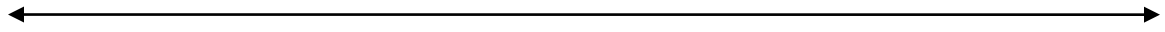


AP World History

World History Time Lines of Significant People & Events



Middle East (1500-Present)

Year (s)	Event/Person	Significance
Period 4 1450 CE to c. 1750 CE		
1501-1722	Formation of the Safavid Empire in Persia	Forcibly imposed Shia form of Islam as official religion
1517-1918	Ottoman expansion	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 Suleiman	Tolerant of outside Christian religions and gave women relative freedom
1526	Mughal dynasty begins in present-day Pakistan and eastern Afghanistan	Increased interaction between Islam and Hindu
1529	Ottoman siege of Vienna	Showed the political and military capacity for expansion of Islam at the expense of Christianity
1534-1639	Conflict between Ottoman and Safavid Empires	Ottoman Empire supported the Sunni form of Islam while Persian Safavid Empire imposed the Shia form Expressed persistent division in Islamic world
1700s	Spread of Islam into the	Conversion to Islam was appealing, a

1740s	Afro-Asian world	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
	Who: Abd al-Wahhab	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	Who: Muhammad Ibn Saud	Wahhab joined forces with Saud and gained political power for his religious movement.
1740s-1818	Wahhabi movement of Islamic renewal in Arabia	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 first Saudi State	Further spread the Wahhabi movement and influence of Islam worldwide
Period 5 1750 CE to c. 1900 CE		
1798	Napoleon Bonaparte, the French military commander, invades and conquers Egypt	A shock that the Ottoman Empire's long withstanding dominance had been defeated by European powers
Late 1700s	Sultan Selim III reforms	Set up new military and administrative structures to centralize state power

		Sent ambassadors to study European methods Start of Westernization
1800s-1900s	Imperialism of Western nations (Russia, Britain, Austria, France) in Ottoman territory	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 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	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
1818	Egyptian army defeats the Wahhabis power in Central Asia	End of Wahhabi power, but ideas for a reformed, fundamentalist Islam endured
1830	France conquers and colonizes Algeria	France begins a policy of assimilation with little regard for Algerian native culture that shows the growth of Western occupation and influence
1839-1876	Tanzimat reforms in Ottoman Empire	Sought to provide base for new recentralized state Start of modernization (factories, reclamation of land, transportation services, schools) More equality for all citizens
1869	The Suez Canal, between the Mediterranean and Red Seas, opens in Egypt	Gave European powers better access to Middle Eastern trade
1870s	Who: Young Ottomans	Support Islamic modernism (westernization with Islamization)

		Rejected despotism and favored a constitutional regime that could mobilize the country against Western pressures
1876	Ottoman constitution formed	Limit authority of sultan and set up representative government
1876-1909	Who: Sultan Abd al-Hamid II	Revived despotism and restored claim of caliph and power of ulama
Period 6 1900 CE to present		
Early 1900s	Who: Young Turks	Opposed despotism and called for a militarily secular public life Began Turkish nationalism thinking, loyalty to ethnicity not religion
1908	Young Turks take over Ottoman Empire through military coup	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 formation of Turkish republic post-Ottoman decline. Nationalism became a public loyalty, and religion was regulated to private life.
1914-1918	WWI: Ottomans side with Germany Join the defeated Central Powers	Final end of Ottoman Empire Creation of new states: Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, and Palestine
1915-1916	Armenian Genocide by Ottoman Empire	Massacre of 1 million Armenians (a Christian minority within the empire) suspected of treachery Preceded the term "genocide"
1918-1919	Famine devastates the Persian (Iranian) people	Caused by devastating effect of a world war and a period of severe drought and widespread crop failure
1920s-1970s	Independence of new	Expressed the end of European

	states: Egypt (1922), Iraq (1932), Syria and Lebanon (1944), Pakistan (1947), Libya (1951), Sudan (1953), Southern Yemen (1967), Qatar and Bahrain (1971)	imperialism
1923-1938	(Turkey) Secular modernization under rule of Kemal Ataturk	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
1948	Israel declares independence and is reestablished by West as a Jewish state	Showed persistence of Western intrusion
1960s-present	US investment funds in Middle East	US seek oil
1967	Six Day War	Israel defeated Arab forces and seized territories
1970s	(Iran) Opposition of the shah, Muhammad Reza Pahlavi	Pahlavi ruled with close relations and influence of West
1970s	(Iran) Islamic revival organized by cleric Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini	Ulama had maintained independence from the state and opposed the shah's government Khomeini's messages spurred urban riots and strikes that shut down oil production
1979-1989	(Afghanistan) Soviet War during the cold war era	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
1979	(Iran) Iranian Revolution: The Shah is overthrown and flees Iran	Anarchy = shah abdicated
1980s	(Iran) Ayatollah Khomeini returns from exile Forms Islamic Revolutionary Council and declares Iran an Islamic republic	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	Underwent Islamic moral purification in schools, public life, dress, restrictions towards women Those who oppose the strict Islam lifestyle leave to seek Western cultures
1980s-2000s	(Islamic world) "Islamicization"/Islamic renewal	Use sharia and Quran as blueprint for Islamic modernity Jihad (effort to return to Islamic principles) called for a defense of an authentic Islam against West Extremists take these ideas to violent measures against Western dominance
1980	Iraqi National Assembly is formed	Members loyal to the Ba'ath Party and Saddam Hussein
1989	(Saudi Arabia) Osama bin Laden founds the al-Qaeda network	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
1998-2002	(Afghanistan) Years of severe drought create food	Dependency on agriculture and ineffectiveness of government due to

mid-1990s	crisis	political instability leave many in starvation
	(Afghanistan) Osama bin Laden and other leaders of al-Qaeda move to Taliban ruled Afghanistan	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	US military dominance quickly defeated Afghanistan (2001) and Iraq (2003) Difficulty in establishing peace between the US and Muslim countries

CHECK:

Pages 425-429 "Muslims, Christians and the Ottoman Empire"

Pages 473-474 "Expansion and Renewal in the Islamic World"

Pages 571-577 "The Ottoman Empire and the West in the 1800s"

Pages 715-719 "Experiments with Culture: Role of Islam in Turkey and Iran"

Pages 742-746 "Creating Islamic Societies: Resistance and Renewal in the World of Islam"