afghanistan (2001) and Iraq (2003) Difficulty in establishing peace between the US and Muslim countries

