

CHRONOLOGY OF FOUNDATIONS ERA SOUTH EAST ASIA

10,000 BCE	Paleolithic humans: short, hairy, black-skinned Negritos related to Aborigines; physical geography of rivers, deltas, hills, mountains, jungles, islands separate region into micro-cultures; seas unite region
4 th Millennium BCE	Malayo-Polynesian migration spread Neolithic technology in Indochina; first villages with priest/priestess as chiefs; dry rice farming, millet, domesticated cattle, pigs, pottery; animism, shamanism, ancestor worship, sacrificial rites
3600 BCE	Social customs transmitted orally; megaliths, dolmens, large stone monuments common as ceremonial centers
1600 BCE	Kat Peninsula, Thailand: Ban Chiang village, dead buried with pottery; bronze bells, tools, weapons
1 st millennium BCE	Ban Chiang iron weapons, tools, bracelets; wet rice cultivation replaces dry cultivation increased yields; water buffalo domesticated, pulled plow; spindle, bits of thread suggest knowledge, cultivation of silk
700 BCE	Co Loa near Hanoi fortified, moat village; led by chieftains; rice cultivation, use of plows, extensive water control
6 th Century BCE	Peasants emerge; Negritos separate from, tributary to migrant lowland cultures in villages, towns; Malayo-Polynesians migrate to islands on outrigger canoes: spread of slash burn, shifting cultivation of yams, aquaculture
500 BCE	Malay pottery in New Guinea; spread of bronze, iron technology, tools in region
500 – 200 BCE	Hindu epic <i>Ramayana</i> refers to the islands of Southeast Asia as a land of gold and grains
334 BCE	Craftsmen in northern Vietnam make large bronze drums; buried with dead or used as cremation urns; Indo-China socially stratified, autonomous villages; descent traced equally through males, females; women could lead, own land
Mid-3 rd century BCE	Vietnamese, Mon-Khmers, Tibeto-Burmans, Thais forced by Chinese to move; settle deltas, valleys, coasts; leave hills mountains, jungles to minorities; villages organize around princes, women have favored status
208 BCE	Chinese absorb Yueh (Vietnamese) state in Yangtze River; Chinese attempt to Sinicize elites, elite culture
2 nd Century BCE	Ashoka sent Theravada Buddhist missionaries to Mon peoples of Burma; Mon exchanges with India begin
111 BCE	State of Nam Viet arose in Red River: select Chinese rulers, elites who adopt Vietnamese customs; villages: common people retain devotion to protective spirits; village elders include women; two rice harvests a year without difficulty
1 st Century BCE	India, China begin to trade through SE Asia; pirates arise in Malacca Strait on Sumatra, Java; emergence of entrepôts
1 CE	Hinduization, Indianization of states, belief systems, development of town life; missionaries convert coastal peoples to Hinduism, Buddhism; Indian culture, Sanskrit dominate region but not castes; art, architecture reflect Indian motifs
1 st Century CE	China conquers Nam Viet (Annam); introduced writing, roads, canals, improved agriculture, iron tools
39 – 42 CE	Indian style states dot coasts of Southeast Asia; rulers called maharajas, imitate Indian court styles, arts
100 CE	Philippines: mountains terraced to grow rice on slopes; terraces, slash-burn intermingle in archipelagos
109 CE	Chinese administrators, soldiers, scholars dominate Vietnamese bureaucracy. Confucianism, Daoism, written Chinese language taught; Chinese customs, fashions mandatory, only elite, cities affected; native culture dominates countryside
Late 2 nd Century CE	Trung Sisters lead rebellion against Chinese rule in Vietnam; beginning of a millennium of revolts
100 – 900 CE	Rise of Funan in Mekong; elaborate system of water storage, irrigation, military expeditions make vassals of Thailand, Kat peninsula; Oc Eo (Funan capital) on Gulf of Thailand, merchants from India, China; embassies to, from China
2 nd – 8 th Century CE	Chinese conquer Thai homeland in Szechuan; Chinese open trade route to India through Thai lands
167 CE	Chinese rule in Thai Szechuan collapses; local Thai chiefs establish independence, restrict Sinification
187 CE	SE Asian model: intermingling of peoples due to physical geography, popular movements, trade, conquest
192 CE	Mon-Khmer Hindu, Buddhist states, colonies in Southern Thailand often tributary to Funan
3 rd Century CE	Pyu confederation ruled by democratic assemblies; rivalry with Burman state; cultures Indianized, Hindu
200 CE	Vietnamese mandarins admitted to Chinese bureaucracy; peasants, villages retain traditions, animism
230 CE	Malay state in Champa rivals Chinese Annam; Hindu culture, society but women could choose husbands; Indian style art, architecture; land could not feed population: wealth due to navy, piracy, merchants, trade in luxuries
412-413 CE	Hindu colonies established on coast of Burma amongst Mon peoples; Burma remains largely Hindu until 1200 CE
446; 510 CE	Vietnam refuge for Chinese scholars; Confucianism, Mahayana Buddhism spread; Vietnamese favor nuclear family
500 – 900 CE	Chinese diplomats visit Funan; comment on palaces, treasures, system of writing related to Sanskrit
539 CE	Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Fa-hsien noted Hinduism was prevailing religion in Sumatra, Java, Borneo
671 CE	Champa conquered by Chinese; 510, independent Champa strengthens, push into Funan, return to piracy
7 th Century CE	Classical period in Southeast Asia: Indian models of government, society, culture, and intellectual arts
706 CE	Internal discord, raids by Laotian Khmers weakened Funan, which begins paying tribute to Khmers
730 – 748 CE	Rise of Srivijaya on Sumatra: center of trade; navy founds colonies, forces area ports to pay tribute; Chinese Buddhist pilgrim praised capital for 1,000 monks, bureaucrats, library of holy texts; embassies to China offer tribute
732 – 750 CE	Following Guptan collapse, Hindu Brahmins, Kshatriya, Buddhist merchants, monks migrate to SE Asia; Hindu elites form ruling classes; Theravadan Buddhism spreads amongst merchants, peasants
770 CE	Rise of Chenla to replace Funan; Fenla split into Laos (upland areas), Cambodia (coastal, river basin)
792 – 862 CE	Rise of Nan Chao (Thai state in Szechuan), conquer other Thai states, defeat Chinese, reopen trade route
832 CE	Rise of Mataram in Java; agriculture based society; built Buddhist Borobodur center in central Java, mountain temple shrine with 9 terraces, 3 miles of circular galleries, 400 Buddhist statues; unite in marriage with Srivijaya dynasty
849 CE, 860 CE	Srivijaya controls Malay peninsula, Sumatra, Java, all Indo-China trade to, from India, China
850 CE	Four Burman missions to China cement Burman, Chinese alliance against Nan-Chao
889 CE	Srivijaya intervenes in Chenla; new ruler creates Khmer Empire, reestablishes Hindu culture, traditions
939 CE	Nan Chao disrupts, expands into Burma; attacks Annam; allies, trades with China; Thai rely on diplomacy
	Burmans build fortified capital (Pagan); Rival Mons fortify new capital (Pegu); Nanchao begin migration to Thailand
	New dynasty in Mataram ousts Saliendra rulers, convert to Hinduism; rivalry arises with Buddhist Srivijaya
	Khmer built new capital, great temples at Angkor Wat, system of water storage, irrigation produces vast rice harvests
	Vietnamese achieve independence from Chinese Tang; civil war, constant change of rulers follow

THE CHRONOLOGY OF EARLY HUMAN SOCIETIES AND CIVILIZATION

2.5 Million BCE	Humans emerge in Africa; Old Stone Age begins; small hunter-gatherer bands
600,000 BCE	Humans spread across Afro-Eurasia; subsistence living; best hunter, gatherer leads
500,000 BCE	Humans harness fire; bone, wood tools; generalized gender equality
16,000 BCE	Low sea levels allow humans to migrate to the Americas, Australia
12,000 BCE	Stone tools become widely used; cave painting suggest complex animistic religion
10,000 BCE	Neolithic Revolutions: farming villages of Southwest Asia, tools adapt to agriculture
9,500 BCE	Humans reach southern South America; first evidence of permanent settlements in Chile, Mexico
9,000 BCE	In Afro-Eurasia, humans domesticate pigs, goats, sheep, cattle; wool weaving arises
8,500 BCE	Sedentarism sees rise of classes, private property, patriarchal villages, extended families
8,000 BCE	Agriculture (rice, millet), silk-weaving arise in the Yangtze, Yellow River valleys
7,500 BCE	Pastoral nomads herd domesticated animals; nomadic women retain some rights
6,000 BCE	Pottery allows storing of food; irrigation leads to increased productivity
5,500 BCE	First cities in Southwest Asia; trade develops within region, merchants, artisans arise
5,000 BCE	Farming arises in Valley of Mexico; polytheist religion associated with fertility
5,000 BCE	Huang-He river culture in China has villages, farming, pottery, silk
4,000 BCE	Sumerian city-states: technological revolution – writing, plow, wheels;
4000 BCE	Maize domesticated in Central Mexico; animism begins to give way to deities of fertility, climate
3,500 BCE	Sumerian civilization: warriors, priests rule; command economies
3,100 BCE	Menes unites Egypt, theocratic state: rule by dynasty; aristocracy, land-owning families; hieroglyphics
3,000 BCE	Malayo-Polynesian migrations out of China spread Neolithic culture in Indochina
3,000 BCE	Bronze Age in Southwest Asia, Egypt; trade in handicrafts, luxuries, literature such as Book of the Dead
2,550 BCE	Great pyramids in Egypt; polytheist religions with dogma, complex rites, elite priesthood
2,500 BCE	First city-states of Indus Valley civilization rely on trade, farming; generalized equality
2,200 BCE	First empire arises as Akkad conquers Southern Mesopotamia
1,600 BCE	Minoan civilization on Crete, Aegean; bronze culture, general gender equality; women had influence; trade
2,000 BCE	Phoenician trading cities: first alphabet, metal artisans, cloth, purple dye
2,000 BCE	Horse, camel domesticated in Central Asia; nomadic pastoralism arises
2,000 BCE	Evidence of cotton cultivation, metallurgy, ceramics in Mesoamerica; deities of craft, trades develop
2,000 BCE	Kotosh culture (Peru), Xia culture (China) spread farming, sedentarism
2,000 BCE	Sumer's Epic of Gilgamesh is world's first piece of literature
2,000 BCE	Migration of Semitic tribes (Jews, Arabs) throughout Southwest Asia
2,000 BCE	Agriculture, herding spreads to Northern Europe, West/East Africa
1,900 BCE	Widespread environmental disasters in India devastate civilization
1,750 BCE	Nubian Kingdom along southern Nile famed for metal work, trade; blended culture
1,750 BCE	Hammurabi's Law Code in Babylon blends Mesopotamian traditions
1,600 BCE	Mycenaean fortified palaces; war society: nobles war bands, cavalry, personal combat; trade with Minoans
1,600 BCE	Indo-Aryan nomads migrate from Central Asia to Europe, SW Asia, disrupt civilizations
1,500 BCE	Iron technology, chariot warfare arrive in Southwest Asia, India, Egypt
1,500 BCE	Shang dynasty (China) rules feudal state; ancestor worship, divination leads to writing
1,500 BCE	Castes arise as nomads become sedentary, blend culture with Indus traditions
1,500 BCE	Polynesians migrate across Pacific islands carrying chickens, pigs, taro
1,500 BCE	Olmec civilization; ceremonial cities of priests, elites who rule tropical farmers; extensive trade over region
1,450 BCE	Mycenaean invade Greece and destroy Minoan civilization; develop alphabet
1,400 BCE	Hittites establish large empire in Asia Minor, Iron Age begins with use of iron tools
1,300 BCE	Egyptian Book of the Dead details religious life, instructions for afterlife
1,200 BCE	First monotheistic religion arose as Jews migrated, settled Southwest Asia; Books of Moses as oral tradition
1,200 BCE	Southwest Asia, Egyptian, Indian states destroyed by pastoral nomads
1,200 BCE	Sea Peoples disrupt Mediterranean, Egypt; Philistines settle in modern Israel
1,200 BCE	San Lorenzo (Olmec capital): earthen mounds, palaces, temples; authoritarian state, many local chiefdoms
1,000 BCE	Dorian Greek invasions cause Dark Ages; loss of literacy due to invasions; beginning of Iron Age
1,000 BCE	Vedic Age begins in India, Aryans push south, establish cities, aristocrat states
1,000 BCE	Fortified moat village in Vietnam led by chieftains; rice cultivation, plows, extensive water control; peasants emerge
1,000 BCE	Sub-Saharan Africa: Stateless societies of lineages, kin groups, shamanistic religions common
1,000 BCE	Olmec society, trade spread advanced culture to Mayans of Yucatan, Monte Albans of Oaxaca

THE CHRONOLOGY OF ANCIENT/CLASSICAL SOUTHWEST ASIA

10,000 BCE	Neolithic Revolutions: farming villages, widespread domestication; town of Jericho
9,000 BCE	Humans domesticate pigs, goats, sheep, cattle
8,500 BCE	Sedentarism sees rise of classes, patriarchal villages, extended families
7,500 BCE	Pastoralists herd domesticated animals; women retain some rights
5,500 BCE	First towns in Southwest Asia; trade develops; farming along the Nile River
4,000 BCE	Sumerians city-states arise; rule by priests gave way to rule by warrior kings, elites
4,000 BCE	Sumerian technological revolution in writing, plow, wheel; elaborate irrigation
3,500 BCE	Cuneiform develops; religion polytheist, common gods locally worshipped
3,500 BCE	Mesopotamian culture syncretic, patriarchal; majority of population was peasants
3,100 BCE	Menes unites Egypt; hieroglyphics writing; centralized state; social hierarchy
3,000 BCE	Bronze Age in Southwest Asia, Egypt; trade in handicrafts, luxuries spreads
2,700 BCE	Old Kingdom in Egypt = Pharaoh, theocracy; centralized polytheism
2,700 BCE	Egyptian women could own property, make contracts, divorce husbands
2,550 BCE	Great pyramids in Egypt, public architecture; religion complex polytheism
2,200 BCE	First empire as Akkad conquers Mesopotamia; conquest becomes common
2,000 – 1,700 BCE	Pharaoh's power reduced; commoners acquire right to religious afterlife
2,000 – 1,700 BCE	Priests in Egypt, temples come to control much of land; much social influence
2,000 BCE	Sumer's <i>Epic of Gilgamesh</i> world's first piece of literature
2,000 BCE	Migration of Semitic tribes (Jews, Arabs) throughout Southwest Asia
2,000 BCE	Phoenician, Canaanite trading cities: first alphabet, metallurgy, cloth, purple dye
18 th Century BCE	Abraham migrated from Ur through Fertile Crescent to Egypt; covenant
1,750 BCE	Hammurabi's Law Code codified law, punish to fit crime; elite rights predominated
1,750 BCE	SW Asia largely patriarchal but women do have rights of property, divorce
1,700 BCE	Indo-Aryan nomads migrate from Central Asia, disrupt civilizations
1,700 BCE	Hyksos (Semitic chariot nomads) invade Egypt; conquer northern area
1,575 BCE	Egyptian Empire conquered Holy Land; slavery becomes widespread
1,500 BCE	Great Hittite Empire: iron, chariot warfare arrive in Southwest Asia, Egypt
1,400 BCE	Hittites establish large empire in Asia Minor, use iron tools; clash with Egypt
1,300 BCE	Egyptian Book of the Dead details religious life, instructions for afterlife
1,200 BCE	First monotheistic religion arose amongst Jews in Southwest Asia
1,200 BCE	Jewish exodus to Israel; Books of Moses as oral tradition; ethical monotheism
1,200 – 1,000 BCE	Sea Peoples disrupt Mediterranean; Philistines settled in Canaan
1,200 – 1,000 BCE	12 Hebrew tribes under judges, prophets in Canaan; become farmers, herders
10 th Century BCE	Kingdom of David, Solomon became regional empire; become merchants
911 – 626 BCE	Neo-Assyrian Empire: regular army, use of terror; centralized state, tribute empire
911 – 626 BCE	Neo-Assyrian Empire: conquered Fertile Crescent, Nile; relocates conquered people
668 – 627 BCE	Ashurbaniphal reigns, builds great library; polytheistic faith adopts foreign gods
626 – 539 BCE	Neo-Babylonian Empire; astronomy, astronomy at height; conquered Judah
626 – 539 BCE	Jewish Babylonian captivity; Judaism develops, holy books written down
539 – 323 BCE	Persian Empire ruled SW Asia, allow local autonomy, Jews return to Holy Land
4 th Century BCE	Alexander the Great conquered Persian Empire; clash of Jewish, Greek ideas
3 rd -1 st Centuries BCE	Hellenistic Age in SW Asia: Greek elites dominated Asian masses; many wars
3 rd -1 st Centuries BCE	Commercial, export agriculture using slave labor predominated in Mediterranean
3 rd -1 st Centuries BCE	Greek philosophy, science challenged religion; many mystery cults predominated
2 nd Century BCE	Jews rebel against Greeks under Maccabees; establish small Jewish state
1 st Century BCE	Rome became power in Mediterranean, SW Asia; tribute but allowed autonomy
1 st Century BCE	Jews social, political groups defining Judaism, clash with Romans, await Messiah

THE CHRONOLOGY OF ANCIENT AND CLASSICAL CHINESE CIVILIZATION

8,500 – 6,500 BCE	Domestication of cattle, pigs, chickens, sheep, and goats
8,000 – 4,000 BCE	Transition to sedentary agriculture in Yellow River area; silk weaving begins
6500 BCE	Rice cultivation imported from SE Asia; intensive landscaping begins
5000 – 2000 BCE	Yangshao Neolithic village culture; cultivation of millet, soybeans
2200 – 1800 BCE	Legendary Xia Dynasty; Chinese traditions arise, flood control begins
1800 – 1122 BCE	Shang Dynasty of Indo-Aryan warrior kings, aristocrats; chariot warfare
1800 – 1122 BCE	Ideographic writing develops as part of religious divination; bronze castings
1800 – 1122 BCE	Ancestor worship; society patriarchal, patrilineal; nobles, commoners, slaves
1122 – 221 BCE	Zhou Dynasty replaces Shang Dynasty; Mandate of Heaven justifies revolt
1122 – 770 BCE	Zhou kings simply strongest of noble families; towns largely military camps
770 – 256 BCE	Rise of regional states; Zhou lose centralized control; vassalage common
722 – 481 BCE	Spring and Autumn Period: Constant warfare reduces Zhou to figurehead
681 BCE	Increasing pressure on northern, western borders by nomads
600 BCE	Iron metallurgy; cities become commercial, industrial centers; coins circulate
551 – 220 BCE	Age of 100 Philosophers (Confucius, Lao Tze, Mencius, Legalists)
403 – 222 BCE	Warring States Period: civil war between leading families to control Zhou
5 th Century BCE	Rise of Qin state with large, well-trained army; uses Legalist philosophy
5 th Century BCE	Sunzi writes <i>The Art of War</i> ; massed infantry, cavalry replace chariots
256 BCE	Qin deposes last Zhou emperor; civil war devastates nobles, traditions
247 – 210 BCE	Shi Huangdi proclaimed first emperor; abolishes feudalism, centralizes rule
247 – 210 BCE	Qin standardizes weights, systems; Great Wall completed; roads built
202 BCE – 9 CE	Han Dynasty begins; development of horse collar, water mill, rudder
202 BCE – 9 CE	Silk Road established; nomads put pressure on border; trade with nomads
202 BCE – 9 CE	Han expands free peasant holdings; limits power of aristocrats
202 BCE – 9 CE	Han Dynasty begins to settle Chinese peasants south of Yangtze River
202 BCE – 9 CE	Rise of Shi, Confucian trained civil servants; examination system begins
202 BCE – 9 CE	Merchant class arises but socially rated lower than peasants
201 BCE	Xiong-nu nomads attack; emperor buys off nomads with tribute
141 – 87 BCE	Han Wu Di emperor expands borders in all directions; Golden Age of China
141 – 87 BCE	State control of grain supply; state monopolies on iron, salt, and liquor.
1 st Century BCE	Scholar-gentry, landed elite become dominant class, replace Shi as leaders
1 st Century BCE	Increasing conservatism in society; women, commoners lose status
1 st Century BCE	Chang-an, the capital has more than 200,000 inhabitants; many cities
73 BCE	Defeat of nomadic alliance; Xiong-nu forced to migrate to west
9 – 23 CE	Rule of Wang Mang temporarily overthrows Han; seeks reforms but fails
23 – 220 CE	Restoration of Han Dynasty but little innovation or brilliance of earlier Han
23 – 220 CE	Invention of paper, print, compass, porcelain; trade with Rome, Persia
88 – 220 CE	Han decline begins; constant pressures from nomads; rise of secret societies
88 – 220 CE	Rule by great families; local nobles select men for bureaucratic appointment
220 – 589 CE	Period of disunion; mass migrations, constant invasions; population declines
220 – 589 CE	Population assimilates non-Chinese, nomads; spreads Chinese culture
220 – 589 CE	Militia system of farmer-soldiers replaces regular army; troops self-sufficient
220 – 589 CE	Land cultivation increased; states own all land;
300 – 700 CE	Spread of Buddhism; Confucians react, become largely xenophobic
300 – 700 CE	Neo-Daoism blends with Confucianism; Religious Daoism is folk religion

THE CHRONOLOGY OF CLASSICAL INDIAN CIVILIZATION

1500 – 1200 BCE	Indo-Aryan pastoralists arrive; society patriarchal, patrilineal society: no public role for women Push Dravidians out, settle country side; wealth measured in cattle; rule by warrior leaders
1500 – 500 BCE	Vedic Age: collection of oral hymns, prayers, stories of gods, heroes, written in Sanskrit Expansion of Aryan tribes southward, eastward; more clashes with local Dravidians (dasas)
1200 BCE	Aryans introduce horses, chariots: no states; chiefs lead tribes, hierarchy of warriors, priests
1000 – 500 BCE	Regional kingdoms arise with permanent capital cities, administrators Castes arise: Kshatriyas (rulers), Brahmins (priests), Vashiya (herders), Shudra (laborers)
800 BCE	Aryans use iron; begin farming wheat, barley, rice – semi-free dasas as serfs in shudra caste Sedentarism leads to rise of cities; only males inherit property; rise of craft industries, artisans
700 – 550 BCE	Law of Manu dictates social, gender, sexual, moral behavior; women subordinated to men
600 – 550 BCE	Brahmins dominate: Upanishads discuss religion: atman, karma, samsara, dharma, moksha
600 BCE	Rise of craft, trade guilds; wealth amongst merchants; vaisya caste accepts merchant jatis
6 th Century BCE	16 regional states emerge in Ganges; governments favor monarchies, aristocratic republics
6 th Century BCE	Buddha teaches 4 Noble Truths, 8 Fold Path; denies need for rituals, castes for salvation Teaches equality of persons seeking to achieve Nirvana; favored use of vernacular languages
540 – 468 BCE	Jains teach abandonment of wealth, goods, live as a hermit; deny castes, challenge Brahmins Rise of Jain idea of sacredness of all life; Jains practice ahimsa or non-violence
520 BCE	Persian Empire conquered Indus Valley, introduced Persian style of government to India Persians facilitate long term trade, established contacts between India, SW Asia
500 BCE	Magadha emerged as dominant Ganges state; builds irrigation canals, favors rice production
5 th Century BCE	Buddhism establishes monasteries; rich can help own salvation by endowing, helping monks
4 th Century BCE	Women considered a minor before law; divorce prohibited; polygamy, patrilineal societies
327 BCE	Alexander the Great crushed Persia, Indus states: creates power vacuum in area when he left Greek conquest links India to Greek culture; Indian spices, cloths enter Silk Road, SW Asia
321 BCE	Chandragupta Maurya seized Magadha, conquered Indus, Ganges to create Mauryan Empire Regulated trade, agriculture; centralized bureaucracy, tax collection, treasury; large army; spies <i>Arthashastra</i> by Kautilya, Prime Minister: “the science of government is punishment”
300 BCE	Mauryan army defeats Greek Seleucid empire to control Afghanistan, Northern India
3 rd Century BCE	Indian merchants dominate Indian Ocean trade in textiles (calicos, muslins, cottons) spices
268 – 232 BCE	Emperor Ashoka conquers Kalinga: empire at largest territorial extent; Pataliputra is capital Roads link cities; architecture used stone, pillars, stupas, rock chambers; extreme decorations Converts to Buddhism, uses state to support poor, orphans; sends out Buddhist missionaries
185 BCE	NW India conquered by Greek-speaking Bactrians; Mauryan Dynasty collapsed
170 – 165 BCE	Saka (Scythian) pastoral nomadic invasion of NW Asia intermix with Brahmin, Kshatriya castes
1 st Century BCE	Buddhism split; Theravada teaches philosophy, self-salvation; Mahayana teaches faith, gods Mahayana Buddhism becomes a salvation religion, spreads within India, to China by Silk Road
100 BCE to 50 CE	Gandhara school of art blends Greek, Buddhist, Hindu traditions; Hindu art symbolic, ornate
100 BCE – 100 CE	Era of temple building, devotional Hindu cults: Brahmins play role in everyday life of all castes
100 BCE – 225 CE	Deccan dominated by Andhra Dynasty; synthesis of styles due to control of spice trade in area Deccan states build irrigation projects, alter environment with dams, dikes to conserve water
52 CE	St. Thomas introduced Christianity to Southern India across trade routes from Rome
1 st / ₃ rd Century CE	Kushans establish empire in Northern S. Asia; facilitated trade between India, China
2 nd Century CE	Greeks, Bactrians introduced coinage, money economy to India; banking arose as business
3 rd Century CE	Decline of Silk Road = decline of merchants, lowering caste status; less money to Buddhism
320 CE	Rise of Guptan Empire; decentralized empire relying heavily on regional aristocrats to rule
4 th / ₆ th Century CE	Child brides, widow burning (sati) common; women tied to home (purdah); veils introduced Popularization of less rigid Hinduism: devotion, emotion; rise of Vishnu, Shiva as chief deities Gupta’s support Hinduism, castes; Brahmins replace Kshatriya as most important caste Caste determined by dress; intermarriage of castes limited; untouchables increasing isolated
5 th Century CE	Chinese Buddhist monks, merchants travel on pilgrimage to India Science, math excel: earth is sphere, rotates on axis, solar year; zero, decimal, number system South India (Deccan) evolves as a Dravidian culture with Hinduism, Buddhism mixture
451 – 550 CE	White Huns invade India, Guptan Empire collapsed as regional princes reassert independence
606 – 648 CE	Harsha temporarily restores centralized empire, supported scholarship, Buddhism, piety
6 th Century CE	Kalidasa was a great literary genius of dramas, lyrics: emphasis on emotion, moods in works
6 th Century CE	Rise of Rajputs: Invaders who settled in India, intermarried with kshatriya; set up rival states

THE CHRONOLOGY OF ANCIENT/CLASSICAL SOUTHWEST ASIA

600,000 BCE	Hunter-gatherer bands spread across Afro-Eurasia; subsistence living
500,000 BCE	Humans harness fire; bone, wood tools; generalized gender equality
12,000 BCE	Stone tools become widely used; cave painting suggest complex religion
10,000 BCE	Neolithic Revolutions: farming villages, widespread domestication
9,000 BCE	Humans domesticate pigs, goats, sheep, cattle
8,500 BCE	Sedentarism sees rise of classes, patriarchal villages, extended families
7,500 BCE	Pastoralists herd domesticated animals; women retain some rights
6,000 BCE	Pottery allows storing of food; irrigation leads to increased productivity
5,500 BCE	First towns in Southwest Asia; trade develops; Farming along the Nile River
4,000 BCE	Sumerians migrate into Tigris Euphrates River Valley; small city-states arise
4,000 BCE	Sumerian technological revolution in writing, plow, wheel; elaborate irrigation
3,500 BCE	Sumerian civilization: nobles, priests rule; command economies
3,500 BCE	Sumerian writing develops; Mesopotamian culture syncretic, patriarchal
3,100 BCE	Menes unites Egypt; hieroglyphics writing; centralized state; social hierarchy
3,000 BCE	Bronze Age in Southwest Asia, Egypt; trade in handicrafts, luxuries spreads
2,700 BCE	Old Kingdom in Egypt = pharaoh, theocracy; centralized polytheism
2,700 BCE	Egyptian women could own property, make contracts, and divorce husbands
2,550 BCE	Great pyramids in Egypt, public architecture; religion complex polytheism
2,200 BCE	First empire as Akkad conquers Mesopotamia; conquest becomes common
2,000 – 1,700 BCE	Pharaoh's power reduced; commoners acquire right to religious afterlife
2,000 – 1,700 BCE	Priests in Egypt, temples come to control much of land; much social influence
2,000 BCE	Sumer's <i>Epic of Gilgamesh</i> world's first piece of literature
2,000 BCE	Migration of Semitic tribes (Jews, Arabs) throughout Southwest Asia
2,000 BCE	Cycle of Civilization: nomads invade, settle, assimilated by sedentary peoples
2,000 BCE	Phoenician trading cities: first alphabet, metal artisans, cloth, purple dye
1,750 BCE	Nubian Kingdom along southern Nile famed for metal work, trade
1,750 BCE	Hammurabi's Law Code establishes regular, codified law, punish to fit crime
1,700 BCE	Hyksos (Semitic Chariot nomads) invade Egypt; conquer northern area
1,600 BCE	Indo-Aryan (Persian) nomads migrate from Central Asia, disrupt civilizations
1,575 BCE	Egyptian Empire; slavery becomes widespread in SW Asia due to warfare
1,500 BCE	Great Hittite Empire: iron, chariot warfare arrive in Southwest Asia, Egypt
1,400 BCE	Hittites establish large empire in Asia Minor, use iron tools
1,300 BCE	Egyptian Book of the Dead details religious life, instructions for afterlife
1,200 BCE	First monotheistic religion arose amongst Jews in Southwest Asia
1,200 BCE	Jewish exodus, migration to Israel; Books of Moses arise as oral tradition
1,200 – 1,000 BCE	Sea Peoples disrupt Mediterranean; Philistines settle in Israel
1,000 BCE	Domestication of camel makes desert travel, trade common; Arabs develop
911 – 626 BCE	Neo-Assyrian Empire conquers Fertile Crescent; regular army, use of terror
911 – 626 BCE	Neo-Assyrian Empire: centralized government, tribute empire
7 th Century BCE	Lydians of Western Asia Minor invent coinage
668 – 627 BCE	Ashurbanipal reigns in Assyria; builds great library
626 – 539 BCE	Neo-Babylonian Empire; astronomy, astronomy at height
626 – 539 BCE	Jewish Babylonian captivity; Judaism develops in Babylon
539 – 323 BCE	Persian Empire conquerors all of SW Asia and Egypt; height of classical state
5 th Century BCE	Zoroastrianism develops; Persians tolerant, allow local self-government

THE CHRONOLOGY OF HELLENIC AND HELLENISTIC GREEK CIVILIZATIONS

8000 – 3000 BCE	Neolithic settlements along Aegean: limited agriculture, trade; stone sculpture, megaliths Land of mountains, valleys, islands; little fertile soil, small rivers; communication difficult, limited
2200 – 1100 BCE	Minoan civilization on Crete, Aegean islands; bronze culture, general gender equality; women had influence Minoan trade with Egypt, Phoenicians brings in outside ideas, goods; chief deity = snake goddess of fertility
1500 BCE	Minoan palace cities, Linear A alphabet; Mycenaeans develop trade, Linear B alphabet
1600 – 1100 BCE	Indo-European migrations into Peloponessus; confederation of independent kingdoms Mycenaean fortified palaces; war society: nobles war bands, cavalry, personal combat; trade with Minoans Free citizens = farmers, artisans, soldiers; agricultural settlements used serfs, slaves
1200 BCE	Mycenaean chieftains limited by nobles, councils; Trojan War was a war over commerce
1150 – 800 BCE	Dorian Greek invasions cause Dark Ages; loss of literacy due to invasions; beginning of Iron Age
900 – 600 BCE	City-states arise in valleys: rule by kings, nobles, aristocratic councils; dominate surrounding farming land Landed elite dominate; common people had no power; small farms, herding goats, sheep Large-scale agriculture limited by poor land, geography to growing grains, olives, grapes, honey
8 th Century BCE	Commercial agriculture based on export of olive oil, wines; trade with Asia, Egypt, Sicily for cheap grain Development of Greek alphabet; Homeric epics <i>Illiad</i> , <i>Odyssey</i> written down Women: priestesses, weavers; much help as shopkeepers, farmers, artisans; society, family male-dominated
776 BCE	1 st Olympic Games; Greeks honor common religious traditions, gods, but each polis favors specific gods Regular religious ceremonies had public significance but lacked spirituality, emotion; was worldly, secular
750 – 500 BCE	Excess Greek population migrated to Asia, Italy, Spain, Black Sea; spread of Greek culture; develops trade
7 th Century BCE	Rise of Phalanx, formation of citizen soldiers using spear, body armor; iron weapons increases citizenship
650 – 500 BCE	Age of Tyrants: dictators championing common, poor Greek farmer come to power, developed public works
638 – 558 BCE	Age of written laws and constitution replaces arbitrary oral traditions of law; public participation was ideal
6 th Century BCE	Persian Empire conquers Greek city-states in Asia Minor; Athens supports rebellion
550 BCE	Sparta: military dictatorship of nobles relying on army, slave labor, agriculture; commerce restricted
507 BCE	Athens: democracy introduced, male citizens could vote, hold office; public debate; commerce dominant
500 – 450 BCE	Sparta, Athens cooperate to defeat two Persian invasions; both states emerge as the dominate Greek states
5 th Century BCE	Golden Age of Athens under Pericles height of art, architecture, philosophy, theatre Philosophy: Socrates (ethics), Plato (theory of ideas), Aristotle (reality of objects, systems) create tradition Sophocles, Aristophanes use psychology, emotion to create drama; Thucycides, Herodotus write history Age of Euclid (Geometry), Pythagoras (Geometry), Hippocrates (Medicine) Art, architecture dominated by balance, order, reason; Corinthian, Doric, Attic styles of columns common
490 to 478 BCE	Delian League lead by Athens; increasingly Athens dominated league, allowed allies no votes, voice
478 – 430 BCE	Athenian warships, merchant ships build maritime, establish colonies, commercial empire of Greek islands
431 – 404 BCE	Peloponessian War between Athens, Sparta destroys Athenian Empire, devastates commerce
4 th Century BCE	Commercialized agriculture overuses land, causing erosion; Greeks deforest land for navies
390 – 360 BCE	Theban alliance displaces Sparta, continued warfare devastated Greek city-states
359 – 336 BCE	Rise of Macedon under Philip II, his army of phalanxes, cavalry conquered Greece; Philip murdered
338 – 323 BCE	Alexander the Great of Macedon conquers Persian Empire to SW Asia, Egypt, W. India
334 – 27 BCE	Alexandria of Egypt founded, later largest Greek city: commercial, intellectual, cultural center of world
320s	Migrant Greeks, Hellenized city elites, mercantile, industrial classes ruled Asian peasants, laborers
300 – 100 BCE	Greek generals set up large empires in Egypt, SW Asia, and Europe; armies of mercenaries, conscripts Rise of new Greek cities in SW Asia; trade to India, Africa; economic partnerships, luxury manufacturing Upper class women managed slaves, some commerce, arts; some influence in politics; appeared in public Greek language of elite; science not practical but speculative; religions blend with Asian deities, traditions
3 rd Century BCE	Increasing use of slavery, rise of slaving markets, large scale farming using slaves, technology stagnated Depopulation of Greece occurred as Greeks migrated to settle new cities, lands
350 – 164 BCE	Island of Rhodes controls Eastern Mediterranean trade, center of slavery, commerce, culture, philosophy
341 – 270 BCE	Epicureanism teaches freedom from pain, rejects religion; rise of popular mystery cults offering spirituality
255 BCE	Rise of Hellenized states in Bactria, Persia, India; exchanges of ideas, art, architecture, goods, some settlers
287– 212 BCE	Flourishing of Hellenistic astronomy and mathematics; Archimedes was great mathematician, scientist
282 – 133 BCE	Rise of Pergamum in Asia; center of learning, invented parchment, 2 nd great library, center of architecture
256 – 146 BCE	Greece dominated by Leagues, few states opposed to Macedon but Greece not that important
200s BCE	Stoicism teaches finding good by living in harmony with divine will of god; influences Rome
189 – 27 BCE	Asiatic Greeks warred constantly, allowing Rome to triumph: many Greek elites became Romans, allies
189 – 125BCE	Wars Macedonia, Seleucids gave Rome control of Western Mediterranean, Greek homeland
27 BCE	Rome deposed Cleopatra, annexed last Hellenistic state, Egypt; Rome is thoroughly Hellenized empire

THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE CLASSICAL ROMAN CIVILIZATION

2 nd Millennium BCE	Indo-European Latin tribes settle Italy; society was agricultural, pastoral; strongly patriarchal
800 BCE	Seafaring Etruscans settle Central Italy, loose confederation of aristocracy ruled city-states
800 BCE	Phoenicians establish colony of Carthage; trade rivalry between Etruscans, Carthaginians
753 BCE	Rome founded; later ruled as a city-state by an Etruscan king; Romans were a tribe of Latins
750 – 600 BCE	Greeks colonize Southern Italy; introduce alphabet, grape, olives, religion to area; trade thrives
550 BCE	Etruscan power at height, establish colonies in Southern Italy; Roman culture heavily influenced
509 BCE	Rome throws Etruscans out; creates republic ruled by Senate, Assembly, two elected consuls
5 th Century BCE	Roman religion is public expression of state, rituals; no emotional appeal; tolerant of other faiths
	Roman military organized into legions of citizen soldiers; service in army part of duty to state
	Patricians dominate; plebeians (commoners) have no power; slaves, foreigners not citizens
	Law rests with father of the family; women have influence within family; society hierarchical
460 BCE	Cincinnatus was model dictator: elected twice during crisis; gave office up after emergency
449 BCE	12 Tables of laws published; citizens have trial by jury, right to appeal, right to confront accusers
	Plebeians acquire vote, own assembly, can elect 10 tribunes who can veto consuls, laws
	Socially clientage popular: land lords protect plebeians in exchange for loyalty, work
4 th Century BCE	Rome conquers central Italy; build colonies to govern lands, settle excess population, veterans
338 BCE	Romans allow intermarriage of classes, grant citizenship to loyal allies; limited social mobility
312 BCE	First roads, bridges used by legions, merchants, link conquests to capital
270 BCE	Rome conquers Greek city-states of Southern Italy; Greeks become teachers, artists to Romans
264 – 146 BCE	Punic Wars with Carthage lead to Roman conquest of Spain, North Africa; Rome develops navy
215 – 85 BCE	Wars with Hellenistic empires leave Rome in control of Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine
2 nd Century BCE	Wars bankrupted Roman small farmers; debt slavery, poverty increase; poor swell cities
	Plantations replace small farms, commercial agriculture for export; gap between rich, poor wide
	Rise of slavery due to constant warfare; slave trade thrived; plantations convert to slave labor
	Upper class women acquire land, begin to supervise financial affairs, manage family businesses
1 st Century BCE	Stoicism spreads in Rome; teaches philosophy of living in accord with nature, reason
	Rise of artisans, shopkeepers, workers; urban poor receives subsidized grain, public games
	Gracchi brothers attempt reform; rise of two factions with professional armies of paid soldiers
100 to 27 BCE	Civilian, military leaders destroy republican government; many civil wars, annexations continue
50 to 44 BCE	Caesar becomes dictator, reforms favor poor, commoners, soldiers; murdered by senators
100 BCE to 100 CE	Golden Age of Literature: Vergil's <i>Aeneid</i> , Horace, Livy, Ovid; Romans often imitate Greek styles
27 BCE	Augustus centralized imperial government; builds army loyal only to emperors; annexes Egypt
1 st Century CE	Peasants pressed to produce grain for export; horrible soil exhaustion, increased desertification
	Rise of salvation religions, mystery cults, supported by poor, women, soldiers; emperors deified
33 to 70 CE	Christ crucified; apostles spread teaching; converts were women, poor, slaves; Jewish diaspora
80 CE	Coliseum built; Romans specialize in public architecture, engineering; use concrete, dome, arch
117 CE	Rome at height, linked by roads; cities stimulate trade; Latin widely spoken in Western cities
2 nd Century CE	Slaves 1/3 of population, used in agriculture, mines, homes; urban slaves could buy freedom
	Eastern lands dominated by Greeks, commerce; non-Latin elites become citizens, acquire rights
180 – 284 CE	Barrack emperors; generals control government through military takeovers; constant strife
3 rd Century CE	Despite state persecutions of Christianity, Catholic apologists convert many Latin elite to faith
	Rise of Germans, attack empire; some settled in empire as mercenaries; plague ravages empire
284 – 305 CE	Diocletian stabilizes empire, reforms army, currency, balances budget; saves empire
3 rd /4 th Century CE	Breakdown of civil authority leads to decline of commerce, cities; rise of pirates, bandits
4 th Century CE	Pope, patriarchs create institutionalized church, resolve disputes by council; create Bible
	Augustine's <i>Confessions</i> : fully Christian but blend Roman classical style, Greek philosophy
	Germans converted to Arian Christianity; Huns invade, force Germans into empire
	Rise of feudalism, social stratification: sons follow profession of father; end of social mobility
312 CE	Constantine legalizes Christianity; Christians about 1/5 population; elite Romans enter Church
323 CE	Constantine builds new capital in east; Eastern portion of empire richer, more populous
325 CE	Councils of Nicaea declares Christ is man and God, denounce Arians as heretics
378 CE	Goths defeat Romans at Battle of Adrianople, pour into Greece, turn west into Italy
380 CE	Empire permanently divided into West, East; Christianity declared state faith
410 CE	Rome sacked by Vandals; Vandal state in Africa, Goth states in Spain, Italy; Frankish in Gaul
450 CE	Romans, Germans ally to defeat Huns; after Huns, Germans turn on Romans
451 CE	Council of Chalcedon denounces Nestorian heresy (Christ has one nature, man or divine)
476 CE	Germans depose last emperor; their kings, nobles rule over Latin masses, use two law systems

THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE END OF CLASSICAL EURASIAN CIVILIZATIONS

2 nd Century CE	Plagues in Eurasia; population declined; overuse of land in Roman Empire decreased yields Greeks, Bactrians introduced coinage, money economy to India; banking arose as business
105 CE	Kushan Kingdom collapsed in Northern India; India open to Central Asian pastoral invasions Trade routes between SW Asia, East Asia continued to flourish, protected by nomads Regional states led by warrior princes; merchants wealthy, support Buddhism; Hinduism declines
180 CE	Han defeat Xiong-nu, forced tribes to migrate; Roman army enters politics, trained officials decline
184 CE	Daoist Yellow Turban Rebellion in China supported by generals, seize control of provinces
190 CE	Provincial elite, warlords rule Chinese regions; empresses, eunuchs, bureaucrats vie for power Han create Ranks System with hierarchy; favored great families, undermined Confucianism
3 rd Century CE	Lower Roman population led to fewer soldiers; Rome recruited German mercenaries, settlers Silk Road declines; in India decline of merchants, lowering caste status; less money to Buddhism Despite state persecutions of Christianity, Catholic apologists convert many Latin elite to faith
200 CE	Germans adopt Roman military techniques; kings exert strong control over tribes; tribes cooperate
220 CE	Last Han emperor overthrown by nomadic invasions; local families, warlords rule provinces
220 – 589 CE	Turks settle North China, create states, adopt agriculture, Chinese culture; support Buddhism 2 Kingdoms, 6 Dynasties in China; Confucian bureaucrats lose influence to landed elite, military
226 – 249 CE	Religious Daoism blended philosophy, folk religion, magic – appealed to poor, lower classes
231 CE	First Germanic invasion of Roman Empire; Rome abandons exposed provinces; built defenses
235 – 284 CE	26 Emperors in Rome; generals, army controls government; frequent civil wars disrupted society
284 – 305	Roman Emperor Diocletian rebuilt army; reorganized provinces; divided empire to better govern Eastern part of empire wealthy, prosperous, higher population, more cities; Greek elites rule Asians
300 – 700 CE	Merchants spread Buddhism in Central, East Asia; Buddhism splits – philosophic, religious sects
4 th Century CE	Germans convert to Arianism; Nestorianism spread along trade routes of SW Asia, Central Asia
301 CE	Roman Edict of Prices: maximum prices, froze wages, raise taxes; debased currency; froze interest
312 – 337 CE	Roman Emperor Constantine favors Greeks; built new capital in East; legalized Christianity
315 CE	Social status made hereditary in Rome; bureaucrats from elites; decline of cities, artisans, trade
319 – 540 CE	Guptan Dynasty in India: supported Hinduism, castes; Brahmins replace Kshatriya as lead caste Popularization of less rigid Hinduism: devotion, emotion; rise of Vishnu, Shiva as chief deities
325 CE	Council of Nicaea supports Christ's divinity, humanity; denounced Arianism; Bible created
330 – 370 CE	St. Basil organized Eastern style Monasticism in isolated areas; monks withdraw from society
340 – 420 CE	St. Jerome, a wealthy Roman aristocrat became Christian, translated Bible into Latin
380 CE	Christianity became state religion; empire permanently split into East, West parts
354 – 430 CE	St. Augustine wrote <i>City of God</i> : fully Christian but blend Roman classical style, Greek philosophy
400 – 500 CE	Buddhism declined in India as Hinduism absorbs Buddha as god, ideas; Buddhists become Hindus
400 CE	Tenant farmers, serfs replace slaves as agricultural labor in Mediterranean; slavery declined
5 th Century CE	Germans invade Roman Empire; established kingdoms; protected Roman farmers, merchants
405 CE	Chinese pilgrimages to Buddhist sites in India began; Buddhism in China attractive to poor
450 CE	Huns invade Roman Empire; Germans pour into empire; devastated countryside, cities, trade
451 CE	Council of Chalcedon denounces Nestorianism; Eastern Christianity prone to intellectual heresies
461 CE	Pope Leo I established supremacy over western bishops; assumed civil, political roles in west
476 – 496 CE	Germans deposed last Roman emperor; Frankish king converts to Catholicism, works with Pope
480 – 547 CE	St. Benedict created Western monasticism; preserved classical learning; provided social services
480 CE	Equal field system in China: all land owned by state, distributed to peasants, lords for their lives
6 th Century CE	German kingdoms blend Germanic tradition, Roman law; use Latin; Church begins to advise kings Arab camel nomads dominate Arabia, towns; destroy Sabaeen kingdom; control Arabian trade
500 CE	White Huns invaded India, Persia; dominated Northern India, defeated by Persians
527 – 565 CE	Justinian in Constantinople; conquered Italy, Africa; codified law, ruled church as secular head
528 CE	Buddhism in China: Buddha is a god, prayer, rebirth, salvation; challenged Confucian control
530 CE	Persians defeated Manicheans; spread amongst Turks, Mongols; gave them alphabet, literature
540 CE	Guptan Empire fell during invasions; regional states arise; caste system stabilized society
589 – 618 CE	Sui Dynasty reunited China under one centralized rule; create militia system, farmer soldiers
597 – 626 CE	Wars between Byzantines, Persia devastated both powers; cities sacked, trade declined
600 CE	Epidemics in China reduced population by 1/3; devastated Turkic, Mongol populations
7 th Century CE	Slavs, Avars, Bulgars invaded Byzantine Empire in Europe; devastated trade, cities, population
606 – 647 CE	Empire revived in India under Harsha; fails due to opposition of regional princes, Hindu brahmins
622 CE	Muhammad's flight to Medina; first Muslim community begins unification of Arab tribes
633 – 651 CE	Arabs conquered Persians; overran many Byzantine provinces (Egypt, Syria, Palestine)

THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE FALL OF CLASSICAL CIVILIZATION

9 – 23 CE	Rule of Wang Mang in China temporarily overthrows Han, seeks reforms but fails
1 st /2 nd Century CE	Christianity spreads in Mediterranean, SW Asia, Africa; women have influence in church
23 – 220 CE	Restoration of Han Dynasty; rise of landed aristocracy; peasants increasingly impoverished
88 – 220 CE	Han decline; short reigns; empresses, eunuchs, bureaucrats compete; women's roles limited
2 nd /5 th Century CE	Buddhism spreads amongst nomads, enters China; Confucians react, become xenophobic
	Daoism, Confucianism blend; religious Daoism becomes folk religion; secret Daoist societies
180 CE	Han defeat of Xiong-nu prompts their migration as Huns to Central Asia, Europe
180 – 284 CE	26 Barrack emperors in Rome; generals control government through military takeovers; strife
184 CE	Daoist Yellow Turban rebellion in China, supported by many Han generals, provincial leaders
190 CE	Han emperors puppet of nobles, warlords; politics, provinces controlled by regional landlords
2 nd Century CE	Plagues sweep Roman Empire, overfarming, environment degrade land: population declines
	Germans copy Roman institutions; increased strength, unity of German tribes; tribes cooperate
	Division of Buddhism complete: Theravada in SE Asia, Ceylon; Mahayana in East, South Asia
220 – 589 CE	Period of Chinese disunion; numerous dynasties, constant invasions, population declines
	Turkish nomads settle south of Yellow River, adopt agriculture; spread of Chinese culture
231 CE	German tribes settle Eastern, Central Europe; first German invasion of Roman Empire
280 CE	Rise of Sasanid Persian Empire, state officially Zoroastrian; nomads form elite owning land, serfs
3 rd Century CE	Despite state persecutions, Christians convert many elite; much of Eastern areas were Christian
	Manicheans blend Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, Christianity; stress conflict of spiritual, temporal
	Romans hire German mercenaries; some settled in empire; Germans convert to Arian Christianity
284 – 305 CE	Diocletian stabilized Roman, reforms army, currency, balances budget, freezes prices, loans
3 rd /4 th Century CE	Breakdown of Roman civil authority leads to decline of commerce, cities; rise of pirates, bandits
	Decline of Silk Road = decline of merchants, lower caste status; less money to Indian Buddhism
4 th Century CE	Pope, patriarchs create institutionalized church, resolve disputes by council; create Bible
	Rise of feudalism in Rome: sons forced to follow profession of father; end of social mobility
312 CE	Constantine legalizes Christianity, who number 1/5 population; church hierarchy excludes women
320 CE	Rise of Guptan Dynasty in India; decentralized empire, decisions left to local elite; trade thrives
	Hindu women considered minor before law, secluded, veil introduced; child marriage common
323 CE	Constantine builds new Roman capital in east; Eastern portion of empire richer, more populous
325 CE	Councils of Nicaea declares Christ is man and God, denounce Arians as heretics
340 – 430 CE	Sts. Jerome, Augustine lead Christianity, translate Bible into Latin, establish Christian literature
350 CE	Militia system of farmer soldiers replaces regular army in Chinese, troops self-sufficient
380 CE	Roman Empire permanently divided; Christianity declared state faith, pagan temples closed
4 th /6 th Century CE	Popularization of Hinduism, less rigid rules; Gupta support caste system; Brahmins become elite
	Popular Hinduism adopts Buddha as a god; Hindus emphasize devotion to Shiva, Vishnu
400 CE	Tenant farmers replace slaves in Roman agriculture; Roman elite acquire hereditary duties
401 CE	Renewed German invasions of Roman Empire began; Germans set up semi-independent states
405 CE	Chinese pilgrimages to Buddhist shrines in India begins; Buddhism popular amongst poor
410 CE	Rome sacked by Vandals; Vandal state in Africa, Goth states in Spain, Italy; Frankish in Gaul
450 CE	Romans, Germans ally to defeat Huns; after Huns, Germans turn on Western Romans
451 CE	Council of Chalcedon denounces Nestorian heresy (Christ has one nature, man or divine)
451 – 550 CE	White Huns invade, dominate North India; caste system provides stability after Guptan collapse
461 CE	Pope assumes civil authority in Rome, assumes leadership over Western bishops, churches
476 CE	Germans depose last emperor; their kings, nobles rule over Latin masses, use two law systems
	German kingdoms divide Western Roman empire, constant warfare between leading kingdoms
	Eastern Roman Empire is military, intellectual, commercial power, largest, richest Christian state
480 CE	Chinese dynasties increase land cultivation, state owns all land, gives to peasants, lords for life
5 th Century CE	Manicheans, Monophysite Christians spread throughout SW Asia, Central Asia along Silk Road
527 CE	Justinian leads Byzantines, conquered German Mediterranean, last emperor to speak Latin
528 CE	Buddhism in China increasingly teach Buddha as a god, usefulness of prayer, rebirth, salvation
530 CE	Plagues ravage North Africa, East Africa, Southwest Asia, disrupting trade, urban life.
597 – 626 CE	Wars between Byzantine Empire, Persian Empire weaken both empires; Arabs rise in deserts
606 – 648 CE	Harsha temporarily restores centralized empire in India; local rulers, Hindus dispute his rule
610 CE	Beginning of Islam; 622 CE Muhammad establishes first Muslim community in Medina

THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE ARAB MUSLIM CIVILIZATION

6 th Century	Bedouin pastoralists; society = tribes, clans, kin, blood feuds; courage society plagued by warfare Religious traditions include animism, gods, each tribe had a chief deity; society male oriented
500 CE	Few oasis towns linked by trading caravans to SW Asia; some sedentary agriculture in oases, Yemen Towns center of Christian, Jewish ideas; Mecca center of polytheistic pilgrimage to Kaaba
595 CE	Muhammad married rich widow; women had economic roles, sat in councils; many female poets Some evidence of matrilineal inheritance; men paid bride price
610 CE	Muhammad gets message of Islam: Koran, 5 Pillars: preaching not accepted by polytheist Meccans
622 CE	Muhammad flees to Medina, sets up Muslim state; decrees toleration of Jews, Christians, Zoroastrians
630 CE	Conquered Mecca, destroyed Kaaba idols; creates absolutist theocracy backed by Bedouin army
632 CE	Muhammad's pilgrimage to Mecca set model required of all faithful Muslims
634 CE	1 st Caliph Abu Bakr becomes caliph after Muhammad's death; conquest of Arabia complete
640 CE	Arabs build garrison towns, cities; establish taxation: Muslims tithe, non-Muslims pay head, land tax
644 CE	2 nd Caliph Omar conquered Persian Empire; conquered Egypt, Syria from Byzantines; Arabs form ruling, commercial elite; majority of subjects include free farmers, herdsman, serfs, slaves
650 – 800 CE	Arab maritime trade in Indian Ocean facilitates exchanges of ideas, diseases, people, goods, crops
652 CE	Muslims establish peace treaty with Christian Nubians which lasts 500 years; trade, exchanges arise
655 CE	Rise of Arab navy, maritime skills leads to Muslim conquest of Sicily, Crete, Sardinia, Cyprus
656 CE	3 rd Caliph Uthman moves capital to Damascus; ordered compilation of official Koran
657 CE	Foundation of Kharijis sect of Islam: egalitarian form denouncing ethnic, class differences
661 CE	4 th Caliph Ali assassinated during civil war; new Umayyad Dynasty supports majority Muslims (Sunni)
7 th Century	Office of Caliph becomes hereditary; Arab conquest state, small Arab Muslim military aristocracy Decentralized government, local governors; foreign bureaucrats, non-Arab Muslims denied influence
680 CE	Wars with Byzantine Empire, Armenia reach relative stalemate; diplomatic relations, trade follows
684 CE	Split of Shia, Sunni; Shia rejected traditions not in Quran, await messiah, popular with non-Arabs
685 CE	Arabic official language of the empire, replaces Greek, Aramaic, Coptic; Quran only written in Arabic
692 CE	Dome of the Rock Mosque completed, uses geometry as style; all prayers oriented towards Mecca
697 CE	Gold, silver coins introduced for trade, tax; coins in Arabic, no images allowed on coins, in art
8 th Century	Growth of non-Arab Muslims; majority subjects were People of the Book, paid taxes, cultural autonomy Elites were bureaucrats, merchants, landlords; Quran accepts wealth, merchants if they tithe to poor
8 th Century	Cities become manufacturing centers; industry dominated by textiles, leather, metal, glass, pottery Muslim law based on Quran, teachings of prophet, analogy, consensus of scholars; governs life
711 – 713 CE	Muslim conquest of river valleys of Central Asia, Indus River; no permanent settlement, raid and tribute
715 CE	Grand Mosque in Damascus blended Arab austerity, geometric shapes with Byzantine dome, arches
718 CE	Conquest of North Africa, Spain; Berber nomads convert to Shia Islam; North African merchants Introduce Islam to West Africa; success leads to rise of Trans-Saharan trade in gold, salt, slaves, ivory
730 CE	Arab tribes migrate to North Africa, displaced Berbers in Egypt, Libya; Arab administrators settle cities
732 CE	Franks stop Muslim invasion of Europe at Tours; Christian states in Northern Iberia resist Islam
737 CE	War with Turkish Khazars in Southern Russia establish a raid, trade, tribute pattern for 200 years
750 CE	Umayyad princes murdered; Abbasids establish new dynasty, revolution ended Arab caste supremacy Empire reaches largest extent; extensive trade, commerce link increasingly urban culture
751 CE	Battle of Talas – Muslims acquire paper from Chinese; Arabs establish paper factories, printing, books
754 CE	Caliph al-Mansur centralized bureaucracy; used Persians as bureaucrats; Persian is language of elite
756 CE	Muslim rival caliphate in Spain; beginning of breakaway Muslim states in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia
786 CE	Harun al Rashid built new capital in Baghdad; government, bureaucracy dominated by Persians
788 CE	Independent Shia caliphate in Morocco supported by Berber pastoralists resisting Bedouin migrations
789 CE	Al-Khayzuran, wife of caliph, mother of two caliphs creates tradition of harem politics, influences state
9 th Century	Agriculture flourishes; great variety of crops; large estates; lands increasingly worked by serfs, slaves
830 CE	House of Wisdom founded in Baghdad, translates Greek, Syriac into Arabic; world center of learning
833 CE	Military units of Turks, slaves first used; replace Arab, tribal armies; becomes model in Muslim world
836 CE	Government, caliph dependent on large Turkish bodyguards; government increasingly isolated
847 CE	Al Khwarizmi died; great mathematician who introduced Arabs to Hindu numbers, zero, decimals
850 CE	Hadith or sayings attributed to Muhammad compiled, used as part of Sunni tradition, denied by Shia
868 CE	Independent caliphate in Egypt; Abbasids increasingly limited to rule of Fertile Crescent, Arabia
869 CE	Black slave rebellion in Iraq; slaves labored in domestic, commercial, military occupations In Quran, slavery permitted, only non-Muslims could be slaves; lucrative slave trade of all races
897 CE	Rebellion of Shia Ismaili Muslims; demand social justice, use violence against other Islamic rulers

10 th Century	50% of population Muslim; class of religious leaders, scholars (ulama) emerged Great prosperity based on control of trade routes, internal trade; wide exchange of goods, products New technologies, sugarcane, cotton, rice, citrus: improved farming yields, diets: population increases
912 CE	Cordoba in Spain the intellectual center of Europe, center of Muslim learning, arts, culture Merchants, scholars, artists, artisans, writers, professionals arise as a large, influential class in cities
925 CE	Death of al-Razi: diagnosed many diseases, based studies on observation; taught women birth control
934 – 940 CE	Caliphate bankrupt; hedonistic lifestyles overtax treasury; breakdown of irrigation in Iraq direct result
940 CE	Semi-independent dynasties of Shia, Berber, Persians, Kurds fragment Arab empire, increase warfare
945 CE	Persian Buyids reduce caliphs to puppets; decline of women in society; use of veil, harem common
950 CE	Development of Sufi orders as centers of prayer, instruction, pilgrimage; worship of saints arises Emergence of madrasa, Muslim religious college funded by wealthy; studies – religion, law, Arabic
969 CE	Shia Fatimids in Egypt, rivals Abbasids; land prosperous, agriculture flourished; control spice trade
969 CE	Cairo (Egypt) founded as military, government center; becomes commercial, cultural center of Muslims
980 CE	Ibn Sina authority on medicine; cities had dispensaries, apothecaries, hospitals, medical schools
11 th Century	Migration of pastoral Turks into SW Asia; flocks ruin farmland, disrupt irrigation; agriculture declines
1050 CE	Travel, trade by caravan, ship – wheeled transport declines; goods, people, ideas move across borders
1055 CE	Muslim Seljuk Turks capture Baghdad, create military sultans as real power behind caliph
1071 CE	Seljuks drive Byzantines out of Anatolia; establish independent Muslim sultanate in modern Turkey
1090 CE	Seljuks pay troops with grants of serfs, land; grants become hereditary, practice spreads in SW Asia
1090 CE	Assassins (Shia Ismaili) sect spread terror through assassinations of leading Muslim leaders
1096 CE	1 st of eight crusades by Christians; crusades revived commerce, exchanges between Europe, SW Asia
1126 CE	Ibn Rush leading philosopher; Muslims translate Greek classics of Aristotle, Plato into Arabic
1180 CE	Caliph al-Nasir supports brotherhoods, guilds organizing craftsmen, city workers around social justice
1204 CE	Death of Maimonides, Jewish scholar, doctor to Sultan of Egypt; Jewish community wealthy, influential
1250 CE	Mameluk slave soldiers come to power in Egypt; soldiers, administrators rule through local Arabs
1258 CE	Baghdad sacked by Mongols; last Abbasid caliph murdered; conquered Iraq, Anatolia, Iran, Caucasus
1260 CE	Mameluks of Egypt halt Mongol advance, seize Syria, Palestine, Holy Cities in Arabia

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697 CE	Gold, silver coins introduced for trade, tax; coins in Arabic, no images allowed on coins, in art
8 th Century	Growth of non-Arab Muslims; majority subjects were People of the Book, paid taxes, cultural autonomy Elites were bureaucrats, merchants, landlords; Quran accepts wealth, merchants if they tithe to poor
8 th Century	Cities become manufacturing centers; industry dominated by textiles, leather, metal, glass, pottery Muslim law based on Quran, teachings of prophet, analogy, consensus of scholars; governs life
711 – 713 CE	Muslim conquest of river valleys of Central Asia, Indus River; no permanent settlement, raid and tribute
715 CE	Grand Mosque in Damascus blended Arab austerity, geometric shapes with Byzantine dome, arches
718 CE	Conquest of North Africa, Spain; Berber nomads convert to Shia Islam; North African merchants Introduce Islam to West Africa; success leads to rise of Trans-Saharan trade in gold, salt, slaves, ivory
730 CE	Arab tribes migrate to North Africa, displaced Berbers in Egypt, Libya; Arab administrators settle cities
732 CE	Franks stop Muslim invasion of Europe at Tours; Christian states in Northern Iberia resist Islam
737 CE	War with Turkish Khazars in Southern Russia establish a raid, trade, tribute pattern for 200 years
750 CE	Umayyad princes murdered; Abbasids establish new dynasty, revolution ended Arab caste supremacy Empire reaches largest extent; extensive trade, commerce link increasingly urban culture
751 CE	Battle of Talas – Muslims acquire paper from Chinese; Arabs establish paper factories, printing, books
754 CE	Caliph al-Mansur centralized bureaucracy; used Persians as bureaucrats; Persian is language of elite
756 CE	Muslim rival caliphate in Spain; beginning of breakaway Muslim states in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia
786 CE	Harun al Rashid built new capital in Baghdad; government, bureaucracy dominated by Persians
788 CE	Independent Shia caliphate in Morocco supported by Berber pastoralists resisting Bedouin migrations
789 CE	Al-Khayzuran, wife of caliph, mother of two caliphs creates tradition of harem politics, influences state
9 th Century	Agriculture flourishes; great variety of crops; large estates; lands increasingly worked by serfs, slaves
830 CE	House of Wisdom founded in Baghdad, translates Greek, Syriac into Arabic; world center of learning
833 CE	Military units of Turks, slaves first used; replace Arab, tribal armies; becomes model in Muslim world
836 CE	Government, caliph dependent on large Turkish bodyguards; government increasingly isolated
847 CE	Al Khwarizmi died; great mathematician who introduced Arabs to Hindu numbers, zero, decimals
850 CE	Hadith or sayings attributed to Muhammad compiled, used as part of Sunni tradition, denied by Shia
868 CE	Independent caliphate in Egypt; Abbasids increasingly limited to rule of Fertile Crescent, Arabia
869 CE	Black slave rebellion in Iraq; slaves labored in domestic, commercial, military occupations In Quran, slavery permitted, only non-Muslims could be slaves; lucrative slave trade of all races
897 CE	Rebellion of Shia Ismaili Muslims; demand social justice, use violence against other Islamic rulers

10 th Century	50% of population Muslim; class of religious leaders, scholars (ulama) emerged
	Great prosperity based on control of trade routes, internal trade; wide exchange of goods, products
	New technologies, sugarcane, cotton, rice, citrus: improved farming yields, diets: population increases
912 CE	Cordoba in Spain the intellectual center of Europe, center of Muslim learning, arts, culture
	Merchants, scholars, artists, artisans, writers, professionals arise as a large, influential class in cities
925 CE	Death of al-Razi: diagnosed many diseases, based studies on observation; taught women birth control
934 – 940 CE	Caliphate bankrupt; hedonistic lifestyles overtax treasury; breakdown of irrigation in Iraq direct result
940 CE	Semi-independent dynasties of Shia, Berber, Persians, Kurds fragment Arab empire, increase warfare
945 CE	Persian Buyids reduce caliphs to puppets; decline of women in society; use of veil, harem common
950 CE	Development of Sufi orders as centers of prayer, instruction, pilgrimage; worship of saints arises
	Emergence of madrasa, Muslim religious college funded by wealthy; studies – religion, law, Arabic
969 CE	Shia Fatimids in Egypt, rivals Abbasids; land prosperous, agriculture flourished; control spice trade
969 CE	Cairo (Egypt) founded as military, government center; becomes commercial, cultural center of Muslims
980 CE	Ibn Sina authority on medicine; cities had dispensaries, apothecaries, hospitals, medical schools
11 th Century	Migration of pastoral Turks into SW Asia; flocks ruin farmland, disrupt irrigation; agriculture declines
1050 CE	Travel, trade by caravan, ship – wheeled transport declines; goods, people, ideas move across borders
1055 CE	Muslim Seljuk Turks capture Baghdad, create military sultans as real power behind caliph
1071 CE	Seljuks drive Byzantines out of Anatolia; establish independent Muslim sultanate in modern Turkey
1090 CE	Seljuks pay troops with grants of serfs, land; grants become hereditary, practice spreads in SW Asia
1090 CE	Assassins (Shia Ismaili) sect spread terror through assassinations of leading Muslim leaders
1096 CE	1 st of eight crusades by Christians; crusades revived commerce, exchanges between Europe, SW Asia
1126 CE	Ibn Rush leading philosopher; Muslims translate Greek classics of Aristotle, Plato into Arabic
1180 CE	Caliph al-Nasir supports brotherhoods, guilds organizing craftsmen, city workers around social justice
1204 CE	Death of Maimonides, Jewish scholar, doctor to Sultan of Egypt; Jewish community wealthy, influential
1250 CE	Mameluk slave soldiers come to power in Egypt; soldiers, administrators rule through local Arabs
1258 CE	Baghdad sacked by Mongols; last Abbasid caliph murdered; conquered Iraq, Anatolia, Iran, Caucasus
1260 CE	Mameluks of Egypt halt Mongol advance, seize Syria, Palestine, Holy Cities in Arabia

CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHWEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA 1450 – 1750 CE

15 th century CE	Ottomans rule Anatolia, much of Southeastern Europe as a feudal Muslim state engaged in holy war against Christians
15 th century CE	Mameluks of Egypt rule Syria, Palestine; Iraq, Iran, Arabia, North Africa ruled by provincial dynasties, tribal alliances
15 th century CE	Ottoman harem politics: sultan never marries, marries concubines who produce heirs, Queen mother has great influence
15 th – 18 th century CE	Trade largely internal, luxuries produced locally, some exchange of raw materials for finished European goods
1450s CE	Shia teachings influence Safavid followers in Azerbaijan; religious followers, troops of Safavids called red heads after fez
1450s CE	Ottomans begin large scale recruitment of elite Janissary troops through boy tax (devshirme) on Christian communities
1451 – 1481 CE	Ottoman Sultan laid foundations of centralized, absolutist, state, completes conquest of Serbia, Albania, Greece, Crimea Reduces power of leading Turkish families by confiscating estates, promotion of devshirme to bureaucracy
1453 CE	Ottomans capture Constantinople, make it their capital; transplant Greeks, artisans, merchants to revitalize city
1454 CE	Ottoman sultan makes Patriarch of Constantinople spokesmen of Christians, restores privileges; bans Catholic clergy
1465 CE	Sufism revitalized in Morocco, spread of powerful Sufi brotherhoods as political, social, economic centers of power in
1492 CE	Mass migration of Spanish Jews to Ottoman Empire, North Africa brings valuable commercial, professional skills
1501 – 1510 CE	Turkish Safavids conquer Persia, Shia Islam becomes the state faith, shah considered semi-divine, descendent of 12 th imam
1501 – 1524 CE	Shia Islam imposed by force on Persian Sunni population; Shia Arab, Turkish clergy migrates to Persia
16 th century CE	Consumption of coffee spread throughout SW Asia, coffee houses become social centers
16 th century CE	Libya, Tunisia, Algeria absorbed by Ottomans; provinces were autonomous with local regimes run by Ottoman military
1508 CE	Safavids conquer Baghdad, much of Central Asia
1512 – 1520 CE	Ottoman Sultan conquers Syria, Egypt, Palestine, declares himself Caliph
1514 CE	Ottomans use cannons, firearms to defeat Safavids at Chaldiran
1514 – 1534 CE	Civil war between Safavid heirs following defeat; new shah restores order, Persian replaces Turkish as court language
1517 CE; 1539 CE	Ottomans conquer Mecca, Medina (Hejaz), Hashemite emirs accept Ottoman sovereignty ; Turks conquer Yemen
1518 CE	Algiers becomes center of prosperous economy based on state supported piracy, slave trade; diverse mixed population
1520 – 1566 CE	Rule of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent represents height of Ottoman power, culture
Mid-1500s CE	Age of Sinan, architect to Suleiman, built 100 + structures, mosques with domes, windows, 4 minarets, large prayer area
1526 CE; 1529 CE	Ottomans conquer Hungary; Transylvania, Rumanian principalities become vassal; 1 st siege of Vienna unsuccessfully
1534 CE	Ottomans conquer Baghdad, Mesopotamia from Safavids; area hard to rule due to Arab tribes, Shia populations
1534 – 1576 CE	Turkish Safavid nobles rule villages, peasants, dominate posts in state; Shah uses Persian bureaucrats to counterbalance
1536 CE; 1620s CE	Turks grant French merchants extraterritorial trading privileges called capitulations; English, Dutch also acquire rights
1554 – 1659 CE	Sa'dian Dynasty in Morocco relies on professional mercenary army, alliances with Sufi brotherhoods, Arab, Berber tribes
1570s	Morocco recognizes Ottoman as caliph, supports Turkish conquest of Tunisia, Algeria but maintains its independence
Late 16 th century CE	Ottoman Janissaries become disruptive force in Istanbul, would depose sultans, interfere in politics
1566 – 1574 CE	Ottoman sultan addicted to pleasure, alcohol; increasingly leaves government to viziers, harem women exert great power
1570 CE; 1571 CE	Ottomans conquer Cyprus; Christians defeats Ottoman navy at Lepanto, Turks rebuild fleet, menace Mediterranean
1572 CE; 1579 CE	Jewish mysticism widespread throughout ex-Spanish Jewish communities; Jews prominent as court doctors, advisors
1580 CE	Conservative clergy force Ottoman sultan to demolish astronomical observatory as against Koran
1588 – 1629 CE	Shah Abbas the Great in Persia encourages trade, rebuilt Isfahan as capital, modernized army with firearms
1591 CE	Morocco conquers Timbuktu in Mali, seizes control of Trans-Saharan trade routes
1595 CE	New Ottoman sultan strangles 19 brothers (typical Turkish practice), confines sons to harem, ends their influence in state
1596 – 1609 CE	Dissidents, unemployed soldiers engage in large scale brigandage in Anatolia, towns swell as people flee farms
17 th century CE	Safavid shahs rely on Persian Shia mullahs for religious, political positions, encourage Shia pilgrimage, saint veneration
17 th century CE	Isfahan is the intellectual, artistic center of Persia with mosques, schools, artisans; age of Persian miniature paintings
17 th century CE	Turkish replaces Arabic, Persian as court language of Ottoman elite; provincial governors increasingly autonomous
17 th century CE	Corn, potatoes, tomatoes introduced to region through Columbian Exchange, lead to demographic expansion
1600 CE	Tobacco introduced to Ottoman Empire: smoking and coffee drinking become the center of urban culture
1609 CE	Immigration of 100,000 Spanish Muslims to North Africa introduced new irrigation techniques, raised cultural level
1612 CE, 1705 CE	Two dynasties in Tunis accept Ottoman suzerainty but virtually independent, strong agricultural state, trade with Europe
1622 – 1683 CE	Frequent wars between Algiers and Dutch, French, Spanish, English due to privateering, piracy
1635 CE	Yemen independent from Ottomans; fundamentalism sweeps Ottoman Empire sought end of religious innovation (Sufis)
1640 – 1648 CE	Ottoman treasury depleted, bribery, extortion rampant at all levels, debased currency; Janissaries murder sultan
1649 CE	France proclamation places Maronite Christians of Lebanon under their protection; Catholic missionaries very active
1659 – 1711 CE	Revolt in Algiers leads to independence, military oligarchy first under Janissaries, later under pirate captains
1664 – 1727 CE	New Moroccan sultanate creates professional army, destroys power of Sufi brotherhoods, supports piracy to raise money
1683 CE; 1699 CE	Siege of Vienna unsuccessful, disastrous war with Austria, Poland, Russia , loss of Hungary, parts of Greece, Ukraine
1694 – 1722 CE	Last Safavid shah imposes strict rule of Islamic law; Afghans invade Persia, besiege capital; fall of Safavid Dynasty
1695 CE	New tax system strengthened elite provincial families with large hereditary holdings; peasants increasingly impoverished
18 th century CE	European merchants supply coffee, sugar to Southwest Asia; Ottomans lose control of maritime commerce to Europeans
1703 – 1730 CE	Ottoman cultural extravagance, vibrance pays increasing attention to European influences in arts, sciences, military
1711 CE	Civil war in Egypt; Mameluk elite emerge as dominant force, Ottomans become figureheads; Egypt virtually independent
1711 – 1835 CE	Quasi-independent dynasty in Tripoli, Cyrenaica (Libya) sponsor piracy as commerce
1722 CE, 1729 CE	First Turkish language printing press in Istanbul; lift ban on printing of Arabic books by press
1730 CE; 1739 CE	Ottomans defeated by founder of Qajar Dynasty in Persia; new shah invades India, sacks Mughal capital of Delhi
1742 CE	Religious conservatives force Ottoman sultan to close printing press
1745 CE	Birth of Saudi-Wahhabi puritanical state in Arabia dominates central Arabia between coasts, opposes Ottomans
1750 CE	85% of region's population is rural, lives in village, tribal communities; plagues, epidemics hit region more frequently

CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHWEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA 1750 – 1914 CE

1745 CE	Wahabbi puritanical Islamic movement spreads in Arabia, becomes political philosophy of Saudi state in Central Arabia
Late 18 th century CE	Ottoman sultans weak, ineffective; power struggles between ministers, ulama, janissaries; provincial officials collude with landed elite to siphon off revenues; peasants impoverished; deterioration of artisans due to competition by Europeans
1768 – 1774 CE	War with Russia proves disastrous, loses Crimea, Ukraine with large Muslim population; Russia penetrates Caucasus
1772 CE	Safavid Dynasty falls in Persia following Afghan invasion
1789 – 1807 CE	Sultan Selim III in Ottoman Empire seeks reforms, encounters opposition from Janissaries, murdered
1796 – 1797 CE	Qajar Dynasty established in Persia, capital at Teheran, weakly centralized state, religious leaders increase influence
1798 CE	French invasion of Egypt, defeat of Mameluk governors, defeat reveals weakness of Muslim world to European powers
1800 CE	Ottoman provinces in North Africa virtually independent as links to Sultan severed by British, French
1801 – 1914 CE	Arabia: many wars between Ottomans, tribal Arabs, Saudis: capture of Mecca, Medina; Hejaz Arabs ally with Turks
1805 – 1849 CE	Reign of Muhammad Ali in Egypt: modernizes army, creates bureaucracy, boosts revenues, Khedive Dynasty lasts to 1952
1807 – 1839 CE	Ottoman sultan establishes diplomatic corps, modern army, navy, European style military academy after French invasion
1820s – 1840s CE	Ottoman Empire reasserts direct control of provinces, removes powerful families, local dynasties, tribal rulers
1821 CE	Cholera hits Ottoman Empire, reoccurs well into 20 th century, replaces smallpox as main epidemic, which is eliminated
1826 CE	Ottoman Janissary corps destroyed by new modern army
1816 – 1836, 1914 CE	Egypt builds textile factories, power looms; grows American cotton, accounts for 23% cropped area, 90% of exports
1828 – 1914 CE	Steam ships introduced, replace traditional sailing vessels, reduce sailing time to region, promote foreign commerce
1830 – 1914 CE	France occupy Algeria, meets resistance from Arabs, Berbers; 1 million French farmers settle, diversify economy
1831 – 1840 CE	Egypt occupies Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Hejaz; Ottomans, Europeans cooperate to drive Egyptians out
1838 CE	British treaty ends Ottoman monopolies over purchase, sale of agriculture, opens empire to competition for its produce
1839 CE	British force Egyptians to end protective tariffs on cotton, local cotton production dwindles as British goods flood market
1839 – 1876 CE	Ottoman Tanzimat reforms include codifying modern laws, modernizing bureaucracy, creating western style schools
1839 – 1897 CE	Muslim intellectual al-Afghani supports pan-Islamic activism, worked to awaken Muslims to European, Western threat
1847 – 1890 CE	Slavery and slave trade suppressed with Ottoman Empire, region states under pressure from Britain
1850 – 1914 CE	200,000 Europeans settle in Egypt, enjoy extraterritorial privileges, control much of economic wealth, large businesses
1854 – 1856 CE	Crimean War: Russia threatens Ottoman Empire, UK, France respond with alliance, war confined to Crimean Peninsula
1856 CE	Imperial Rescript introduced in Ottoman Empire by Western powers, stressed equality of Muslims, non-Muslims; jizya tax ended; Europeans insist on the autonomy of Christian, Jewish communities
1858 CE	Ottoman, Egyptian laws allows users of state lands to own, sell, mortgage land, land ends up in both monopolized by elite
1858 – 1861, 1914 CE	Lebanon: Christian, Druze Civil War, Europeans create Lebanese autonomy, Christian rule; 350,000 Lebanese immigrate
1863 CE	First all-weather road between Beirut, Damascus positively impacts local regional economy, makes Beirut major port
1866 – 1914 CE	Development of railroads funded largely by European capital in Ottoman Empire, Egypt
1866 CE	Bahai religion founded in Persia, teaches gender equality, pacificism, tolerance of all religions, provokes Shia persecution
1869 CE	Suez Canal in Egypt opened, shorting travel between Europe and Asia by months
1870 – 1914 CE	French, American religious schools develop to service local Christians; schools become elite instruments of Westernization
1875 CE	British purchase majority of shares in Suez Canal from Egypt and gain control of canal
1875 – 1914 CE	Public debt increases due to foreign loans, foreign debts, increased expenditures; Ottomans bankrupt
1876 CE	1 st Constitution in Ottoman Empire enacted: provided for bi-cameral parliament, individual rights, personal freedoms
1876 – 1908 CE	New Ottoman sultan returns to despotism, nullifies constitution, restricts civil liberties; pushes for modernization of army
1877 – 1878 CE	Russian victory leads to collapse of Ottoman Empire in Europe; Rumania, Serbia independent; Bulgaria autonomous
1878 CE	British occupy Cyprus as a base to protect Suez Canal; 2 million Muslims from Europe resettled in Anatolia
1880 CE	Organization of Ottoman Ministry of Police to supervise society, includes secret police, strict censorship
1880 – 1914 CE	British create protectorates of Persian Gulf sheikdoms along Arabian coast (Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, UAE, Oman)
1881 – 1898 CE	Mahdi revolt in the Sudan against Anglo-English rule, demands return to old-style Islam devoid of Westerner influences
1882 CE	Failed Arabi revolt in Sudan by Egyptian military officers against Anglo-Khedive rule leads to British occupation of Egypt
1882 CE	France occupies Tunisia; Ottoman Empire cannot pay debts, accepts European administration of its finances
1882 – 1914 CE	Jewish immigration to Palestine; Jews are 10% of population; Zionist movement builds socialist agricultural settlements
1894 – 1896 CE	Ottoman-Armenian troubles: Armenians use of terror, paramilitary forces to protect selves leads to Turkish massacres
1898 CE	Anglo-Egyptian army invades Sudan, defeats Madhi's army; Sudan jointly administered by Great Britain, Egypt
1898 – 1914 CE	Ottomans turn to Germany to develop its army, weapons; Germany invests millions to build Istanbul to Baghdad Railroad
1901 – 1908 CE	Hijaz Railroad from Damascus to Medina built to carry pilgrims on Hajj
1905 CE	Death of Muhammad Abduh in Egypt, founder of Islamic movement advocating reforms based on modern requirements
1905 – 1911 CE	Constitutional Revolution in Persia by merchants, artisans, clergy; constitution subordinates Shah, Islam state religion Shah of Persia reestablishes rule with assistance of Russia, conservative Shia clergy, Parliamentarians oppressed
1907 CE	Russia, Great Britain divide Persia into zones of influence
1908 CE	Young Turks seize power in Istanbul: sultan's power limited, secret police abolished, parliamentary elections held
1908 – 1914 CE	Ascendancy of Young Turks centralizes party, builds up popular support, wins elections, government positions, develops
1908 – 1914 CE	Pan-Turkish nationalism especially prominent in literature, language, history; coup in 1913 suppresses all opposition
1908 CE	Young Turks promote women's rights, successes limited largely to elite women in major cities
1911 CE	Italy occupies Tripoli, Cyrenaica (Libya), two year war with Senusi tribesmen follows; Italy encourages Italians to settle
1912 CE	France declares protectorate over Morocco, German protests nearly lead to European war
1912 – 1913 CE	Balkan alliance of Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, Rumania expel Ottomans from Europe; Ottomans persecute, expel Greeks
1913 CE	Egypt: 1.4 million owners held 27% of land but most Egyptians owned no land, work as wage laborers, sharecroppers
1914 CE	British government secures a majority interest in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company

CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHWEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA, 1914 – 1945 CE

1914 CE	Colonies: FR – Tunisia, Algeria; IT – Libya; Protectorates: UK – Egypt, Sudan, Oman, Persian Gulf sheikdoms; FR – Morocco
1914 CE	Ottoman Empire enters war as ally of Central powers; Turks launch disastrous attack across Sinai, Russia, UK campaigns into Caucasus, Southern Iraq; war strains Ottoman society, economy due to mass conscription; war dictatorship of Enver Pasha
1915 – 1917 CE	Ottomans see Armenians as threats to the state, potential allies of Russia; perpetrate the Armenian Genocide, killing 1.5 million
1916 CE	Sykes-Picot Agreement: UK, France agree to partition Ottoman Empires; UK promises Arabs future independent states
1916 CE	Sharif of Mecca declares Arabia independent, launches revolt that drives Turks from Hejaz; British help coordinate Arab army
1917 CE	British capture Baghdad; Italy joins Sykes-Picot agreement, British promise self-determination in lands they occupy
1918 CE	UK occupies Palestine, Iraq; Arabs occupy Jordan, Syria; Ottoman Empire seeks armistice; French, Italian troops land in region
1918 – 1923 CE	Population exchange: Turks expel 1.5 million Greeks; Greece, Bulgaria expel 600,000 Turks, European Muslims to Turkey
1919 CE	Turks, Arabs, Persians, Kurds send delegates to Paris Peace Conference, all were largely ignored; Turkey forced to sign treaties
1919 CE	Egyptian revolution begun by officers, spreads to strikes, mass popular demonstrations follow; Wafd nationalist party formed
1919 – 1920 CE	Turkish Nationalists oppose partition, foreign occupation; win elections, create parallel government opposed to Sultan in Istanbul
1919 – 1923 CE	Greco-Turkish War: Greeks occupy Turkish lands, invade Anatolia; Mustafa Kemal (Ataturk) organizes resistance, new army
1920 CE	Treaty of Sevres divides Turkey between Greece, Italy, France, UK, Armenia, and small Turkish state; Nationalists decry treaty
1920 CE	Lebanon created out of Syria to protect Christian minority, while Christians supported, Arab Sunni, Shia call themselves Syrian
1920 CE	Palestine: Jewish Federation of Labor formed to promote Jewish businesses; para-military Haganah forms for defense
1920s CE	Saudis unite tribes in Arabia, conquer Hejaz (Mecca, Medina), Asir; British recognize East Arabia as Saudi; Yemen independent
1920 – 1922 CE	Iran suppresses numerous revolts in provinces by Azeris, Arabs including a Soviet breakaway republic
1920 – 1950 CE	Expansion of education in Iraq, most Iraqis illiterate; Iraq emerges at forefront of Arab nationalist ideology
1920 – 1948 CE	450,000 Jews migrate to Palestine, population reaches 625,000, Jews form 30% population, own land along coast, Galilee
1921 CE	Soviet-Turkish Treaty leads to partition of Armenia between two, Soviet military assistance to nationalists begins
1921 CE	British establish Hashemite Dynasty (sharifs of Hejaz) as emir of Trans-Jordan, king of Iraq; UK retains defense, foreign affairs
1921 – 1926 CE	Rif War in Morocco – Berbers’ rebel against French, Spanish rule; European powers eventually crush rebellion
1922 CE	UK gives Egypt independent but retains control of foreign affairs, defense, Suez Canal, Sudan; foreigners protected status
1922 – 1952 CE	Egypt: Ministerial instability, party politics: 32 different governments, state dominated by large, land-holding families
1923 CE	British separate Palestine, Trans-Jordan; organize Jordan’s administration, start land registration, encourage farming
1923 CE	Following Turkish victory against Greece, Treaty of Lusanne replaces Sevres; Turkey wins recognition of new boundaries
1923 CE	Establishment of Egyptian Women’s Union to promote women’s health, education; elite women in cities benefit most
1923 – 1950 CE	Republic People’s Party formed by Ataturk, dominates government, rules as a one-party state
1923 – 1938 CE	Ataturk modernizes Turkey: reforms concentrated on building modern, prosperous Turkish state, capital moved to Ankara
1924 – 1928 CE	Turkish Secularization Campaign: Islam no longer state religion; abolition of caliphate, sultanate, religious positions, Sufi groups; Religious schools, Islamic courts closed; polygamy abolished; Turks required to wear western dress; Gregorian calendar adopted; Campaign most successful with elites; rural populations remain suspicious, opposed
1925 – 1941 CE	New dynasty in Iran: shah launches sweeping modernizations; all failed as people opposed; reforms only impact elite
1925 CE	University of Ankara established, main responsibility was to write new history textbooks for primary, secondary schools
1925 CE	New university established in Cairo; free, compulsory education for all Egyptians but illiteracy remained widespread
1925 CE	Kurdish revolt in Turkey crushed; League of Nations reject Turkish demand for lands around Mosul in Iraq
1925 – 1927 CE	Syrian uprising gained support of nationalist politicians, crushed by France; France becomes more conciliatory to Arabs
1926 CE	Lebanese Constitution: representation apportioned based on percentages of religious groups in total population
1928 CE	Turks adopt Latin alphabet, language purged of Persian, Arabic loan words; Arabic, Persian no longer taught in schools
1928 CE	Islamic Brotherhood formed in Egypt to promote personal acts of piety, often cooperates with Wafd Party
1930 – 1932 CE	Iraq independent; Iraq admitted to League of Nations; British maintain 2 military bases in country for use in time of war
1930 CE	British create Arab Legion in Jordan, becomes elite military unit, helps create a unified Jordanian society, identity around emir
1930s CE	Numerous revolts in Iraq by Kurds, Christians, tribal Arabs, Shia resent Arab Sunni Iraqi state; Iraqi state never popular
1930s CE	Muslim Brotherhood increasingly involved in Egyptian, Arab politics: anti-Zionist, anti-imperial – terrorist activities increase
1930s CE	Anti-British free officers movement develops in Egypt; during World War II, group was pro-German, imprisoned by UK
1930 – 1950 CE	Turkish state promotes development of industry without nationalization, provides finance; private enterprise encouraged
1932 CE	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia established with capital at Riyadh
1934 CE	Turkish women get right to vote, legal equality with men in all legal aspects of law, society; elite, urban women most active
1935 CE	Veiling prohibited in Iran but government never envisioned equality for women; women remain legally inferior
1936 CE	Egypt: UK completes withdrawal, ends capitulations but manages defense, foreign policy; Egypt joins League of Nations
1936 – 1937 CE	Great Arab Revolt in Palestine: attacks on British interests, largely a rural phenomenon; riots often anti-Jewish and anti-British
1937 CE	Foreigners, their wealth, investments, property taxed for first time in Egypt, large revenues to government
1938 CE	Standard Oil of Ohio (future Exxon) strikes oil at Dahrhan on Persian Gulf of Saudi Arabia
1940 CE	Iraqi military coup establishes Golden Square junta, follows anti-British, anti-colonial, pro-Arab policies; courts Germany
1940 – 1942 CE	Italians invade Egypt, British campaign nearly drives Italy out of Libya; Germans send aid, drive British back to Egypt
1941 CE	UK intervenes militarily in Iraq to oust coup leaders, reestablish a pro-British government; anti-Jewish pogroms occur
1941 CE	USSR, UK invade, occupy Iran after shah refuses to limit German influence in country
1941 CE	UK, Free French invade Syria, Lebanon to oust pro-Nazi Vichy governors; French promise Arabs independence after war
1942 – 1943 CE	A large scale capital tax in Turkey falls hard on Greek, Jewish, Armenian business, minority businesses destroyed
1942 – 1943 CE	US, UK invade French North Africa (Vichy ruled Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria), German and Italians surrender
1944 CE	Arab-American Oil Company (ARAMCO) established to develop Saudi-Arabian oil reserves
1945 CE	Egypt, Turkey declare war on Germany in order to be represented in United Nations
1945 CE	Arab League established by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Iraq, Lebanon, and Syria to promote Arab interests

CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHWEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA, 1945 CE TO THE PRESENT

1945 CE	Arab League formed by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Yemen to further pan-Arab goals especially decolonization
1946 – 1971 CE	Decolonization produced domestic violence, disturbances: Syria, Lebanon (1946); Libya (1951), Morocco, Tunisia, Sudan (1956), Yemen (1967), Kuwait (1961); Algeria (1962); Persian Gulf states (1971)
1946 – 2000 CE	Region: politics beset by conflict of commercial, landed elite; young educated radicals; Islamic interests; ethnic minorities; military Hostile to civilian rule, old elites, party politics, helps define national identity; tendency to bureaucratic authoritarian regimes Leads to massive growth of militaries, security structures, bureaucracies, state infrastructure; much of GNP goes to public sector
1946 – 2000 CE	Turkey, Iraq, Syria, Iran, Egypt, Algeria: land reforms limit wealth of landowning minority; small farmers grow but agricultural Productivity falls; agriculture less important nationally but states remain single commodity exporters with modest diversification Population doubles, triples, undermines growth plans; massive urbanization with 50% or more living in cities; water is often issue
1946 – 2000 CE	Women (urban more often than rural) acquire vote, rights, often de jure but not defacto equality; enter workforce, education in Massive numbers, often opposed by Muslim clergy ; Israel, Turkey most advanced; Golda Meir, Tansu Ciller prime ministers
1946 CE	Syria: Baath Party formed, later branch in Iraq: platform is pan-Arabic, seeks Arab unity, socialist ideology; secularism promoted
1947 CE	Truman Doctrine of aggressive support of anti-Communist regimes announced in light of Soviet pressure on Turkey, Iran, Greece
1948 CE	British mandate in Palestine ends with partition into two states: Arab Palestine, Jewish Israel; first Arab-Israeli war follows
1948 – 1967 CE	One million plus Palestinians refugees in neighboring states, often lived isolated in squalid camps, susceptible to radical ideas
1948 – 2000 CE	Almost three million immigrants move to Israel including Holocaust survivors and nearly all Jews living in Arab states, Russia
1949 – 1953 CE	Iran: National Front comes to power, seeks to nationalize oil, promote radical, religious ideas; overthrown by CIA financed revolt
1950 – 1970s CE	Economic boom, economies more diversified, less dependent on agriculture, industry advances but only modestly
1950 – 2007 CE	Kurdish population divided between Turkey, Iraq, Syria, Iran – separatist revolts by Kurds, violent reprisals by governments
1952 CE	Turkey joins NATO; Egypt: military revolution ends monarchy, dictatorship of Gamal Abdul Nasser, a Pan-Arab nationalist
1954 – 1962 CE	Algerian War for Independence leaves 1 million dead, 2.5 million peasants displaced; guerilla movement eventually gains freedom
1956 CE	Egypt nationalizes Suez Canal in order to bring foreign assets under national control; similar to nationalization of oil in region
1956 CE	Israel invades Sinai, UK and France invade Suez Canal to prevent nationalization of canal by Egypt; US forces withdrawal
1956 – 2007 CE	Sudan: state weakened by sectarian strife, guerrilla resistance by Black Muslims, Christians against White Arab Muslims
1957 – 1979 CE	Shah of Iran creates authoritarian regime; uses SAVAK, a secret police which terrorized opponents of the regime
1958 CE	US lands troops in Lebanon to stabilize country against sectarian violence, alliances with Turkey, Iran, Morocco
1958 CE	Iraq: Revolution murders royal family, little support in populace but pushes massive expansion of military
1960 CE	Turkish military coup, army sets itself up as guardian of republican virtues, allows civilian rule provided secular state is protected
1960 CE	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) formed, promotes interests of oil rich nations including many in SW Asia
1960s CE	Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Sudan favor USSR due to US tilt towards Israel; USSR provides weapons, financial assistance, advisors
1960 – 1963 CE	Iran: White Revolution seeks to turn country into a modern society, great power; opposition from religious, youth, middle class
1963 CE	Syria: Muslim Brotherhood outlawed, military coup leads to Baathist rule, young radicals from countryside replace urban elites
1963 CE	Iraq: Baath coup against military: no constitution, no parliament, no opposition, few parties: dictatorship by elite, secret minority
1964 CE	Palestine Liberation Organization founded, opposed to Israel, uses terror as weapon to achieve interests, met with counterforce
1967 CE	Arab-Israeli War leads to Israeli occupation of Sinai, Gaza, West Bank, annexation of East Jerusalem, Golan: US supports Israel
1970 CE	Jordanian army crushes PLO, Palestinian groups in refugee camps, defeats Syrian units sent to help; US influence in Jordan rises
1970 CE	Syria: Assad seizes control of Baath, expands military enormously, uses security police to control opposition, run state
1970 – 1981 CE	Egypt: Sadat Era – autocratic rule but encouraging of private, foreign investment; aligned country with US; unpopular with many
1973 CE	Yom Kippur War: Israel routs Egypt, Syria, US brokers truce; Egyptian pragmatism begins with end to Soviet influence
1973 – 1980s CE	OPEC uses raises prices of oil to draw attention to Arab-Israeli plight; revenues support growth of consumerism, state services; Wealth, large scale investment flows into region, mass migration of workers to oil rich states, increased gap between rich, poor
1974 CE	Turkey invades Cyprus to prevent union of Greece, Cyprus; protect Turkish minority; Cyprus partitioned into ethnic states
1975 CE	Lebanon: establishment of sectarian militias precedes outbreak of civil war between Christians, Shia, Sunni, and Druze
1976 – 1990s CE	Syrian military enters Lebanon to bolster Christian allies, discourage Islamic radicals: Syria is dominant force in Lebanon
1978, 1994 CE	Camp David Accords: Egypt, Israel sign peace accord brokered by US, Israel returns Sinai; Jordan later adheres to agreements
1978 – 1979 CE	Iran: Islamic Revolution – middle/working classes, commercial class, urban poor, clergy under leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini; Shah abdicates; political trials, executions follow; clergy backed Revolutionary Guard wields power; Islamic law basis of state
1979 – 2007 CE	US, Iran confrontation: American diplomats held hostage, US freezes bank assets; conflict has continued
1979 – 2002 CE	Iraq: Era of Saddam Hussein, secular dictatorship of army, police used against majority of population (Kurds, Shia, Christians)
1980s CE	Libyan support of terrorists, PLO, desire for uranium rich Chad bring it into conflict with France and US
1980 – 1981 CE	Turkish coup, all parties banned, security squads arrest all left, right, and religious extremists
1980 – 1988 CE	Iran-Iraq war over oil region of Iran leads to stalemate, horrible attrition and NATO operations in Gulf to protect oil tankers
1982 CE	Israeli invades Lebanon to drive PLO, radical Shia organizations out of their bases in Southern Lebanon; PLO forced to leave
1983 – 2007 CE	Turkey forbids student, teacher, soldier associations, Marxist organizations, groups promoting religious, cultural differences
1987 CE	Intifada protest movement against Israeli harsh rule, policies in West Bank, Gaza Strip; radical violence against Israel continues
1990 – 1991 CE	Iraq occupies Kuwait, US lead UN coalition liberates Kuwait, forces Iraq to surrender strategic weapons, protect Kurdish, Shia
1991 CE	Syrian-Lebanese Treaty coordinates foreign policies, defense, economic policies – reduces Lebanon to a satellite of Syria
1991 – 1999 CE	Algeria: Civil War, 100,000+ dead – civil strife, assassinations between Arabs, Berbers as fundamentalist groups seek Islamic state
1993 CE	Israel, PLO sign treaties to normalize relations: PLO recognizes Israel's right to exist, Israel grants autonomy to parts of Palestine
1996 – 1998 CE	Islamic Welfare Party promotes Islamic law, wins election in Turkey; highest court ruled it violates constitution, party is dissolved
1997 CE	Iran: Moderates elect new president, receive majority of popular vote, call for a more open, tolerant society; checked by clergy
2000 CE	Iran: government, clergy launch attacks on moderate, reform newspapers, groups wanting to liberalize society
2002 CE	2 nd Gulf War: US invades, occupies Iraq claiming support of terrorists, sectarian violence between Sunnis, Shia, Kurds follows
2003 CE	Darfur genocide in Sudan claims nearly 400,000: Sudanese army, Arabs hostile to southern, African demands for autonomy

THE CHRONOLOGY OF AFRICAN CIVILIZATIONS THROUGH 1450

8,500 BCE	Farming, herding sees rise of classes, patriarchal villages in Nile Valley
6,000 BCE	Pottery allows storing of food; irrigation leads to increased productivity
5,000 BCE	Desiccation of West Africa, Sahel increases size of Sahara
3,100 BCE	Menes unites Egypt: rule by dynasty, priests, land-owning families
3,000 BCE	Bronze Age in Egypt; trade in handicrafts, luxuries; hieroglyphs, literature
2,550 BCE	Great pyramids built in Egypt; religions become complex polytheism
1 st millennium BCE	Stateless societies of lineages, kin groups, shamanistic religions common
1,000 BCE	Nubian Kingdom along southern Nile famed for iron, gold, ivory, slave trade
500 BCE – 200 CE	Nok culture in East Nigeria: herding, iron making, slash-burn agriculture
500 BCE – 1000 CE	Bantu migrations spread farming, iron, herding to South, Central, East Africa
7 th century BCE	Egyptian kingdom conquered by Assyrians beginning foreign domination
323 BCE – 711 CE	Hellenistic rule of Africa by Ptolemies, Romans, Byzantines
1 st Century BCE	Polynesians introduce yams, bananas cultivation to South, East Africa
1 st Century CE	Christianity introduced into Egypt
100 – 200 CE	Romans introduce camel to patrol desert; camels used in trans-Saharan trade
330 CE	Egypt center of Monophysites; Christian bishops in Ethiopia from Egypt
400 CE	Christian Axum at height; conquers Kush-Nubia; controls trade in area
300 – 500 CE	Rise of Ghana in West Africa; controls of salt, gold, trade through tribute state
634 – 750 CE	Spread of Islam throughout North Africa; Arabic Empire controls North Africa
750 – 1000 CE	Muslims: urban, literate culture based on commerce, industry thrives in Africa
750 CE	Trans-Saharan trade begins slave, gold to Middle East
777 CE	Independent Muslim kingdoms in North Africa often Shia, puritanical Sunni
900 CE	Ghanaian kings convert to Islam; cultures are African, Islamic syncretic blend
1000 CE	Rise of Swahili city states in East Africa blending Bantu, Arab, Islamic elements
10 th Century CE	Fatimid (Shia) Caliphate rises in North Africa, Egypt
1000 CE	States form in forest west, Central Africa; ruler based on kings, territory, ritual
1100 CE	Revival of Christian kingdom in Ethiopia
12 th Century CE	Rise of Mali in West Africa
1270 CE	Youruban West African city-states; skilled crafts, farming, semi-divine rulers
1324 CE	Mansa Musa pilgrimage to Mecca brings Islamic learning to Mali
1370 CE	Songhai Empire replaces Mali, an empire of cities, villages, pastoralists
14 th Century CE	Islam spreads beyond cities, aristocracy, merchants but remains a minority
14 th Century CE	University thriving in Timbuktu; beginning of Islamic puritanical movements
15 th Century CE	Bantu societies in Central Africa: division of labor by gender; crafts important
15 th Century CE	Rise of Kongo Kingdom; strong king; slash-burn agriculture common in area
15 th Century CE	Great Zimbabwe in Southern Africa at height; herders, traders of copper, gold
1400 CE	Rich trade cities in Timbuktu, Jene, Swahili coast have mercantilist culture
1430 CE	Rise of Benin in Nigeria; guilds, crafts unions form proto-classes
1430 CE	Portuguese begin visiting West Africa, initiate trade for gold, ivory
1441 CE	Portuguese begin buying slaves in Africa for their Atlantic sugar plantations
1471 CE	Portugal establishes El Mina base near Benin to trade for gold, slaves, ivory
1505, 1532 CE	Portugal attacks Muslim Swahili cities; allies with Ethiopia against Muslims
1506 – 1526 CE	King Affonso of Kongo becomes Catholic, asks Portuguese to end slave trade
16 th Century CE	Portuguese slavers gradually reorient Saharan slave trade to Atlantic coast

THE CHRONOLOGY OF AFRICAN HISTORY 1450 – 1750

1415	Portugal captures Ceuta in Morocco, the first European African possession
1441	First slaves exported to Portugal
1481	Portugal establishes La Mina on West African coast to trade for gold, ivory, palm oil
1500	Forest Kingdoms of West Africa such as Benin at height ruled by kings with court societies, strong armies, crafts and sophisticated arts, gold trade, farming
1500	Swahili cities were at peak of power, wealth, and Muslim; interior lands were animist
1500	Kongo is a confederation under king, controls iron production; slash-burn farming
1500	Christian Ethiopia is feudal government based on land grants; war with pastoralists
1507	King of Kongo converts to Catholicism; Catholic missionaries arrive in Africa
1526	King of Kongo protests slave trade to King of Portugal, Pope
16 th Century	Hausa states in Sahel: farming: trade in gold, kola nuts, cloth, slaves; strong armies
16 th Century	Nilotic pastoralists migrate into East Africa; establish kingdoms of Bunyoro, Buganda
16 th Century	Spread of Sufi Islam in West Africa (Sahel) makes religion a personal not state affair
1550	Slave trade reorients commerce from interior to coast; rivalries over trade leads to rise of slaving states, warrior aristocracies, elaborate bureaucracies to regulate trade
1570	Portuguese establish a colony in Angola
1580	Rise of Kanem-Bornu using Turkish firearms, cavalry establish new Sahel empire
1588 – 1621	Drought, famine in East Africa created political upheavals, mass migrations
1591	Portuguese seize Mombasa on Swahili coast, build factory, fort to control trade
1591	Songhai Empire defeated by Morocco, which seeks to control Trans-Saharan trade
17 th Century	Portuguese influence in West Africa increased local courts' powers and militarization of society, decreased matrilineal roles and the influence of rural free women
17 th Century	European rivalry led to founding of trading posts along West African coast
17 th Century	Rise of Oyo (Yoruba) sparks warfare and feeds slave trade by destroying other states
1600	Slave trade is greatest commerce along West African coast; 70% of slaves were males; women captured retained as slaves by Africans, encouraging patriarchy, polygamy
1629	Introduction of corn, tobacco, manioc, pigs, sweet potatoes, coconuts to West and Central Africa increased yields, bettered nutrition, increased population
1640	Catholic missions, Portuguese expelled from Ethiopia after plots against ruler
1650	Catholicism in Angola, Kongo leads to syncretic blending of Christianity, animism
1650	Bantu cattle-keeping farmers in Southern Africa lived in mixed farming communities based on grain and livestock. Chiefdoms but were not highly centralized; the basic unit was the homestead, linked to the chiefdom through a patrilineage and a clan.
1652	Dutch East India Company establishes colony in South Africa, people are called Boers
1660	Rise of Islamic militancy, jihads, theocracies in Senegal area in response to slavery
1672	60% of all trade goods going into West Africa were textiles, 30% hardware & weapons
1675	Rise of Red Sea trade including coffee exports; increased Arab presence in area
Early 18 th Century	Central Africa: states' and rulers' power based on clientship, wars, trade in salt, iron hoes, copper, religious cults based on royal power
18 th Century	Rise of new centers of commerce, expansion of literacy with Islamization of the Sahel
18 th Century	83% of all slaves (6 million) out of Africa ended up on the Trans-Atlantic route
1700 – 1720	Rise of Kingdoms of Asante, Dahomey in West Africa based on sale of slaves , weapons
1729	Portuguese driven out of East Africa by Swahili, competition from Oman in Arabia
c. 1730	Slavery is important in society: herders, farmers, traders, craftsmen, transporters
1730 - 1750	Peanuts, cotton introduced in West Africa
1750s	Portuguese make grants of land in Mozambique to European settlers

THE CHRONOLOGY OF AFRICAN HISTORY 1750 – 1914

1770s	Muslim, Sufi scholars preach need for religious reform in West Africa; many jihads
1795	British seize Cape Colony from the Dutch; results in Boer trek to interior, 1834 - 1850
1795	Exploration of Niger River begins European interest; many more explorers follow
1805	Muhammad Ali Khedive of Egypt modernizes nation, military, economy, society
1807	British abolish slave trade; coastal trade shifts to tropical products (palm oil, cotton, peanuts); led to peasant revolution in West Africa; rise of African farmers, merchants; in face of rising demand for agriculture products, African societies increase slavery
1814	Church missionary society establishes schools in Sierra Leone to train missionaries, teachers; spread literacy, created new African elites; led to conflict with Muslims
1818 – 1824	Rise of Zulu state under Shaka; his wars create Mfecane, dispersing Ngoni in region
1830	France annexes Algeria; by 1870 there were 130,000 French colonists in Algeria
1830s – 1900s	European missions established, converted Africans; many breakaway Christian churches as Africans used Western cultural institutions to resist European domination; Christianity changes African social structures, traditions by insisting on monogamy
1840	Oman moves capital to Zanzibar to better profit, control East African slave trade
1859	First indentured Indian laborers arrive in South Africa due to black labor shortage
1854	Discovery of quinine prevents malaria, allows Europeans to penetrate interior of Africa
1855 – 1913	Emperors unite Ethiopia; creates modern state, army by abolishing feudalism
1869	Suez Canal opened in Egypt; new wealth from trade, expansion of cotton trade allows new irrigation canals, railroads, postal system, rebuilding of Cairo begins
1870 – 1890s	Mining of diamonds, gold, copper transform political economy of Southern Africa, commercialized agriculture, started migrant labor to work mines, increased missions, led to conquest of African states. White population increases to one million settlers
1870 – 1898	Rivalry by Germany, France, UK, Italy, Belgium and Portugal to claim Africa
1860s - 1870s	Livingstone exploration of Central Africa; Belgians using machine guns, rifles, steam boats create private empire in Congo for King of Belgium to monopolize ivory, rubber
1880s – 1898	Mahdi drives Egyptian, British out of Sudan; create fundamentalist Muslim state
Late 1880s	Rise of personal empires of traders, porters by Bantu in East Africa using capital from Indian bankers, western firearms; supply ivory, slaves; widespread devastation, misery
1882	British acquire controlling shares in Suez Company; occupy Egypt to protect canal
1884	Berlin Conference requires European nations to occupy lands in Africa they claim
1884	Puritanical Islamic state in Sudan; defeats Egyptians; British invasion crushes, 1898
1885 – 1900	Epidemics kill 90% cattle in Africa; destabilizes societies, heavily impacts population
1890s – 1920s	Era of railroad building from coastal ports to interior begins; no unified rail system
1895	French unify West African colonies into one government to promote direct rule
1896	Ethiopians defeat Italian army; Ethiopia, Liberia remain only two independent nations
1899 – 1902	Anglo-Boer War in South Africa leads to British annexation of Boer republics
1899	Portuguese labor law: Africans had a moral obligation to work including corvee labor, wage labor; common throughout most European colonies
1902	British complete Aswan Dam in Egypt; Belgians annex Congo to end king's cruel rule
1903	UK established protectorates over Nigeria retaining local administration (indirect rule)
1907	Taxation, forced labor, drought in German East Africa led to failed Maji-Maji revolt
1909	African National Congress founded in South Africa
1910	Union of South Africa created as British self-governing dominion; Native Labor Regulation Act, Native Land Act, Immigration Act against blacks, Indians follow

THE CHRONOLOGY OF AFRICAN HISTORY 1914 – PRESENT

1914 – 1918	World War I includes campaigns in Africa; Africans serve abroad; troops use common language, learned Europeans were not invincible; German colonies become mandates
1914 – 1939	Export of primary products increased five times in value, volume (coffee, cocoa, peanuts); Africans favor farming over working in factories
1918	World wide pandemic of the Spanish flu hits African ports, kills millions
1919	Nationalist revolt in Egypt eventually leads to British withdrawal; only Suez retained
1920s	Pan-Africa movement fails, too many African American, West Indian Black leaders
1920s	Negritude literary movement celebrates accomplishments of African culture, arts
1920s – 1930s	Strikes, boycotts, collective action by African workers, rise of socialism, unions
1920s – 1930s	Expansion of independent African churches; blend African, Christian traditions; African missionaries spread Christianity to new regions; increased influence of Catholicism
1920s	First Africans (often urban, traditional elites) elected to lowest legislatures in colonies; Europeans favor specific tribes, regional elites for indirect rule, causes ethnic strife
1921 – 1940	African urban population grows significantly including women
1928	Beginning of radical Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt; Egyptian Free Officers' association
1929	Great Depression destroys export markets of colonies, widespread hardship, disruptions
1930	Nigeria, UK colony – 20 million people, 386 British officers, 8,000 police (150 Europeans)
1931 – 1937	Founding of African-owned newspapers, youth movements spread anti-colonialism
1935	Italy conquers Ethiopia using modern weapons, poison gas
1939 – 1945	World War II; African troops serve with Allies; stimulated independence feelings
1944	Brazzaville Accords lead to African representation in French Assembly, reforms
1945 – 1970	Economic growth in Central, South Africa stimulated by export of rare raw minerals, petroleum; extreme nationalism, nationalizations led to foreign capital drying up
1948	Apartheid officially becomes policy in South Africa, remains law until 1989
1948 - 1957	Convention Peoples' Party (Ghana): mass rallies, boycotts, strikes achieve independence
1957 – 1975	Decolonization begins with Ghana; leaders become revolutionary, alienate West, court Soviet Union; western investment disappears; price of primary commodities drops, little or no development; common occurrence in Africa; Portugal is last nation to decolonize
1954	Nationalist leaders in Egypt seizes Suez Canal; UK, France invade; USSR courts Egypt
1954 – 1964	Algerian insurgency leads to independence from France; Mau Mau terrorism in Kenya
1955 – 2000	Civil War in Sudan between Muslim, Arab, northern whites and Black, Christian, animist southerners; similar ethnic strife across continent due to multi-ethnic states
1960 – 1964	Civil War in Congo follows independence as country unprepared for independence; UN, Europeans intervene in Congo to restore peace; UN intervened in other countries to 1999
1960 – 1993	Rapid urbanization across continent places strain on housing, health, infrastructure
1966	Government of Ghana overthrown by military; new civilian government increasingly authoritarian, corrupt; renewed military takeover; common occurrence in Africa
1967	Tanzania starts independent socialist development similar to Chinese communism
1960s – 1970s	Expansion of African national culture through radio, television increased penetration of international culture; Pan-African festivals develop cultural awareness, exchanges
1960s – 1990s	High birth rates, lower mortality led to steep population increases, severely straining national, urban resources, encroaching on fragile environment to feed populations
1970 – 1980	White separatist regime in Rhodesia; guerrilla warfare leads to black, Marxist victory
1970s – 1990s	Shortage of money, balance of payment deficits lead to World Bank interventions
1980s – 1990s	HIV virus in Southern Africa; ¼ population affected including pregnant women
1994 – 2005	Uneven democratization continues in West, South Africa; little industrial growth

THE CHRONOLOGY OF JAPANESE HISTORY TO 1545 CE

660 BCE	Emperor Jimmu creates Yamato state in Central Honshu after defeating other clans
360 BCE	Queen Jingu leads military victories in Korea; Japanese influence in several Korean states begins
3 rd century BCE	Yayoi cultures pushes into Honshu, introduces rich, sophisticated irrigation; bronze, iron tools
4 th century CE	Clans, hereditary chiefs ruling as priest, secular leader; foster clan solidarity; elite based on lineage Commoners: rank based on occupation, village tillers, craftsmen; domestic servants, slaves lowest Shinto: animism, clan lineages, common ancestor, rituals, emperors descended from sun goddess
413 CE	Direct contacts with China initiated; scribes from Korea introduce Chinese style writing
552, 580 CE	Buddhism introduced from Korea; Buddhism becomes the state religion of the Yamato clan
593 – 628 CE	Empress Suiko's advisor Prince Shotoku creates Chinese style state but bureaucrats from elite 17 Article Constitution (Code of Conduct): moral injunctions, Confucian ethics, Buddhist influences
7 th Century	Provincial officials are state appointees; officials remain in capital, delegate authority to local elite
646 CE	Taika Reforms: strengthen central government, maximized tax revenue; Confucian bureaucracies Nationalize land, adopt Tang equal field land distribution; hierarchy remains hereditary aristocracy
697 CE	Empress Jito abdicates, young grandson becomes emperor; set pattern of minor ruler with regent
710 CE	First permanent capital at Nara, laid out like Chinese capital of Chang-an
752 CE	Great Buddha of Nara shows Buddhist influence; Shinto gods increasingly seen as Buddhist deities
794 CE	Capital moved to Heian (Kyoto) to escape Buddhist influence, because city has direct access to sea
805 – 806 CE	Appearance, development of new Buddhist sects peculiar to Japan; Shingon, Tendai sects
806 CE	Conquest, settlement of Northern Japan complete; Ainu (original inhabitants) only in Hokkaido
838 CE	Court abandoned embassies as China in chaos, no benefit; decline of Chinese institutions begins
858 CE	Fujiwara clan dominates imperial government; family appoints regents for child emperors
10 th Century CE	Simple script for writing Japanese devised: prose, literature rise to new levels of accomplishments
935 – 941 CE	Civil strife in provinces = emergence of new military elite (samurai); growth of tax-free manors
967 – 1068 CE	Court society, emperor refined, isolated; court nobles use samurai to settle jealousies, feuds
985 CE	Pure Land Buddhism offers salvation: through prayer Amida Buddha intervenes to save believer
995 – 1027 CE	Brilliant time of artistic, literary achievements: <i>Tale of Genji</i> , <i>Pillow Book</i> ; outstanding architecture
1039 CE	Monks invade capital to force will on government; driven off by samurai, whose influence grows
11 th Century CE	Transfer of aristocratic estates to provincial elite; code of ethics, loyalty to feudal lord not emperor
1156, 1160 CE	Civil war between clans to establish a military dictatorship; militarization of society, clans
1180 – 1185 CE	War between Taira, Minamoto clans leads to elimination of Fujiwara clan; Taira establish shogun
1185 – 1333 CE	Two capitals: emperor isolated religious, social figurehead; military government in Kamakura rules
1185 – 1199 CE	Centralized feudalism arises: rise of great feudal lords from amongst samurai; impoverishment of court nobles; shogun appoints military retainers to control provinces; they levy taxes, enforce laws
1191 CE	Zen Buddhism introduced, emphasizes personal meditation; favored by samurai
1199 CE	Hojo clan becomes effective rulers behind shoguns – rules as regents for young, weak shoguns
13 th Century CE	Japanese merchants replace foreigners in trade; Japanese pirates raid, plunder Korea, China
1221 CE	Emperor tries to overthrow shogun, defeated; shogun confiscates imperial lands to give to allies
1224 CE	True Pure Land Buddhism introduced married clergy; most popular of sects with commoners
1232 CE	New Japanese legal code based on custom, not Chinese traditions; women could own property
1274 – 1281 CE	Mongol invasions defeated; invasions bankrupt shogun, no rewards for samurai, who grow restless
1331 – 1338 CE	Attempted restoration of emperor, supported by monasteries, imperial clans; change of shoguns
1339 CE	<i>Chronicle of Descent of the Gods</i> : emphasizes imperial cult, patriotism; fueled nationalism, Shinto
1336 – 1568 CE	Ashikaga Shogunate: shifting alliances, political instability, redistribution of feudal economic rights Large territories divided, given to vassals, collapse of clans, division of inheritances ended
14 th Century CE	Male primogeniture; women inferior to father, husband, used to cement marriage alliances; elite women lost public roles; women in merchant, artisan families exercised some independence
15 th Century CE	Monks, samurai interests dominate artistic, intellectual life: tea ceremony, Noh drama, martial arts
1401 CE	Trade with China leads to growth of towns, ports, industries; Neo-Confucianism spreads in Japan Japan imports luxuries, books, drugs; exports raw minerals, lacquer, horses, sword, armor
1428 CE	Small farmers, small landowners revolt against high taxes, moneylenders; field their own armies
1465 CE	Buddhist monks develop militaries, open warfare between sects; participate in trade, banking
1467 – 1477 CE	Onin War: shifts of fiefs, power, elimination of old feudal families; rise of daimyo as territorial lords
16 th Century CE	Rise of castle towns, new commercial classes to support lords with industries, crafts, artisan guilds Daimyos introduce regular tax collection, settle unoccupied lands; encourage new tools, new crops (tea, soybeans, silk, paper, dyes, vegetables, hemp), draft animals led to increased yields
1530 CE	Skilled metallurgists arrive from Korea, China; Japan becomes major exporter of silver to China

INTERACTIONS DURING THE EARLY MODERN ERA 1450 – 1750 CE

14 th – 16 th c. CE	European commercial revolution: rise of middle classes, cities to prominence, banks, joint stock companies, private investment European Renaissance in art, religion, philosophy, science, math, technology, geography, borrowing of Muslim learning
15 th – 16 th c. CE	Muslim merchants, Sufi missionaries spread Islam in West Africa, East Africa, South Asia, SE Asia
1425 CE	Ming emperor ends naval expeditions, restores Confucians, reduces importance of Buddhists, Muslims, eunuchs, merchants
1439 CE, 1441 CE	Portugal settles the Azores, increases expeditions into Atlantic, along coasts of West Africa; first slaves exported to Europe
1450s – 1550 CE	Indian commerce to SE Asia leads to spread of Islam, decline of Buddhism, Hinduism; rise of SE Asian Muslim states
1453 CE	Ottomans capture Constantinople, use devshirme (boy tax) on Christians to raise elite soldiers, bureaucrats
1469 CE, 1492 CE	Union of Castile, Aragon produce Spain, a major Mediterranean power, Spain conquers Granada, last Muslim state in Iberia
1469 – 1539 CE	Sikhism founded in India: blends Hindu devotions, philosophy, with Muslim monotheism, egalitarianism
1462 – 1505 CE	Ivan III the Great becomes Tsar of Russia, throws off Mongol rule, absorbs smaller Russian states, seeks contacts to West
1469 – 1490 CE	Ethiopia expands into Muslim Eritrea, Somali areas; resumes religious contacts with Rome; diplomatic relations with Portugal
1482 CE, 1484 CE	Portuguese open La Mina in West Africa, trade for gold, ivory, pepper, slaves; sugar production begins in Canaries, Azores
1492 – 1497 CE	Columbus' expeditions to Americas begin Columbian Exchanges of peoples, animals, plants, diseases, technologies, ideas
1498, 1500s CE	Portuguese reach India; trade directly with India: monopolize spice trade in Indian Ocean, slave trade out of East Africa
1500s CE	Chinese, Indian internal economies, markets boom; local production, land taxes greater than wealth from external trade
1500s – 1510s CE	Horses, cattle, sheep arrive, slaves imported into Spanish colonies; sugar cane planted in Caribbean, small pox in Caribbean
1501 – 1510 CE	Safavid Persian state established by Shia Turks, spread of Shia Islam within Persia, Afghanistan, Western India
1510 – 1511 CE	Portugal conquers Goa (India), Malacca (Malaya), use warships, force foreign merchants to pay tribute in order to trade
1514 CE, 1517 CE	Ottoman Empire defeats Persia using artillery, conquers SW Asia, Egypt, begins push to control North Africa, Upper Nile
1517 – 1541 CE	Luther initiates Protestant Reformation in Germany, spreads throughout Northern Europe; wars, civil wars with Catholics
1519 – 1521 CE	Spanish fleet under Magellan circumnavigates globe for first time, encourages European fascination with foreign lands, ideas
1519 – 1524 CE	Spain conquers Aztec Empire, disease spreads amongst Indians; encomiendas assigned to Spanish, wheat planted in Mexico
1520 – 1566 CE	Ottoman Empire at height, minority Turks rule Arabs, Christians; Ottoman culture tolerant, permitting interaction of peoples
1520s – 1530s CE	Catholicism spreads amongst American Indians, Church as Indian protector; arrival of Spanish colonists, intermarriage rises
1522 CE	Russia expands into Siberia, monopolizes fur trade; serfs settle as free peasants in East, diseases spread to North Asian natives
1526 CE	Afghan Mongols under Babur establishes Mughal Empire, Muslim minority rules through Hindu elite, tolerance of Hinduism
1533 CE, 1548 CE	Spain conquers Peru, uses many Incan institutions, elite to collect taxes, manage labor; Portuguese settle Brazil
1540s – 1570s CE	Catholic priests make mass conversions in India, SE Asia; Catholics compete with Muslims for dominance in Philippines
1545 CE, 17 th c. CE	Spanish discover silver in Peru, Mexico: drives markets in China, Japan, funds wars in Europe; world wide price revolution
1556 – 1605 CE	Mughals expand in India, centralize empire under Akbar; rulers tolerates religious plurality, support arts, cultural exchanges
1550s – 1560s CE	First corn, sweet potatoes planted in China; potatoes introduced into India
1565 – 1575 CE	Spain conquers Philippines, builds Manila as major trade port for Asia, Americas; establishes tribute system with local elite
1570s CE	Portugal conquers Kongo, becomes colony of Angola; Brazil is a major exporter of sugar, major importer of African slaves
1571 CE, 1588 CE	Spanish, Venetians defeat Ottoman navy at Lepanto; English destroy Spanish Armada, assuring Dutch, English independence
1590s CE	Potatoes planted in Ireland, Northern Spain, West France supporting European population increase, increased urbanization
1590s CE	Japan unified after long civil war, Portuguese merchants trade with Japan, Catholic priests introduce faith into Kyushu
1591 CE	Fall of Songhay in Sahel Africa, decline of Trans-Saharan trade as slavery, trade out of coastal West Africa rises in importance
17 th – 18 th c. CE	Large scale Chinese immigration to Sichuan, Sinkjiang, Taiwan spreads agriculture, terrace farming, Chinese institutions Jihad of the Sword takes on greater importance in spread of Islam in Africa, Muslims seek to purify faith of syncretic blending West African slave states proliferate as rulers exchange guns for slaves; rise of slaving wars to support demand for slaves European Scientific Revolutions, Enlightenment establish west's dominance in science, applied technology Japanese commercial revolution, merchant class in castle towns manages rice trade, commodities, surpasses samurai in wealth
1600 – 1602 CE	English, Dutch East Indies Companies founded: trade for spices, raise own armies, navies, make treaties, make war, issue coins
1600 – 1610 CE	Indian Mughals transplant farmers, spread of intensive farming; Chinese, Japanese merchants, samurai migrate to SE Asia
1603 CE, 1640 CE	Tokugawa establish shogunate in Japan; closes country to west, expels priests, bans Catholicism, allows yearly visit by Dutch
1608 CE, 1609 CE	English begin trading in India; English found colony of Virginia: English colonists begin to settle in New England, Virginia
1618 – 1648 CE	30 Years War: last of Europe's wars of religion, balance of power, diplomacy as institution; ascendancy of France
1640s CE	Strain of empire, attacks by English, Dutch, French begins decline of Spanish power; Dutch ascendancy on seas, in trade
1643 – 1715 CE	Louis XIV of France: wars for lands spill over into colonial wars, wars for rule of Spanish empire; at end, Britain ascendant
1644 CE	Manchu (Asian nomads) overthrow Ming, establish Qing Dynasty in China; continue Ming restriction of trade to only Canton
1650s CE	English, Dutch settlers migrate to seaboard of North America; French explore, settle St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia area
1652 CE, 1658 CE	Dutch colony in South Africa; Dutch expel Portuguese from Indian Ocean, seize control of Sri Lanka, Java, Malacca
1658 – 1707 CE	Mughal emperor Aurangzeb unifies Indian peninsula; persecutes Hindus, Hinduism; Sikhs turn militant; decline begins
1661 – 1722 CE	Catholic Jesuits tutor Chinese emperor, introduce European clocks, astronomy, science to China
1689 – 1699 CE	Defeat of Turks at Vienna; Austrians drive Turks from Hungary
1689 – 1725 CE	Peter the Great westernizes, modernizes Russia; defeats Swedes, Ottomans to establish powerful Russian Empire
1689 CE	Russians reach Amur River, Pacific; treaty between Russia, Qing China halts Russian push into Chinese Asia, Mongolia
1690s CE	Dutch replanted coffee to Java, establish tribute from native princes to be paid in rice, spices, coffee Gold, diamonds replace sugar as Brazil's main source of foreign revenue
18 th century CE	Europeans settle South American pampas, Brazilian interior, North American piedmont, Mississippi, Ohio river valleys Ottomans, Safavids, Mughals undergo prolonged declines, revolts by provincial governors; China is fastest growing empire
1720s CE	Chinese translations of Western books especially science, technology, education, philosophy allowed to circulate in Japan
1740 – 1765 CE	Wars of Austrian Succession: rise of Prussia as great power, ascendancy of England in India, expulsion of France from India
By 1750 CE	Slaves shipped to English North America – 400k; Spanish colonies – 1 million; Caribbean – 1 million; Brazil – 3 million

THE CHRONOLOGY OF LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY 1450 – 1750

1434 – 1471	Expansion of Inca empire in order for new ruler to secure land, wealth, fame
1427 – 1450	Aztec Flower Wars of conquest to obtain tribute, sacrificial victims for war god
1450	Allied, conquered diplomats bring tribute in goods to Aztec emperor
1499	Columbus plants European crops in Americas; begins Great Colombian Exchange
15 th Century	Aztec society dominated by clans, priests, warrior aristocracy owning most land
15 th Century	Inca redistribute land, goods for peoples benefit; socialized system of land, work
1492	Columbus reaches Bahamas; estimated New World population is 72 million
1494	Treaty of Tordesillas divided world between Portugal, Spain; Brazil goes to Portugal
1509	Spain establishes colonies in Caribbean; grants of Indian labor to conquistadors
1516 – 1700	Catholic religious orders Christianize natives, great influence in society, state
1519 – 1524	Cortez conquered Aztec; diseases begin to decimate the population
1531	Virgin of Guadalupe appears in Mexico; Catholicism quickly spreads amongst Indians
1532	Portugal grants land in Brazil to nobles to colonize, develop; ran as feudal domains
1533	Pizarro conquered Inca; mita system of Indian labor maintained
1535	Spain builds Lima as capital; others built in temperate zone favorable to ranching
1545, 1565	Bolivian, Mexican silver exports dominate world economy; Age of Silver
1548-1550	Sepulveda-de las Casas argument about morality of conquest, treatment of Indians
1550	University of Lima, Mexico City founded, run by Catholic clergy, who assist state
1560	Portugal imports Africans to work plantation after disease wipes out Indian labor
1570	Caribbean had 56,000 people of African origin, surpassing Indian, white populace
1587	By year, a few 100 cattle lost in Argentina area number more than 100,000
16 th Century	Agricultural, pastoral landholdings developed; landowners controlled crops, herding
16 th Century	Mestizos, Indians producing foodstuffs for the market, work as wage laborers
16 th Century	Spain, Portugal establish mercantilist system; Brazil is world's main supplier of sugar
1600	Population of Brazil was 100,000: 30% European, 15% African, rest was mixed
1620s	Spain ends encomienda; African slaves now provides majority of plantation workers
1651 – 1695	Sister de la Cruz recognized for intellectual contributions in a male-dominated society
1655	English capture Jamaica; French, English age of pirates prey on Spanish trade
1672	Cattle ranching introduced in Brazil; campaigns against Indians, run away slaves
1681	Formal Spanish colonial government administered by trained lawyers, church
1695	Gold discovered in Brazil leads to internal settlement of frontier by prospectors
17 th Century	Colonial societies dominated by European born whites; creoles have no rights
1700	Caribbean islands are main source of sugar; main customer for African slaves
1700	Indian population falls to five million; cattle, sheep outnumber Indians in most areas
1702 – 1713	War of Spanish Succession: English obtain right to supply slaves, trade in region
1728	Spanish crown supports economic development of industry, imports, commerce
1750	40% of population is ethnically mixed; societies casted based on race
1759 – 1788	New Spanish monarch institutes economic, political, military reforms in colonies
1756 – 1763	Creole militias, leaders created; creoles upset that rights, freedoms limited
1776 – 1783	American Revolution, US influences creoles by emphasis on liberal ideas, Constitution
1778	Spain, Portugal formally delineate boundaries between their colonies, empires
18 th Century	Blacks: 80% of population in Caribbean, Brazil; mestizos form 80% on mainland
18 th Century	French, English control Caribbean; majority of world's sugar comes from region
18 th Century	American crops had spread world wide and influence population growth
1781, 1785	Revolts of Peruvian Indians, Mestizo Comuneros shows discontent with Spain

THE CHRONOLOGY OF LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY 1750 – 1914

1759 – 1788	New Spanish monarch institutes economic, political, military reforms in colonies
1756 – 1763	Creole militias, leaders created; creoles upset that rights, freedoms limited
1778	Spain, Portugal formally delineate boundaries between their colonies, empires
18 th Century	French, English control Caribbean; majority of world's sugar comes from region
18 th Century	American crops had spread world wide and influence population growth
1781, 1785	Revolts of Peruvian Indians, Mestizo Comuneros shows discontent with Spain
1792	Slave rebellion in Haiti abolishes slavery, led to free black state
1800	30,000 peninsulares; 3.5 million creoles; 10 million Indians, blacks, mestizos, mullatos
1808	Spanish American wars of independence begin with rebellions in Mexico, Venezuela
1819	Regional liberals seek secular state, free trade, immigration; clash with conservatives
1822	Brazil independent of Portugal as an empire; population predominately African, slave
1823	US issues Monroe Doctrine telling Europeans to stay out of American affairs
1824	Mexican constitution was a federalist document guaranteeing basic civil rights
1824	Last Spanish garrison defeated in Peru by creole armies favoring independence
1830	Liberal, conservative, centrist, federalist conflicts destroy Gran Colombia
1830s	Brazilian conflict between centrism of government, federalism of provinces, elites
1835 – 1852	Military dictatorship in Argentina balances urban elite, cattle herding pampas society
1835 – 1854	Santa Anna military dictator of Mexico: no land reform, middle class oppressed
1839 – 1847	Yucatan caste war follows Mexican government repression, mistreatment of Indians
1840	Brazilian exports consist of 40% coffee, 80% by 1880; ¼ of population were slaves
1850	Large Italian, Portuguese immigration to Brazil begin to lessen need for slaves
1850	UK accounts for majority of trade, importing raw materials, exporting finished goods
1850	Railroads, steamships, telegraphs open interior of Brazil; railroads in Argentina, Cuba
1850 – 1930	Massive European migration to Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay
1850 – 1880	Peru exports of fertilizer dominate world market; uses wealth to reform society
1854	Mexican reforms fail due to conservatives, foreign debts lead to French intervention
1862 – 1890	Progressive leaders in Argentina begin liberal political, economic reforms
1873	Brazilian population reaches 10 million: 1 million men, 500,000 women were literate
1877 – 1910	Diaz dictatorship in Mexico saw foreign investment, rapid economic development
1879 – 1881	War of Pacific gives Chile control of copper, nitrates; makes Chile a regional power
1880	Chile, Argentina defeat Indians, open pampas, Patagonia to settlement, ranches, farms
1887	Poem “To be born a man” laments lack of women suffrage, machismo culture of region
1886, 1888	Cuba, Brazil are last states to abolish slavery begun during wars of independence
1889	Brazilian monarchy abolished, military dictatorship following abolition of slavery
1898	US defeats Spain, acquires Puerto Rico; Cuba independent under US protectorship
1890	Argentine exports grew five times since 1860; beef, hides, wool, grains exported
1890	First socialist party founded in Argentina follows growth of industry, rise of workers
1890s	Wealthy oligarchy politically, economically dominate region; French see as super rich
1900	Uruguayan novelist contrasts Hispanic spirituality with American materialism
1900	Buenos Aires became great sprawling metropolis and primate city of Argentina
1914	US builds, opens Panama Canal after declaring Panama independent of Colombia
1910	½ Mexican rural population was landless; extreme treatment of Indians common
1910	More than 40% industry, wealth owned by US in Mexico, Central America
1911	80% of Argentine textile workers were women, salaries much lower than men
1911 – 1920	Mexican Revolution and civil war lead to radical changes in Mexican society

THE CHRONOLOGY OF LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY 1914 – PRESENT

1910 – 1920	Mexican Revolution between middle class, landless peasants, Indians
1914 – 1918	World War I: countries supply oil, beef, minerals to both sides, loses ships to submarines
1914 – 1918	Cut off from suppliers, Latin America experiences import substitution, industrialization
1914 – 1933	30 US military interventions to protect US investments: Central America, Caribbean
1916	US intervenes in Mexico after Pancho Villa raids US banks, kills US citizens
1917	Mexican Constitution is revolutionary: state-owned nationalized industries common
1920s – 1980s	Institutionalized Revolutionary Party dominates Mexico as one-party state
1920s – 1980s	Rise of socially conscientious, cultural nationalism, ethnic oriented arts, literature
1920s	Growth of industrial, urban work force exerts influence on politics, students radicalize
1920s	Emerging middle class struggles against land owners, oligarchic elite for influence
1920s	US replaces UK as primary source for investment capital: US controls regional exports
1920s – 1930s	Mexico attempts to Indianize nation, secular schools, nationalist; nationalized US assets
1929	Women get right to vote in Ecuador; 1932 in Cuba, Brazil
1929	\$5 billion invested in Latin America, 1/3 of all US investment abroad
1929 – 1970s	Military regimes in Brazil, Argentina favoring populism, workers, peasants, nationalism
1930s	Foreign investment cease, exports collapse as result of Great Depression
1930s	Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Mexico develop of steel, oil to offset loss of exports
1930s	Social criticism realistically deal with problems of poor, Indians, peasants
1935	US institutes Good Neighbor Policy to mend US-Latin American relations
1942 – 1945	Mexico, Brazil, Panama, Cuba, Ecuador, Peru join Allies in World War II
1945 – 2000	Industrialization, urbanization transform region; anti-imperialism, social issues critical
1950s – 1970s	Central America, Caribbean economies single commodity exporters subject to prices
1954	Anti-US, reformist government overthrown in Guatemala by army with CIA support
1959	Castro institutes socialist government; allies with USSR, alarms US; radical changes
1960s	Militaries, nervous by Cuba, establish dictatorships in Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Uruguay
1961	US Alliance for Progress seeks to help development in Latin America through US aid
1961 – 1962	US fails in attempt to overthrow Castro at Bay of Pigs; Cuban Missile Crisis followed
1968, 1979	Catholic bishops traditionally pro-state; clergy advocates help to poor, dispossessed
1970s	Liberation theology to champion poor, Indians, social justice condemned by Pope
1970s	750,000 illegal immigrants to US; 5 million migrants per year in Latin America
1970s	Influence of Pentecostal Protestant missionaries, converts begins to be felt
1973 – 1989	Global recession hit region hard; huge foreign debts, prices of exports fall dramatically
1973 – 1988	Ouster of socialists in Chile by army led to harsh repression
1979 – 1984	Nicaraguan socialist regime initiates radical reforms, supports Cuba, communists
1980 – 1986	Right-wing death squads terrorize reformers, socialists, opponents in El Salvador
1980s	1 million Cuban political refugees to US; Haitian, Central American also arrive
1980s	½ population in Latin America live in cities, 25 cities are larger than 1 million
1980s	Development of drug trade, drug cartels in Peru, Bolivia, Colombia threaten states
1980s – 1990s	Declining economic opportunities, rise of squatter settlements, environmental destruction
1981	US invades Grenada, ousts Marxist rebels supported by Cuba
1989	US invades Panama to oust General financed by drug cartel; intervenes in Haiti
1985 - 2000	Restoration of democracy, civilian rule; includes Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Peru
1990s	Feminism gains; 9% of all elected legislators, 9% of all cabinet positions held by women
1994	Free trade associations established: NAFTA, MERCOSUR
2000	Latin America continues search for economic growth, social justice, political stability

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MODERN ERA 1750 – 1914 CE

1740 – 1765 CE	War of Austrian Succession: Prussia arises as new great power, destruction of French colonial empire, Britain dominant power	
1744 – 1803 CE	Herder defines nationalism, focused attention on ethnic groups, distinct cultural differences; influence spreads to world	
18 th century CE	Ottoman Empire loses control of shipping industry to British merchants, commerce in hands of the ethnic minorities	
	Triangular Trades: European manufactures for African slaves for American primary products; slaves are Africa's most valuable export; Americas absorb more British exports than Europe, Asia; trade, sugar profits creates excess British capital	
	Mercantilism is predominant, free trade is theory; Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch expand territorial possessions in SE Asia	
1750 – 1800 CE	Indian industry declines as British restrict trade, cloth exports to protect rival English industries, commerce; Mughal Empire disintegrates Britain acquire Bengal, coastal lands; Maratha states accept British rule in 1806; Americas population increases six-fold due to immigration from Europe, import of African slaves; China annex lands in Central Asia, Chinese immigrants settled in Western lands; Captain Cook explores Pacific, Hawaii; diseases spread in Pacific following explorations	
	1771 CE	Enlightenment at height, spreads to Russia; Japanese initiate Dutch studies of Western science, learning from imported books
	1774 CE	Russia gains control of the north Black Sea following defeat of Ottoman Empire
1775 – 1783 CE	American Revolution, colonies gain independence, open up western lands to settlement; France, Spain Netherlands fight UK	
1784 – 1814 CE	British import 300 million pounds of tea from China, must pay silver creating negative British balance of trade	
1788 – 1868 CE	150,000 British convicts settled in Australia, sheep introduced into Australia; Gold discovery leads to immigration	
1789 – 1815 CE	French Revolution, Napoleon: war in Atlantic, Indian Oceans, Europe, Haiti, Ottoman Empire, Egypt; shifting alliances	
1791 – 1802 CE	Following slave revolution, Haiti gains independence from France; France sells Louisiana to the United States	
1793 CE	British mission to open up China to English goods to lessen loss of silver for tea fails	
19 th century CE	Industrial Revolutions begin with textiles, steel, steam in UK, new industries spread to France, Belgium, US, Germany, Russia	
	India de-industrialized due to English policies restricting Indian exports, requiring Indians to buy British produced goods	
1802 – 1889 CE	American, European nations outlaw slavery, slave trade; Brazil is last nation to abolish slavery	
1803 – 1850 CE	Increase of steam driving capacity in Western Europe, Central Europe, US includes rail building, steamships for war, trade	
1805 CE	Mehmet Ali in Egypt creates modern state: industrializes, modernizes, westernizes; opposed by US, France	
1810 – 1830 CE	Latin American wars of independence from Spain; British intervene to support, protect revolutions, secure trade concessions	
1815 – 1835 CE	British increase export of opium to China to offset British imports of tea, luxuries; British plant tea in India	
1815 CE, 1834 CE	British annex Capetown from Dutch, Dutch farmers (Boer) begin mass trek into African interior, establish Boer Republics	
1820s CE	Dutch conquer Java, force natives to pay tribute in exportable cash crops (rich, spices, coffee) Zulu state building under Shaka Zulu leads to movement of Bantu tribes to escape Zulus; rise of Bantu states in South Africa	
1820s – 1878 CE	European nationalism leads to wars, revolutions; rise of Germany, Italy; nationalism threatens Russia, Austria, Ottomans	
1822 CE; 1823 CE	Portugal peacefully grants Brazil independence; US issues Monroe Doctrine telling Europeans not to interfere in Americas	
1830 CE, 1900 CE	France occupies Algeria, by 1900 500,000 Europeans live in Algeria, growth of massive French African empire	
1830s – 1860 CE	US cotton supports massive textile industries in New England, UK, France, Belgium; Britain forces Egypt to end cotton exports	
1840 – 1842 CE	British Opium Wars force China to accept opium, open ports to European trade; extraterritoriality of European, US citizens	
1846 – 1853 CE	US Manifest Destiny: war with Mexico, annexes lands; gold discovery in California fuels immigration, settlement of west	
1848 CE	Marx's Communist Manifesto gives rise to militant Marxism in Europe; socialism, trade unionism spread throughout world	
1850s, 1860s CE	Taiping Rebellion, Self-Strengthening Movements seek to modernize country, prevent foreign control, influence in China	
1850 – 1900 CE	Coal production increases dramatically in Europe, US, Japan; rise of fuel trade, development of oil in Persian Gulf, Americas	
	US adds 500 million acres of farmland, exports in grains, meats increase; similar developments in Russia, Americas, Australia	
1850s – 1890s CE	French establish control over Indo-China; UK over Burma, Malaya, Singapore; Dutch over Indonesia; only Siam independent	
1854 CE, 1867 CE	US forces Japan to end isolation; Meiji Restoration leads to Japanese modernization, industrialization, militarism	
1855 CE	Russian defeat in Crimean War leads to reforms, abolition of serfdom, industrialization, increased imperialism in Asia	
1857 CE	Three English-style universities founded in India raising issues of modernization, westernization, nationalism in Asia	
1858 CE	British acquire direct control of India; European, American states sign treaties defining rules of war, rights of neutrals	
1861 – 1865 CE	US Civil War forces UK, France to plant cotton in Egypt, West Africa, India, leading to increased famines, displaced peasants	
1867 – 1898 CE	US annexes Midway, purchases Alaska; obtains Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico following war with Spain; annexes Hawaii	
1869 CE	Transcontinental railroad links US coasts, trans-Atlantic submarine telegraph cables link continents; Suez Canal opens	
1870 – 1910 CE	World industrial production increases 4x; world shipping 2x; world trade 2x; Industrial Revolution fuels Western imperialism	
	Expansion of commercial, cash crop export economy in Latin America, fueled by investments, invention of refrigerated ships	
1877 – 1900 CE	Japanese trade increases tenfold; Japan annexes Ryuku Islands; defeats China and annexes Taiwan in 1895	
1878 – 1914 CE	Age of Imperialism: European nations, US, Japan partition world: colonies exist to support mother country with raw materials	
1880s CE	London is the capital center of the world; British invest billions in Americas, Asia; age of railroad building in Americas, India	
1880 – 1914 CE	European powers partition Africa; strongest resistance from Zulu, Madhist state in Sudan; Ethiopians defeat Italian expansion	
	US: 23.7 million immigrants; 2.3 million to Canada; 5 million to Australia, New Zealand; 15 million to Latin America	
1882 – 1907 CE	Alliance systems in Europe includes Japan, fuels nationalism, militarism, imperialism, rivalry between France, UK, Germany	
1884 CE	US, European, Latin American nations, Japan adopt international time zones, standardized time	
1884 – 1914 CE	Beginning of Russian industrialization, building of Trans-Siberian Railroad; Russian conquest of Central Asia	
1885 – 1905 CE	Young Turks support westernization, secularization; Fatherland Party in Egypt, Indian National Congress seek independence	
1890s CE	1 million Russians settle in Siberia; 14 million Chinese, 2.5 million Indians migrate as indentured servitude	
1898 CE, 1900 CE	Partition of China leads to Boxer Rebellion against foreign concessions, foreign influence; Western victory brings more control	
1899 – 1902 CE	Anglo-Boer War following British attempt to annex gold, diamond deposits in Boer Republics; British annex both states	
1902 CE	All continents, countries linked by trans-oceanic cables, telegraphs, railroads, regular steamboat service, regular mail service	
1904 – 1914 CE	US obtains right of way in Panama isthmus, builds Panama Canal	
1904–1905, 1910 CE	Russo-Japanese War leads to Russian defeat, Japans annexes Sakhalin Island, Korea, increased interest in Manchuria	
1906 CE	Nationalist Revolution in Iran leads to partition between UK, Russia; Puritanical Wahhabism (Islam) spreads in Arabia, India	
1911 – 1912 CE	Overthrow of Qing Dynasty increases pace of westernization, modernization of China; African National Congress founded	

CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHEAST ASIA: 1250 CE TO 1750 CE

1220 CE	Khmer Empire loses Champa Kingdom in Southern Vietnam; Champa with Hindu institutions, strongly commercial
Late 13 th century CE	Vietnamese develop own script; invasion of Vietnam defeated by Vietnamese guerrilla warfare
1284, 1287, 1293 CE	Mongol loots Pagan, destroys its power in Burma; Mongol invasion of Java driven off by Mahapahit state
14 th century CE	Mahapahit builds commercial empire in Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Philippines; trade with India, China
	Thai forces Khmer Empire to abandon Angkor Wat, agriculture, new capital Phnom Penh, concentrate on commerce
1350 CE	Thai-Shan migration divides Burma, Thailand into petty states, bring Theravada Buddhism, Chinese political structures; maritime trade adopted; adopt Mon-Khmer bureaucracy, administration;
15 th century CE	Muslim commercial operations out of Malacca; 20 states in archipelago have Muslim rulers, people not yet Muslim
	Muslim trading states in Southern Philippines, Muslim sultans allied with local nobles, military, economic cooperation
	State structures involves two identities: loyalty to traders' indigenous cultural identities and local ruler, local law; state
	Controls center, rule direct through sultan; middle territories controlled by noble families, periphery by allies, tribute
15 th – 18 th century CE	Cambodia (Khmer people) alternate between independence, Thai overlordship
15 th – 18 th century CE	SE Asian : considerable roles in local politics, commerce, trade; control local markets; travel as merchants abroad
15 th – 18 th century CE	Wet rice agriculture spreads to Sumatra, Java under Muslim Indian influences; trade increases circulations of coins
15 th – 18 th century CE	Muslims dominate spice trade to India, SW Asia; Chinese, European, Japanese merchants arrive to challenge monopoly
1405 – 1407 CE	Ming naval expeditions, tributary relationships with Malay states;
1428 CE	Vietnam defeats Ming armies; Le Dynasty founded, builds university, examination system; equal field redistributes land
1430s CE	Khmer people abandon Hindu priestly traditions, switch to Buddhist monastic traditions
1450s CE	Siam uses Hindu divine kingship, royal absolutism, Theravada Buddhism expands, king dominates monks; trade grows
1460 – 1497 CE	Vietnamese reforms set up bureaucracy, Champa conquered; new elite military clans, Neo-Confucian scholar officials
16 th Century CE	In Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas: local communities under hereditary chieftains, who arose from local noble class; chiefs
	Presided over courts, controlled communal property, received part of harvest, owed military service; unfree classes inc.
	Debt bondage, those born into debt bondage, slavery; trade entrepots for internal trade; piracy as commerce common
Early 1500s CE	Regional trade mercantilist, benefits local ruler; Malacca supported capitalistic tradition, international trade ; monetary
	Economy introduced through trade with China, South Asia
1511 CE	Portuguese capture Malacca, establish fortified ports, factories to control trade; no trade without Portuguese licenses
1520s CE	Muslim Northern Sumatra leads anti-Portuguese coalition against Portuguese in Malacca, Hindu states in Java
	Sharia courts (Muslim law tradition) introduced into Sumatra, Muslim states; rise of native Muslim intellectual leaders
1521 CE	Magellan reaches Philippines by crossing Pacific, killed by locals
1527 CE	Imperial Dynasty in Vietnam figurehead; rival Nguyen, Trinh families dominate state; Confucianism adopted by elites
1530 CE	Malacca moves capital inland to Johor; royal absolutism develops, sultan assisted by Orang Kaya (Council of Nobles) of
	powerful Malay families who control ceremony, military, license local trade, patronized by merchants
1531 – 1560 CE	Burman dynasty centralizes state, codifies laws, integrates diverse peoples; trade declines, economy monetarized, kings
	Support Buddhism, repair monasteries, temples; exchanged diplomats, expands into Thai-Shan areas (Siam)
1550 CE; 1579 CE	Siam adopts European firearms, fortresses, learns tactics from Portuguese; China recognizes Siam as important
1565 CE, 1571 CE	Spanish seize control of Philippines, establish Manila; Spain monopolizes trade routes between China, SE Asia
Mid-16 th century CE	Archipelago sea lanes dominated by Orang Laut (Malay groups) who control trade goods, provide naval protection
1590 CE	Siamese regain independence from Burma; centralizes state, allow Europeans to trade in Siam
1592 CE	Trinh run northern Vietnam with Chinese bureaucrats, education; Nguyen mix Hindu, Chinese traditions in South
Late 16 th Century CE	Manila silver trade from Mexico established; Spanish allow Philippines to trade only with China, Mexico; Catholic friars
17 th century CE	Proselytizing in local vernacular convert Philippines; friars rival Spanish royal influence; Friars introduce sugar to isles
	Rice agriculture expands in Burma, new crops of tea, cotton introduced; population grows, internal industries expand
	Portuguese, Dutch trade missions to Vietnam; Chinese merchant families settle in Vietnamese, Filipino, Siamese cities
	Philippines ruled by Spanish elites through local elites; ethnic urban Chinese traders; countryside largely unfree
	Islam introduced to Moluccas in 15 th century, spreads widely amongst Eastern most islands, fight Portuguese, Spanish
1600 – 1620 CE	English, Dutch destroy Portuguese monopolies, gain access to archipelago trade; Dutch begin conquest of Java, Sumatra
1620 CE	Vietnamese intervene in Cambodia to counter Siamese influence; many wars between Siam, Vietnam over Cambodia
1624 CE, 1630 CE	Catholic Jesuits in Vietnam, 100,000 convert; Vietnamese elite utilize priests to acquire Western technical knowledge
1641 CE, 1666 CE	Dutch capture Malacca, Celebes, license Council of Nobles for local trade; drive English trade out, dominate archipelago
1650 CE, 1690 CE	Openness of Siam to new ideas leads to European especially French intrigue; civil war follows, Siam turns anti-European
Mid-1600s CE	Sufi scholars help spread Islam amongst non-elite Sumatrans, Javanese, Malay; Vietnam split into three provinces
1699 CE	Orang Kaya, Orang Laut engage in civil war after last male ruler of Johor dies; by date, most Malaysians were Muslim
Early 18 th century CE	Vietnamese provincial elites acquire public land, avoid taxation; Vietnamese colonists settled in southern lands
1718 CE	Spain seeks control of southern Philippines, wars with Muslim sultanates; 100,000 Chinese in Java reside mostly in cities
1722 CE	Rise of new dynasty in Johor with help of Celebes mercenaries, pirates who replace Orang Kaya, Orang Laut
1730 CE	1/3 of Vietnamese peasants abandon land, famines ensued, rebellions break out; decline of social norms
1755 CE	Vietnamese abandon Confucianism, switch to Buddhism, monks form opposition; elite women lead critique of state
1774 CE	Non-Christian Chinese expelled from Philippines; King orders friars replaced with local clergy; popular resentment of
1768 CE	Church grows as Church controls most land in Philippines, all moneylending activities; peasants in debt to church
	British cooperate with Sulu Sultanate, piracy, slavery disrupt, depopulate much of Philippines, Eastern Moluccas
1771 – 1802 CE	Vietnamese Tay-Son rebellion defeats Trinh, Nguyen, Chinese, overthrows dynasty; new dynasty rebuilds economy
	Returns land to peasants; Confucian bureaucrats returned but now had to be proficient in Vietnamese norms, too
1783 CE	British secured trade rights in Dutch colonies; 3-tiered legal system used: separate courts for natives, Chinese, Europeans

CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHEAST ASIA: 1750 CE TO 1945 CE

1750 CE	Burma united under new dynasty, seeks to control Eastern India, Siam brings into conflict with Chinese, English
1774 CE	Spanish authorities reduce power of Catholic church in Philippines, establish royal monopolies in production, commerce
1783 CE	British return all Dutch East Indies possessions but obtain free trade rights; continuing tensions between Malay landed Elite, Celebes seafarers in mainland Malaya; new dynasty in Siam does not end political anarchy but cultural flowering
1788 CE	New dynasty in Vietnam reunites state, increases rice production, lands returned to peasants
1795 – 1815 CE	British occupy all Dutch possessions in SE Asia to prevent cooperation with France; British, Dutch end local feudalism, Curtail power of local princes, remove old system, land leases given to native populations; coffee introduced
1802 – 1820 CE	Vietnam: centralized monarchy on Chinese model, Confucian bureaucracy; sanctions against Buddhism, Taoism; Chinese Émigrés dominate commercial activities in cities; many poor peasants forced into labor on elite estates
1819 CE	British found Singapore to control international exports; became communications, administrative center; funnels cash crops, Products into world markets; similar type of colonial capital cities founded by Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, French
1820 CE	Siam reopens contacts with Western nations, signs unequal commercial treaties; local sultans, Siam cede lands to English
1820 CE	Mexican independence bankrupts Royal Philippine Company; many Spaniards, mestizos move to islands, took privileged Positions in bureaucracy; ethnic inequalities, tensions between natives, Europeans increased
1820 – 1841 CE	Vietnamese increase local autonomy, mid-level intellectuals emerge, charged with local administration; 200 peasant Uprisings; state suppresses Catholicism, executes priests, missionaries; strong tension with French, USA
1820s – 1850s CE	British conflict with Burma over Assam leads to two Anglo-Burmese Wars, English annex South Burma, coastal lands
1824 – 1830 CE	Dutch cede Malacca to English in exchange for Sumatra; Dutch suppress Javanese revolts, seize control of Java
1826 CE	Spain demotes native, mestizo Catholic priests and turns over parishes to Europeans; begin to exclude Filipinos in society
1830s CE	Dutch introduce forced cultivation system to Java: contract with natives, control crops, fix prices, buy rice, coffee to export; 1/5 of produce to Dutch or 1/5 of time to work on Dutch plantations
1834 CE	Spain opens Manila to international commerce; expands sugar cultivation, plantations; sugar becomes key export crop
1839 CE, 1844 CE	Increased Chinese immigration to Filipino cities; Spanish outlaw private trading by officials; Chinese fill commercial void
1841 – 1880s CE	Sultan of Brunei gives Sarawak to “white rajahs” who eliminate slavery, piracy; N. Borneo becomes British possession
1850s – 1890s CE	Siam modernized: feudalism abolished, slavery outlawed, bureaucracy centralized, finances reformed, uses technologies Acquired from west including railroad, weapons, telegraph; Spanish extend control over Muslim sultanates in South, West
1858 CE; 1862 CE	French bombards Vietnamese capital to protect Catholics; wins control of Cochin-China; practice of Catholicism allowed
1859 CE	Spain opens schools to all ethnic groups, emergence of Filipino intellectual elite, who create Filipino nationalism
1863 CE	Facing Siamese aggression, Cambodia accepts French protection; French rule through king, traditional institutions
1860s – 1890s CE	France digs irrigation canals, reclaims swamps in Cochin-China; establishes enormous plantations for rice export
1870s – 1910s CE	European colonial powers redraw map of Southeast Asia, establish boundaries without regard for ethnic, cultural realities; Create new political framework on which they imposed bureaucratic systems, modern fiscal and communications systems; Europeans favor export industries and dominate all major aspects of economies; spectacular population, urban growth
1870s CE	Dutch introduce sugar, new agrarian laws to East Indies, relax forced cultivation system; make peasant land inviolable
1873 CE, 1890s CE	British force Malay states to accept protection on all matters except traditions; semi-independent states, native elite tolerated
1880s CE	British extinguish Burmese state, dynasty; separation of state, religion; Buddhist monks center of anti-English opposition
1880s CE	Siamese brotherhood of monks modernize Buddhism: integrate Western science, rationalism, use of literary criticism
1883 – 1895 CE	Sino-French War; Chinese support anti-French guerrilla forces in Tonkin; French forced to suppress hundreds of revolts
1887 CE	France creates Union of Indo-China (Cambodia, Laos, Cochin-China, Annam, Tonkin)
1889 CE	Filipino nationalist newspaper published in Spain; new law set up town councils; Spain reforms local administration
1890s CE	Increased Chinese, Indian migration to British, Dutch cities, ports to control services, commercial opportunities
1890s CE	French colonies centralized: military governors assisted by privy council of French, princes; villages left to traditional elites Upper bureaucracy French; laissez-faire attitude towards local traditions, allowed no opposition, emperors marginalized
1890s – 1900s CE	Javanese revolt against intrusive state; reorganize village structure; refuse to cooperate with elite, banks, communal land Structures; seek end to Muslim marriage; Islamic reform of education leads to conflict with Javanese syncretic traditions
1890s – 1910 CE	Franco-British rivalry costs Siam territory but both nations preserve Siamese independence as a buffer between colonies
1890s CE	Indigenous Malays number only 55% of population due to Chinese, Indian commercial, administrative, labor migration
1892 – 1896 CE	Katipunan, secret Filipino revolutionary society founded; execution of Filipino heroes leads to revolt by native troops
1893 CE	France gains control over Laos, rules through cooperation with Lao local princes; minimal French economic penetration
1896, 1897 CE	British create Malay Federation and reunited Burma is province of India; natives in advisory role, lower bureaucracy; law Replaces custom; tea, rubber, tin production expanded; Indians, Chinese immigrate as merchants, professionals, laborers
1897 – 1902 CE	France modernizes Indo-Chinese society, establishes monopolies on salt, opium, alcohol, public facilities; opens iron mines
1898 CE	France establishes elite institute for study of Asian cultures in Vietnam; attracts native intellectuals
1898 CE	Spanish-American War, US intervention in Philippines; Filipinos declare independence; US acquires islands from Spain
1899 – 1902 CE	US-Filipinos fight guerrilla war; US commits to tutelary colonialism, supports oligarchic elite; intellectuals acquiesce
1901 CE	Dutch ethical policy: economic, social development for Indonesians; allows political participation at municipal, village levels
1902 CE	US sets up civil administration in Philippines, purchases church land for landless peasants; Church begins reforms
1905 CE	Tonkin Free School opens, introduces use of vernacular Vietnamese written in Latin script; literacy begins to spread
1906 CE	Founding of Young Men’s Buddhist Association in Burma by British trained lay elites, who seek to reform Buddhism
1907 CE	Elections to Filipino assembly limited to literate landowners; pro-independence party wins majority
1907 – 1914 CE	Dutch language system of primary schools educate Indonesian urban, commercial, and landed elite; stimulates nationalism
1908 CE, 1912 CE	“Noble Endeavor” Association of Javanese elite founded; Islamic Union organized to unite different Muslims, intellectuals
1908 CE, 1914 CE	University of Philippines opened; 600,000 Filipino children enrolled in primary grade school
1910 – 1925 CE	Siamese king continues reforms including education, calendar; ends compulsory labor, supports new Thai nationalism
1912 CE	Chinese revolution becomes Vietnamese model; Japanese successes at modernization inspires regional national movements
1913 CE	US increases number of Filipinos in colonial bureaucracy; allows Filipino goods to be imported to US duty-free

CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTH ASIA 500 TO 1450 CE

3 rd – 6 th c. CE	North India: Gupta Dynasty restore Hinduism; Brahmins redefine social structure, Brahmins replace Kshatriyas as lead caste; Devotional rituals; revived Vedic horse sacrifice, sanctified claim as universal monarch (devaraja); widespread local autonomy
3 rd – 6 th c. CE	South India: Buddhism, Hinduism spread, occasional religious intolerance; devaraja and linga worship; personal devotion to Shiva, Vishnu; rise of Savite monasteries; active merchant communities, great wealth fuels urbanization, Buddhism, Jainism
407 – 553 CE	White Huns invade India, Guptans repulse Huns but collapse; large displacement of population, new ethnic combinations arose Political power devolved to invaders, Gupta provincial elites, independent regional powers: states in constant tension, war
6 th century CE	South Asia self-sufficient in staple foods but raw materials, specialty crops in only a few areas necessitate large internal trade Rajput migrations into western India, adopt Hinduism blended with Buddhism, absorbed into Kshatriyas, form warrior jatis
6 th – 9 th c. CE	Spread of Tantric Hinduism: animistic belief in charms, supernatural powers; Hinduism absorbs Buddhist ideas, adherents South India: integration of Aryans, Dravidians; Tamil elite assimilate Hinduism; Age of Temple Building, Buddhist stupas by Rulers, rich merchants, great artistic detail, frescos; rival states, no one predominating: escaped chronic warfare, invasions, Turmoil of the north; age of massive irrigation projects increases harvest yields, leads to rise of population
7 th century CE	Sri Lanka develops separate Sinhalese culture, Theravadan Buddhism dominant; island becomes center for Buddhist learning
7 th – 15 th c. CE	Caste system secured in Southern India, emergence of Jatis as merchant, craft guilds; powerful temples foster caste divisions
606 – 647 CE	Harsha tries to reunite North India, loose feudal ties, revenue from land as trade declines; guilds organize industry, commerce
630 – 643 CE	Diplomatic contacts established with China, Chinese pilgrims visit Buddhist shrines, record detailed histories of India
711 CE	Arab Muslims conquer Sind; population remains largely Hindu, Buddhist; Muslim infighting allows Hindus to reassert power
725 – 1197 CE	Pala Buddhist kings in Bengal, Magadha endow Buddhist monastery, university of Nalanda attracts Chinese, Southeast Asians
788 – 850 CE	Samkara of Malabar revitalized Vedantas, taught orthodox Hinduism, strict monism, individual soul separate from Brahma Whose representation they are, souls entangled in material world, piety towards Vishnu allows soul to recover divine nature
888 – 1267 CE	Tamil Chola Empire in Deccan: establish devaraja monarchy; autonomous villages; wealthy landowners invest in irrigation, Land-clearing activities, patronized temples; landless laborers become virtual slaves; growth of cities, trade, monetary society Maritime tribute empire expands into Ceylon, Bengal, South Burma, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java; navy dominates Indian Ocean trade, commerce between Southeast Asia, South Asia
9 th century CE	South India: temples owned large tracts of land, employed millions; organized agricultural activities, coordinated irrigation projects, maintained surpluses; schooled elite boys; served as financial institutions especially lending, tax collection; evolution Of trimurti or concentration of veneration, worship around three Hindu deities: Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva
10 th century CE	Coastal towns such as Cambay, Calicut, Quilon flourish due to trade in spices, cottons; monsoons require elaborate trade cycle Muslim merchants form communities in major India coastal cities, married locally, established Muslim families, Islam spreads; Dominate trade to Southwest Asia; Turks migrate into Afghanistan, establish state in Ghanzi, become Muslim mercenaries
950 CE	Buzueg ibn Shahriya compiled <i>Book of Wonders of India</i> , recounts history, tall tales, religion, incredible wealth in luxuries
977 CE	Turkish Mameluk (slaves) state established in Delhi, Indus Valley, defeated alliance of Buddhist-Hindu rulers
985 – 994 CE	Chola acquires hegemony in Deccan, first time Southern Peninsula united under one state
988 – 1030 CE	Muslim Mahmud of Ghazni (Afghanistan) made 17 plundering raids into India, vast destruction, massacres; western region Annexed, capital city becomes cultural center; Alberuni, Muslim scientist and other leading Muslim scholar introduces India, Hinduism, their learning to Muslim world, try to reconcile Islam, Hinduism; Hindus gradually accorded dhimmis status
11 th century CE	South Asian state forms become diverse under influence of Muslim models, values; smaller states vie for dominance Eastern provinces: strong adherence to Buddhism, Hinduism; monumental royal temples, Buddhist stupas erected by kings
12 th century CE	Tightening of caste regulations: prohibition of marriage of girls above, below caste, rise of female infanticide; polygamy rises As men seek numerous dowries; increasing isolation (purdah) of women; suttee (widow burning spreads)
1180s CE	Native Sinhalese rulers, troops expel Cholan Empire from Sri Lanka; Cholans had introduced Hinduism, Tamil settlers
1192 CE	Muhammad of Ghur crushed a coalition – traditional military tactics, disunity, caste restrictions handicap Hindu armies
1199 CE	Conquest of Bengal by Muhammad of Ghur introduced Muslims as administrators, soldiers; Muslim elites attacked Buddhist Monasteries, destroyed Nalanda University; many Buddhists, Hindus (brahmins, kshatriya) immigrate to Southeast Asia
1206 – 1526 CE	Sultanate of Delhi had no permanent bureaucracy, administrative apparatus; depends on Hindu elite to carry out policies; had Numerous dynasties, changes of rulers, assassinations, civil wars; introduced Islam, Muslim forms to India
1206 – 1266 CE	Turkish viceroy in Delhi used Indian troops, bureaucrats; sought allegiance of Indian landowners; tacit religious toleration
1229 CE	Abbasid caliph raises Turkish viceroy to Sultan; Islamic architects introduced arch, vault, dome, concrete, mortar, decorations Of color, line, shape into Indian architecture; mosques, tombs built to honor rulers, local saints attract Hindus to Islam
1266 – 1290 CE	Sultanate of Delhi reestablishes order, repulses Mongol invasions of India
1297 CE	Frequent Indian revolts in North led to repression, confiscation of Hindu property, prohibition of liquor, social gatherings
1303 – 1313 CE	Additional Mongol invasions repulsed by enlarging army, cavalry; armies used in expeditions to conquer Deccan
1320 CE	Change to Tughluk Dynasty in Delhi revived agriculture, reformed taxes, established postal system; later sultans tyrannical
1335 – 1565 CE	Rise of Vijayanagar in South India, replaces Chola; becomes center for Hindu studies, Dravidian nationalism, art forms
14 th century CE	Eastern India: popular form of devotionism (bhakti) spread; Sufi Muslims migrate to region, accommodate Hinduism, Islam Vijayanagar represents changing social conditions, opens up temple patronage to wealthy Shudras, merchants, women
1347 CE, 1367 CE	Rebel dynasty in Central India challenges Delhi, Vijayanagar, builds modern fortifications, victories won by artillery
1351 – 1388 CE	Firuz Tughluk of Delhi restored rational government, built towns, mosques, palaces, hospitals, irrigation systems
1399 CE, 1414 CE	Timulane's invasions devastates North India, Delhi Sultanate reduced to area around Delhi, could only collect taxes by force
15 th century CE	Bengali population largely Buddhist, Hindu until Sufis merged Hindu terms, symbols with Muslim concepts; Buddhists largely eliminated except in Himalayan foothills, Sri Lanka; Jains reduced in numbers; Bhakti devotion spreads amongst Hindus; Islam spreads: ¼ of Indian population is Muslim; many Vaisaya, Shudra, pariahs convert hoping to improve social positions, But often retained similar social rank in Muslim society; Sufis had greatest success with converts, explaining Islam to Hindus

CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTH ASIA 1450 TO 1750 CE

15 th century CE	Islam spreads: ¼ of Indian population is Muslim; many Vaisaya, Shudra, pariahs convert hoping to improve social positions, But often retained similar social rank in Muslim society; Sufis had greatest success with converts, explaining Islam to Hindus Buddhists eliminated except in Himalayan foothills, Sri Lanka; Jains reduced in numbers; Hindu Bhakti devotional spreads
15 th to 16 th c. CE	South India: Telugu migration into Tamil lands; Balija merchant-warriors (shudra caste) rose to political, cultural power
15 th to 17 th c. CE	Vijayanagar Empire in Deccan, state ideology based on Hindu kingship of devaraja, influence of soldier-merchant groups
15 th to 18 th c. CE	Increased urbanization, commercialization of agriculture, integration of regions into larger economic networks; highest population in rice-growing Ganges, East coast; population grows from 105 to 190 million; Bengali population becomes Muslim
1414 – 1526 CE	Delhi Sultanate reduced to area around capital; could collect taxes only by force; last sultans were cruel, alcoholic, anti-Hindu
1469 – 1538 CE	Guru Nanak founds Sikh faith: merged Hinduism, Islam into monotheism; oppose castes, priestly cultural, political influence
1497 – 1510 CE	Portuguese Fleet reaches India, battle Ottomans, Egyptian, Indians for control of Arabian Sea, trade to SW Asia
1500 CE	Vijayanagar: nayaka system is a radical change – king directly rules central core, shares power in outer provinces with princes
1510 CE	Portugal acquires Goa on West Coast as their base in Indian Ocean; Portuguese do not conquer territory but seek to control Trade routes by forcing merchant vessels to call at their ports and pay duties; organized monopoly trade in pepper, spices
16 th century CE	Weavers, smiths increase their power, privileges from local rulers due to increased importance in global trade economy; introduction of new crops (potato), expanded manufacturing, new market centers expand revenues, collected by states allowed building of new cities, public architecture especially large temple complexes; Sikhism spreads to Bengal
1526 - 1707 CE	North India conquered by Mughals, Muslim invaders from Central Asia; small Mughal armies defeated huge Indian armies Through effective use of firearms, artillery; Mughals fashioned Indo-Persian cultural model with shared elite culture centered On Emperor; Hindu values concerning philosophy of rule, aesthetics, hierarchy, relationship of community/state utilized
1529 CE	Mughals complete conquest of Delhi Sultanate up to frontier of Bengal; <i>Baburnama</i> details first ruler's actions, personalities
1530s CE	Nayakas establish small Hindu kingdoms in Deccan Peninsula
1550s CE	Vijayanagar collects 1/3 of nayakas' annual revenues, nayaka had limited lordship over territories, furnished rulers' armies Catholic missions active in Southern India, establish schools, translate Bible in Arabic, Indian languages; converts thousands From poor, fishermen, outcaste groups but not Brahmins, Kshatriyas as they refused to pray with lower castes
1556 – 1605 CE	Reign of Mughal Akbar the Great: marries Rajput (Hindu) princess, abolishes jizya tax on non-Muslims, began reconciliation With Hindus, Sikhs, Jains; use marriage alliances, fair taxes to bind Hindu elite to Akbar; elite women increasingly isolated Muslim purdah, harem spread to Hindus; Akbar tried to abolish sati, child marriage; Akbar great patron of the arts, imitated European art styles including shading, color, perspective, lifelike portraits of humans, which outraged Orthodox Muslims
1565 CE	Vijayanagar defeated by coalition of Nayaka states, breaks apart
1571 CE	Mughals move capital from Agra to Fatehpur-Sikri, aggressive building policy links Mughal rulers, country, economy, arts
1572 CE	Mughals gain access to Arabian Sea: contacts through international trade brings new ideas, new revenues, trade opportunities Mughals did not concentrate on foreign trade as internal markets, land produce more revenue, wealth than trade
1573 CE	Mughals centralize rule, centralizes revenue collection; bureaucracy based on military ranks, called zamindars; performs civil, Financial functions; new tax of 1/3 income replaces numerous smaller taxes, tithes; zamindars keep part of revenue as salary
1575 CE	Tulsidas publishes <i>Ramcarituranas</i> , retelling of ancient story about Rama in Hindi; encouraged devotion to, worship of Rama
1576 CE, 1577 CE	Mughals conquers Bengal; conquest of Deccan begins
1578 CE, 1582 CE	Akbar sponsors religious debates, includes Muslims, Hindus, Jains, Zoroastrians, Christians; create new faith based on Sufis
1603 CE, 1608 CE	English get trade concessions; European East Indies Companies raise armies, navies, coins money, negotiate treaties, make war
1605 – 1627 CE	Emperor Jahangir allowed wife Nur Jahan to wield great political power; Mughals relied on women of family for advice, could Be zamindars, earn salaries, inherit, own land, engage in business, painted, wrote poetry; women of all castes spun thread for Sale to weavers; Indian cloth best in world; shudra, vaisaya women sometimes took active role in business, work
1628 – 1657 CE	Emperor Shah Jahan patronizes arts, finishes conquest of Deccan making Mughals first state to unify peninsula
1632 – 1653 CE	Taj Mahal built as tomb for Shah Jahan's wife: architectural wonder blends Muslim, Turkish, Indian, Persian styles
1639 CE	English East India Company acquires Madras on East Coast, carry cotton to SE Asia, bartered for spices to send to Europe
1649 – 1657 CE	Sunni Mughals, Shia Safavid Persians war over Afghanistan; war both territorial, religious conflict
1658 CE	Dutch East India Company expels Portugal from Sri Lanka, conquers island but leaves native elite in control, exacts tribute
1658 – 1707 CE	Emperor Aurangzeb's wars undermine state, lack of land to award new zamindars; emphasizes Islam, excludes Hindu elites
17 th – 18 th c. CE	Mughal Empire breaks apart, successor states based on regional elites, local vernaculars/literatures; rulers patronize arts
1659 – 1680 CE	Maratha (Hindu warrior caste) revolts, establishes a Maratha state based on Hindu principles, becomes power in Deccan
1669 – 1678 CE	Aurangzeb declares Hindu practices illegal, destroyed Hindu temples, reimposed jizya tax on non-Muslims; Hindu elites broke With Mughals, numerous revolts by Hindus, Jats, Sikhs occur; Sikhs turn militant, organize as a militaristic faith
1674 CE	French East India Company acquires Pondichery, other ports on East Coast; seeks to arm Indians against British, Dutch
1685 – 1690 CE	Mughals, English East India Company clash in Bengal; English gain upper hand, negotiate treaty to acquire Calcutta
1707 – 1750 CE	Provincial governments break away from Mughal Empire, states seek European support, arm forces with European weapons, In cities, self-regulating communities of merchants take control; princes, merchants patronize local cultures, arts
1717 CE	English East Indies Company secure exemption from Mughal customs, duties
1720 CE	Maratha Confederacy established in Western India, collects taxes in Deccan
1724 CE	Nizam of Hyderabad broke away from Mughals, becomes most powerful Muslim state in Deccan
1739 CE	Persians invaded North India, defeat Marathas, Mughals, plunder Delhi, carry off Mughal Peacock Throne as war booty
1746 – 1754 CE	War of Austrian Succession leads to rivalry, open warfare between English, French in India: each side supports rival princes To Hindu, Muslim thrones; French dominated area until Robert Clive drove French out of India, English dominant in India
18 th century CE	States, merchants use cultural patronage to secure influence, solidify rule; distinct regional styles of art, architecture, emerged

THE CHRONOLOGY OF KOREAN HISTORY TO 1392 CE

4000 BCE	Neolithic settlements with pottery, polished stone tools, limited agriculture, fishing, small villages
3000 BCE	Society organized by clans, each with clan totem, headed by a chief; animistic faith, shamans
9 th Century BCE	Bronze tools, weapons introduced, walled towns; rice cultivation spreads in southern peninsula
4 th Century BCE	Clans confederate into six small states, mentioned in Chinese records; iron enters from China
3 rd Century BCE	Choson most prominent state: Chinese style monarchy; Chinese coins, artifacts found in graves Manchuria, Northern Korea come under control of Yan state, later Qin and Han Dynasties
194 BCE	Choson revolts under Chinese nobleman; government highly Sinified; overruns most peninsula
108 BCE	Fearing Xiong-nu, Choson alliance, Chinese conquered Korea; soldiers, colonists pour into Korea
37 BCE	Foundation of Koguryo in Southern Manchuria; led by warrior aristocracy at odds with China
49 CE	Puyo in Manchuria: confederation, ruled by king; trades horses, furs, gems for Chinese silk, cloth
1 st Century CE	Villages pay heavy taxes; elite lived in walled towns apart from peasants; many slaves
2 nd Century CE	Kingship hereditary; aristocrats control political, military, economic affairs; centralized bureaucracy Shamanism, geomancy, spirit worship, prophecy, season rituals; festivals open to all classes
313 CE	Koguryo drives out China: emphasizes royal authority; uses diplomacy to balance Chinese power
313 – 668 CE	Koguryo, Paekche, Silla vie for control; authority centralized; aristocracy dominates bureaucracy Kings owned all land; states control farmers; large aristocratic estates; peasants forced to do labor
346 CE	Rise of Paekche, Silla in South; Japanese influence increased as a balance to Chinese influence
356 – 654 CE	Silla kings from Kim clan, queens from Pak clan; 2 queens ruled alone; elite women had influence
372 – 373 CE	Koguryo created National Confucian Academy, accepts Buddhism; writes administrative law code
384 CE	Buddhism adopted in Paekche; monks from elite classes; used as bureaucrats, advisors, diplomats
433 CE	Paekche, Silla ally, alliance lasts 120 years; kings use Buddhism to increase ties to China
500 – 544 CE	Silla aristocracy: bone ranks, hereditary bloodline, stratification, privileges; Silla uses Buddhism & Confucian bureaucracy to weaken aristocrats; advances in farming, plowing by oxen, rice expands
6 th Century CE	Idu used: Korean words written as ideographs used with Chinese script reflect Korean language
660 – 667 CE	China, Silla ally against Koguryo, Paekche, nomads; Silla unites Korea, loses Manchuria to China
668 – 918 CE	Unified Silla; drive Tang out but become Chinese vassal; aristocracy settled in capital to control
682 CE	Silla creates National Confucian College, establishes Chinese studies; open only to aristocrats
7 th Century CE	Constant warfare = rise of slavery, ruin of peasants; artisans usually royal slaves; slave villages Silla active in maritime trade due to tribute to China; merchant ambassadors carried on trade
681 CE	Government reorganized; new local capitals manned by aristocrats; army under state control
687 CE	Aristocrats allowed to exact only grain from peasants; aristocrats owned large estates, many slaves
8 th Century CE	Silla imports Confucian administrators to limit aristocrats; youth organizations form elite troops Rise of castle lords, regionally powerful families who challenge centralized state; sap state revenue
788 CE	Bureaucratic exam system emphasizing learning over rank established to earn government jobs
9 th Century CE	Pure Land Buddhism stressing devotion, salvation popular with commoners; Zen favored by elites Buddhist monasteries expand landholding; set up relief granaries; involved in commerce, banking
918 CE	Silla breaks up; rise of Koryo using Silla bureaucrats dismantles rank system of aristocrats
981 CE	New aristocracy expanded; social status hereditary although promotions for accomplishments All free men had to serve in military; all peasants performed forced labor for state, estates annually
10 th Century CE	Koryo families trace lineage through male, female lines; conduct morning for both genders; society Patrilineal and matrilineal; equal inheritance; if divorce, children go with mother; women own land
993 – 1231	Koryo battles, trades with Manchurian nomadic states; accepts Jurchen suzerainty to avoid war
1037 CE	Children of commoners/slaves are slaves; artisans usually royal slaves; 1/3 of population was slave
11 th Century CE	Rise of Yangban: civil officials, military officers who are part of the king's inner court; monopolies dominate commerce; few commercial towns; few markets, itinerant peddlers in countryside
1145 CE	<i>History of 3 Kingdoms</i> (epic); argues all Koreans form a single nation, stressed Confucianism
1172 CE	Uprisings led to military dictatorship, which deposed kings, broke power of Buddhist military units
1213 – 1350 CE	Japanese pirates raid Korea coast; peasants flee, maritime trade, grain, taxes to capital paralyzed
1231 – 1258 CE	Mongols attack Koryo, strong resistance; Koryo makes peace with Mongols, kings allowed to rule
1270 CE	Korean kings intermarry with Mongol imperial family, adopt Mongol customs, dress, names
1274, 1281 CE	Mongols attempt to conquer Japan; Koreans help Mongol with navies including iron clad warships
1286 CE	Neo-Confucianism introduced; blends Buddhism, Confucianism, emphasis on learning, nation
1351 CE	Mongols retreat, royal family discredited; reforms create scholar-official class selected by exams
1377 CE	Government monopoly of guns, gunpowder; new army, navy created driving off Japanese pirates
1388 CE	New military dictatorship began land reform, support scholar gentry; all land registers abolished
1370 - 1390 CE	Korean king receives investiture from Ming China; new Yi Dynasty replaces Koryo kings

CHRONOLOGY OF FACTS: FOUNDATIONS THRU POST-CLASSICAL PERIOD

50 – 12,000 BCE	Bering land bridge allows humans to migrate to, throughout the Americas
13000 BCE	Evidence of first human settlement in the United States
13 – 4000 BCE	Rise of Paleo-Arctic tradition of hunting sea mammals with specialized tools
17 – 8000 BCE	Sophisticated blade technology discovered in Meadowcraft, Pennsylvania; small bands of 30 – 40 family members; elders make decisions; generally little gender differentiation
11 – 7000 BCE	Paleo-Indians are big game hunters; distinguished by projectile heads
7000 BCE	Three-fourths of big game animals hunted to extinction; massive climate changes
7000 BCE	Hunter-gatherers arose in Southwest making mats, nets, baskets, and rope
7000 – 2000 BCE	Agricultural villages in Eastern US, Mississippi Valley; life includes hunting, gathering; both patrilineal, matrilineal social structures indicated; gender roles begin to vary
4000 BCE	Permanent hunting encampments in Mid-West
3000 BCE	Long-distance trade in Eastern US dominated by tribal superiors; use of copper, mica for tools; agriculture intermixed with hunting, gathering (norm until 1500)
3000 – 2000 BCE	High social status evidenced by practice of burying dead with possessions; Eastern US, especially Ohio burial mounds; trade seems to have been to acquire wealth
2200 – 100 BCE	Boats developed in Arctic, Pacific Coast; permanent sea mammal hunting villages
700 BCE – 200 CE	Adena culture in Ohio Valley; long-distance trade; small villages with communal houses, single family homes; slash-burn agriculture, digging stick, hoe; weaving
300 BCE	Mogollon, Hohokam cultures in Arizona; farming, irrigation; corn, beans, cotton; long-distance trade with Mexico; ball-courts, art motifs similar to Mexican examples
200 BCE – 600 CE	Hopewell culture in Ohio: religious cults, artistic traditions, refined/intricate art, craftsmen, long distance trade, farming villages and city-states indicated; social stratification includes highest (priests including ruler), merchants, warriors
600 CE	Increase in food, land yields, population, newer technologies such as bow/arrow lead to competition, rivalry, in Mississippi, Ohio River valleys
800 – 1500 CE	Mississippian culture dominant in river basin and tributaries; city-states; farming with dispersed homesteads, ceremonial religious and government centers; trade throughout region; highly stratified society with priests at top, divine rulers, sacred lineages
900 – 1500 CE	Cahokia, Illinois: 35,000 people; fortified communities; rulers (Great Suns) live isolated; elite priests, living intermediaries between ancestors, gods; human sacrifice; sun calendar using math, astronomy. Powerful chiefs, sub-chiefs monopolize long-distance trade; strong evidence of contacts with Mexico both Mayan and Aztec, perhaps Toltec
1000 – 1300 CE	Anasazi culture; chieftain government, clan superiority, kinship lineages, religious structures, human sacrifice, long-distance trade, extensive roads, arts; religious theocracies rule government, set social norms, enforced by male holders of offices
13th – 15th c. CE	Mississippian culture spreads to Iroquois of New York, Cherokee of Georgia; warfare for personal glory, revenge, to seize property, protect hunting; wampum are mnemonic devices, money, contracts, treaties; matrilineal families, clans, and nations. Women have major and significant role including government, diplomacy
1390 CE	Five Nations of the Iroquois; permanent alliance to control New York, Eire area
15th c. CE	Caluscos of Florida; large, sea-going canoes trading throughout Caribbean; built capital in geometric design of temple mound cities, canals.
15th c. CE	Atlantic, West Coast Indians: permanent farming villages, agriculture intermixed with fishing, hunting, gathering, trade

Why might 600 CE arguably be a dividing date between the foundations and a post-classical period?

CHRONOLOGY OF FACTS: EARLY MODERN PERIOD 1450 – 1750

1492 – 1497	Columbus' four voyages; Columbian Exchanges between Americas, world begin
1493	Treaty of Tordesillas assigns Americas to Spain; starts rivalry with French, British, and Dutch for their own colonial possessions in Americas
1500 – 1550	Conquistadors such as De Leon explores Florida, Coronado explores SW US, de Soto explores Mississippi, Texas for Spain; often at war with Indians; Catholicism introduced
1516, 1615	Diseases devastate Caribbean; later epidemics devastate East Coast, Great Lakes area
1524 – 1534	Verrazzano explores Atlantic seaboard, Cartier explores St. Lawrence area for France
1565	Spanish found St. Augustine, 1 st permanent settlement in US; Georgia, Carolinas battleground
1606 – 1607	Virginia Company established; Jamestown founded; first permanent English settlement; corn, tobacco cultivated; family members, classes work irrespective of rank because of lack of labor, need to survive; settler women have more rights than Europeans = pattern for all frontier settlements; once settled, hierarchy aristocratic, religious; cooperate with Indians
1608 – 1642	French trading posts, missionaries along St. Lawrence, Great Lakes; French men intermarry with Indian women; Catholic missionaries adopt Indian ways, convert tribes; fur trade
1619	House of Burgess established in Virginia, first permanent representative legislature
1619	First African slaves arrive in Virginia; by 1860, African population is more than 3 million
1620	Puritans settle New England to avoid religious persecution, seek to found New Jerusalem; Mayflower Compact establishes first constitution, contractual agreement. Early laws, rights based on English common law, Magna Carta, consent of governed, elected representatives
1624	Dutch West India Company acquires Manhattan, farmers settle Hudson River Valley; 1625 found New Amsterdam as trade entrepôt; allies of Iroquois against other Indians
1634 – 1733	Maryland, Carolinas, Pennsylvania, N. Jersey, Delaware, Georgia founded as proprietary colonies. Proprietors appoint governors, courts, collected taxes; rule limited by representative bodies. Other colonies under king's direct rule; Church of England official faith
1636 – 1637	Indian Pequot War in New England; Harvard founded as first college in US; total reaches ten by 1789; Rhode Island founded as colony for religious toleration
1637	Ute Indians acquire horses, by 1660 Sioux adapt buffalo hunting culture on Plains
1639	Fundamental Orders of Connecticut establish self-government, elected officials
1664	During Anglo-Dutch Wars, English conquer New Amsterdam (New York); Navigation Laws establish principle of mercantilism, London's oversight of colonial economy
1675 – 1676	King Phillip's War between Indians, English in New England, Hudson Valley
1681	Pennsylvania established by Quakers on principle of religious toleration
1688 – 1689	English "Glorious" Revolution, Bill of Rights has enormous influence on colonies
1692, 1730	Salem (Massachusetts) Witch trials; Great Awakening favors personal religion, evangelism
1702 – 1713	King William's War, Queen Ann's War (War of Spanish Succession), King George's War: British gain control of Atlantic seaboard; colonists participated to take Nova Scotia; Arcadians migrate to French Louisiana and become Cajuns
1700s	Triangular trades between America, Caribbean, Africa and Europe develop; based on principles of mercantilism and slave exchange; finished goods, slaves shipped to colonies in exchange for raw materials such as grains, furs, tobacco, rum, sugar, naval stores; taxes, tariffs benefit of mother country not colonies; Northern colonies free labor, small businesses, small farms, light industry; South hierarchical society, plantation produce export crops
1733	Peter Zenger on trial for freedom of press – wins right to criticize government officials
By 1750	French control St. Lawrence, Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley anchored at New Orleans; Spain controls Florida, Southwest including California, Texas; Great Britain controls Atlantic Seaboard from Newfoundland to Florida, conflict beginning over Ohio River Valley.

CHRONOLOGY OF FACTS: MODERN PERIOD 1750 – 1914

1754 – 1763	French/Indian Wars; British expel French from North America; annex Canada, Mississippi
1763	Proclamation Line prohibits English settlement beyond Appalachians; ignored by colonists
1764	Sugar Act followed by Stamp Act in 1765 provokes Stamp Act Congress by colonies
1767	Townsend Acts rouses colonials to anger
1769	Spanish settle California, establish Catholic missions, towns; agriculture, ranching, vineyards
1773	Boston Tea Party protests taxes on imports: New England center of revolt, South opposed
1774	Intolerable Acts, Quebec Act alarms colonists; 1 st Continental Congress called
1775	Battles of Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill; 2 nd Continental Congress meets
1776	Paine's <i>Common Sense</i> , <i>Declaration of Independence</i> reflect Enlightenment, Locke, Hobbes
1776	Smith's <i>Wealth of Nation</i> becomes cornerstone of American political, economic ideology
1775 – 1783	American Revolution; colonies aided by French, Dutch, Spanish; Battle of Yorktown
1781 – 1789	Articles of Confederation ratified by last of colonies; national government to 1789
1783	Treaty of Paris ends war, recognizes American independence, US gets lands to Mississippi
1787	Northwest Ordinance organizes western lands for settlement, statehood process officially opens western lands to settlement; beginning of Manifest Destiny; conflict with Indians for their lands intensifies; Indians may acculturate or fight/flee (which most did)
1787	Convention drafts US Constitution; Bill of Rights added 1791; farmers' Shays Rebellion
1790	Last state ratifies constitution after fight; <i>Federalist Papers</i> written as support; US rural land, travel, communication difficult; propertied elite dominate government; states' rights issues
1793, 1798	Eli Whitney invents cotton gin, saves slavery; mass produces guns with exchangeable parts
1794 – 1796	XYZ Affair, Fr. Revolution causes tensions; Washington favors neutrality as foreign policy
1795 – 1815	Naval war with France, Barbary pirates; US establishes tradition of fighting to protect trade
1800 – 1860	Growth of textiles, processing, iron industries in New England, Mid-Atlantic; Age of King Cotton leads to spread of slavery; exports of cotton from South, textiles, grains from North.
1803	Louisiana Purchase; Lewis/Clarke Expedition opens west to trappers, traders, overland mail routes, establishment of trails; <i>Marbury v Madison</i> begins judicial review of government acts
1807	Fulton invents steamboat, steamboat travel in the United States; African slave trade ended
1812 – 1815	British impressment, searches of merchant ships, alliances with Indians leads to War of 1812
1813	Full-fledged textile mill opened in Massachusetts; industrializing US uses tariffs as protection
1819	Florida acquired from Spain; first Anglo settlers arrive in Texas by 1820 with slaves
1820	Missouri Compromise leads to rise of sectionalism, regionalism, states rights issues in US
1820s	Beginning industrialization of US, especially New England, Mid-Atlantic states
1820s	Second American Awakening; rise of Baptists, Methodists; Transcendentalist Age
1823	Monroe Doctrine warns Europeans to stay out of affairs in Western Hemisphere
1825	Era of turnpikes, road building; Erie Canal opens; routes run east/west not north/south
1828 – 1836	Jacksonian Era: widening of male suffrage, rise of Democratic Party; 1830: Indian Removal Act moves Cherokees, starts Trail of Tears; 1832 Nullification Crisis with South Carolina;
1830s	First successful railroad opened, rail expansion in 1840s, 1850s; Birth of Mormonism; rise of Nativism, a nationalistic, anti-foreign, anti-immigrant, anti-Catholic movement
1830 – 1880	Illiteracy declines; many public schools, universities founded; Oberlin College admits women
1830 – 1859	Abolitionist Movement culminates in Harper's Ferry Raid in 1859; Underground Railroad
1833, 1860s	Colt revolver invented for use against Indian; Winchester multi-bullet rifle for military
1834	Cyrus McCormick invents reaper, allows mass harvesting of grain; US major grain exporter
1836 – 1845	Texas Revolution against Mexico; Texas Republic until 1845 when annexed to US
1840s – 1920	Beginning of immigration to US; 27 million immigrants; large influx of Catholics, Lutherans

1840s	American clipper ships to China, US interest there begins; US supports UK in Opium War
1844, 1847	Morse builds first telegraph line; law establishes cheap postage, reforms mail system
1846 – 1848	Mexican-American War wins Southwest for the US; gold discovered at Sutter’s Mill in California; beginning of Gold Rush, wagon trains led to settlement of west, Pacific Northwest
1848	Women’s Rights Declaration, allied to Abolitionists; large Irish-German immigration begins
1850	Rise of factory system; new national economy, export market; rise of corporations
1850 – 1857	Compromise of 1850, Fugitive Slave Act, Kansas Nebraska Act, Dred Scott Decision pits slave states against free states; open warfare in Kansas, Nebraska, US Congress
1854	Perry and US Navy squadron open up Japan to foreign influence; US signs treaty with Japan
1854 – 1860	Rise of Republican Party culminates in Lincoln’s election; succession of Southern states
1861 – 1865	American Civil War including 1863 Emancipation Proclamation; Gettysburg Address
1862 – 1864	Pacific Railroad Acts authorizes rail construction, purchase of land necessary for routes; Homestead Act gives families 160 acres for five years of residency; bridges, tunnels built
1866 – 1877	Reconstruction, 13 th , 14 th , 15 th Amendments to Constitution; Southern white reaction leads to Black Codes, rise of KKK, Jim Crow Laws, segregation, Separate but Equal policy
1867	US purchases Alaska from Russia; acquires islands in the Pacific Ocean
1870s	Rise of mail order stores, large retail stores, credit beginning with Montgomery Ward, Sears
1869	Completion of Transcontinental Railroad; by 1885, four competing routes
1870s	Great cattle drives begin from Texas to Kansas railheads; settlement of West leads to farming, ranching, mining; wars with Indians, reservation system; massive destruction of grasslands, forests to convert land into farms; frontier closed in 1890. Women socially important in west.
1870, 1873	Standard Oil (Exxon) founded, oil production spreads; Bethlehem Steel (USS) founded
1875	Glidden makes a fortune selling barbed wire; settlers begin fencing off the west; kill buffalo
1876 – 1914	Gilded Age; rise of middle class, growth of industry, massive urbanization in East, Midwest
1876	Centennial Expedition shows off American industry, technology; Bell’s telephone
1870s	American exports boom; industry, banks invest in Mexico, Central America, Caribbean
1877 – 1886	National railroad strike, labor disputes leads to organization of American Federation of Labor
1880s	Edison invents electric light, later founds General Electric; by 1914 US electronics, steel industries world’s largest; invention of hydraulic elevator, steel lead to rise of skyscrapers
1888	Jane Addams founds Hull House helps urban poor, immigrants
1890s	Rise of anti-Darwinism, anti-modernism, pro-temperance movements in US Protestantism
1890	Wyoming is first state to grant women right to vote; last Indian war ends at Wounded Knee.
1890	Sherman Anti-Trust Act allows US government to fight power, corruption of corporations
1890	Mahan publishes <i>Influence of Sea Power upon History</i> ; US begins building large navy
1890 – 1916	Progressive Era leads to many federal, state, local political, economic, social reforms; US worlds largest steel producer; reformers wage war against political machines, corruption
1891 – 1892	Congress creates national parks; Roosevelt doubles acreage; John Muir founds Sierra Club
1892	Populist Party formed to further farmer interests, fight big businesses, railroads, gold issues
1898	Spanish American War; US acquires Philippines, Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, Pacific Islands; guerrilla war against Filipino rebels; US annexes Hawaiian islands
1900	US joins international expedition to lift Boxer Siege in Beijing; proposes Open Door Policy
1903	Wright Brothers invent airplane
1904 – 1914	Roosevelt Corollary says US will intervene to protect American interests, monetary investments (Dollar Diplomacy); US occupies nations in Caribbean, Central America;
1912	Wilson foreign policy introduces “moral” diplomacy; intervention in Mexican Revolution
1913	Ford introduces assembly line production in auto industry; ½ of Americans live in cities; urban problems, crime, boss rule, sanitation issues, largely immigrants

CHRONOLOGY OF FACTS: CONTEMPORARY PERIOD 1914 – PRESENT

1914	Panama Canal opens; US second industrial, manufacturing, finance nation in world; American rural population doubles; American urban population rises 700 percent; World War I begins
1915	Telephone links New York, San Francisco; one million cars on roads; US lends, sells to Allies
1916	Sinking of Lusitania; submachine gun invented; US intervenes in Mexican Revolution
1917	Renewal of unrestricted submarine warfare; Zimmerman Telegraph; US declares war, mobilizes economy; women enter industry; black migration to north begins; Mexican migrant workers employed in agriculture in large numbers; rationing, legal restrictions, draft
1918	US provides foods, manufactures, soldiers; US mobilizes home front, economy, influenza kills 500,000; US intervenes in Russia; Wilson publishes 14 Points, Armistice ends war; US ends war as world's largest industrial power, exporter, loaning center, food producer
1918 – 1920	Red Scare, Palmer Raids; only ½ population lives in rural areas but three times farms of 1860. Irrigation, farming of west, mechanization quadruples arable lands, increased yields, war boosted production; government ends war subsidies, purchases; bankruptcies, unemployment
1919	Versailles Peace Conference; US idealistic diplomacy; US rejects treaty, League of Nations; US international isolation; 18 th Amendment, Prohibition; 19 th Amendment gives women vote
1920s	Age of Jazz; Harlam Renaissance; trade flourishes; stock speculation, lose credit; consumer society on rise; leisure time, mass sports; Age of Gangsters; first radio broadcasts; Golden Age of Hollywood; revolution in health, hygiene; revolution in physics; psychoanalysis
1921	1 st transnational air, airmail route; quota laws restrict immigration; US largest merchant fleet
1922, 1928	Washington Naval Treaty limits size of war fleets; Kellogg-Briand Pact attempts to outlaw war
1927	Lindbergh flies across Atlantic; execution of Italians' Sacco and Vanzetti as anarchists.
1929 – 1939	Stock Market crash, Great Depression; ⅓ of Americans unemployed; import restrictions rise
1930s	Dust Bowl disaster in Midwest, West; great economic, social, political uncertainty
1931	Japan invades Manchuria; US protests, but does little; 3,000 banks close in US; tariffs rise
1932 – 1938	Election of Franklin Roosevelt; New Deal models Keynesian economics including work relief, deficits, rural electrification, banking-stock reform, subsidies, unemployment, social security; unions legalized; minimum wages, 40 hour work week; child labor outlawed
1939 – 1941	World War II begins in Europe; Panama Conference - US, Latin America cooperate in face of outbreak of World War II; US repeals Neutrality Acts of 1935; US gives UK warships; Lend Lease Act eventually loans more than 50 billion to enemies of Axis, Atlantic Charter
1941 – 1945	Pearl Harbor leads to US entry into world war; total war mobilizes entire society, economy; growth of western states, Texas due to war effort; Battles of Midway, Normandy
1943	Conferences: Casablanca, Quebec, Cairo, Teheran decide military aspects
1945	Conferences: Yalta, Potsdam decide new borders, occupation polices, peace treaties; Germany surrenders; US uses atomic bombs, Japan surrenders; occupation of former Axis begins; UN,
1945 – 1970	US dominant economic power; longest period of sustained economic growth in US history
1946	US grants Philippines independence, champions decolonization; IMF, World Bank created
1947	Cold War begins; Truman Doctrine of military aid to contain spread of communism; Marshall Plan to give aid to rebuild war torn Europe, Asia; US military aid greater than economic aid
1948	UN Declaration of Human Rights; Organization of American States established; Berlin Airlift
1948	200,000 Americans have television; by 1970, 95% have at least one television
1949	NATO established; US forms German government; Communists win Civil War in China; US supports Nationalist regime in Taiwan
1950s	Population explosion; Baby Boom; introduction of credit card; mechanization of daily life; 75% all Americans finish high school; Age of Rock n' Roll becomes world phenomenon
1950 – 1953	Korean War; UN sends troops; China intervenes, war stalemates;

1951 – 1955	Defense treaties with Japan, South Korea, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand; SEATO
1952	Eisenhower president; establishes retaliation policy, brinkmanship ; US detonates H-Bomb
1954	Brown v Board of Education ends desegregation; president uses troops to enforce civil rights when South resists order; Martin Luther King begins civil disobedience, marches for rights
1955 – 1973	US involvement in Vietnam begins with advisors, supplies and ends up with US combat troops
Late 1950s	Eisenhower, Congress create US highway system; rise of domestic, international air travel
1957	Eisenhower Doctrine: US aid to resist communism in Middle East; Sputnik satellite leads to US space program/race, changes in American schools to emphasize math, sciences
1960s	Rise of service sector of American economy, technology in workplace; Civil Rights movement of Martin Luther King; women's liberation movement begins; Population growth slows; population moving west, south; ½ black population live in north; more Americans live in suburbs than urban areas; Sexual Revolution; Drug culture; rise of crime rate
1961 – 1963	Kennedy confronts missile gap, builds ICBMs; promises to go to moon; US-USSR test ban; US opposes Castro regime in Cuba: Bay of Pigs and Cuban Missile Crisis; Berlin Wall crisis; creates Alliance for Progress, Peace Corps to aid poorer nations
1964 – 1969	Johnson's Great Society legislation establishes welfare state, Medicaid, Medicare, VISTA, National Defense Education Act, Housing/Urban Development; ends immigration quota; massive war time inflation; Civil Rights Act leads to 1965 Voting Rights Act; supports Israel
1965	Ralph Nader launches consumer activism over safety of automobiles;
1967 – 1968	Black, youth, New Left revolt of early 1960s culminates in a year of riots, disturbances, deaths
1969 – 1973	Nixon Presidency; US withdrawal from Vietnam; Watergate Crisis and Investigation
1970s	Growth of environmental movement begins with 1964 publication of Carson's <i>Silent Spring</i> ; passing of Clean Air, Clean Water, Endangered Species Acts; Environmental Protection Agency established; pollution, waste, deforestation, overpopulation remain major problems
1970s	Only 4% population work farms; service sector largest part of economy; one million cars produced a year; 4/5s of blacks live in urban areas, vote as block; urban renewal begins
1972 – 1974	SALT I, II treaties between US, USSR; US détente with USSR, Red China
1973	Arab-Israeli War leads to OPEC Oil Embargo, Energy Crisis; opposition to Vietnam War ends with US withdrawal from Vietnam
1970s – 80s	Economic downturn, stagnation, recession; US trade deficits, deficit spending increase; massive 3 rd world debt unlikely to be repaid; Asian, West European economic competition
1975	US-USSR Helsinki Accords guarantees borders, human rights, cultural exchanges, trade
1976 – 1981	Carter's presidency sees Iran Hostages, fall of Nicaragua to communists; Soviet invasion of Afghanistan; Egypt-Israeli Peace Accord; returns Panama Canal to Panama by 1999
1980s	Computers enter workforce, home; Internet; spread of global popular culture; rise of religious fundamentalism in US, Middle East, South Asia; American population increasingly older; in 1986 Japanese average income surpasses American; new immigrants change face of country
1981 – 1989	Reagan supports supply-side economics, reduces government; confronts communism, funds communist opposition in Latin America, Africa, Asia; deploys missiles in Europe; cooperates with Gorbachev, Pope to defuse crises
1989	Cold War ends; Berlin Wall, East European communists fall; apartheid ends in South Africa, dictatorships end in Philippines, Nicaragua; US invades Panama; Chinese repression begins
1990s	US actions as part of UN, NATO: 1 st Persian Gulf War, Somalia, Bosnia; UN uses economic sanctions; Asian financial crisis leads to world recession; rise of international terrorism
1994 – 1995	Clinton promotes international trade: NAFTA established, helps found WTO
2001 –	Bush presidency; 2001 Trade Tower attack, Afghanistan, Iraq invasions; wider war on terror; NATO enlarged to include former Warsaw Pact nations; opposes Global Warming accords

CHRONOLOGY OF VIETNAM FROM 10,000 BCE TO 1914 CE

4 th Millennium BCE	Malayo-Polynesian migration spread Neolithic technology in Indochina; first villages with priest/priestess as chiefs; dry rice farming, millet, domesticated cattle, pigs, pottery; animism, shamanism, ancestor worship, sacrificial rites
2 nd millennium BCE	Dong Song Culture favors bronze; legendary Van Lang Kingdom establishes strict feudal hierarchy – rules to 258 BCE
1 st millennium BCE	Co Loa near Hanoi fortified, moat village; led by chieftains; rice cultivation, use of plows, extensive water control
500 BCE	Peasants emerge; Paleolithic Negritos separate from, tributary to migrant lowland cultures in villages, towns; Craftsmen in northern Vietnam make large bronze drums; buried with dead or used as cremation urns; Indo-China socially stratified, autonomous villages; descent traced equally through males, females; women could lead, own land
500 – 200 BCE	Vietnamese forced by Chinese to move; settle deltas, valleys, coasts; leave hills, mountains, jungles to Negritos, minorities
334 BCE	Chinese absorb Yueh (Vietnamese) state in Yangtze River; Chinese attempt to Sinicize elites, elite culture
258 BCE; 214 BCE	Au Lac Kingdom replaces Van Lang in Red River valley; conquered by Chin Dynasty, three commandaries established
208 BCE	State of Nam Viet arose in Red River: select Chinese rulers, elites who adopt Vietnamese customs; villages: common people retain devotion to protective spirits; village elders include women; two rice harvests a year without difficulty
111 BCE	China conquers Nam Viet; introduced writing, roads, canals, improved agriculture, iron tools; use area as trade conduit
9-23 CE	Chinese refugees flee Wang Mang in China, settle in Vietnam: increase Chinese influence especially patriarchal control
1 st Century CE	Chinese administrators, soldiers, scholars dominate Vietnamese bureaucracy. Confucianism, Daoism, written Chinese language taught; Chinese customs, fashions mandatory, only elite, cities affected; Chinese style centralized bureaucracy, taxes assessing landholdings replace native system, intermarriage of elite, Chinese; native culture dominates countryside
39 – 42 CE	Trung Sisters lead rebellion against Chinese rule in Vietnam; beginning of a millennium of revolts
187 CE	Vietnamese mandarins admitted to Chinese bureaucracy; peasants, villages retain traditions, animism
192 CE	Malay state in Champa rivals Chinese Annam; Hindu culture, society but women could choose husbands; Indian style art, architecture; land could not feed population: wealth due to navy, piracy, merchants, trade in luxuries
200 CE	Vietnam refuge for Chinese scholars; Confucianism; Vietnamese favor nuclear family
3 rd – 6 th century CE	Small Vietnamese successor states follow break up in Han Dynasty; Buddhism arrives in Vietnam and flourishes
446; 510 CE	Champa conquered by Chinese; 510, independent Champa strengthens, push into Funan, return to piracy
7 th century CE	Van Ky brought Chinese language Buddhist texts to Vietnam, Chan Buddhism gains popularity
939 CE	Vietnamese achieve independence from Chinese Tang; civil war, constant change of rulers follow
11 th century CE	Hanoi is political center of Vietnam; Chinese style agriculture, taxes predominate, aim to break up landed elite families
1044 CE	New farm lands opened up with free peasants, who were trained in military arts to defend lands against landed elite
1075 – 1077 CE	New rulers increasingly adopt trappings of an emperor, upsetting Song; naval expeditions against Champa successful
1230 CE	Confucian exam system adopted, fosters emergence of Confucian scholar elite called mandarins
Late 13 th century CE	Numerous Mongol-Chinese invasion of Vietnam defeated by Vietnamese guerrilla warfare
1390 CE	Decades of wars with local princes especially Champa ruin Buddhist aristocracy; rise of military clans as elites
14 th Century CE	Vietnamese develop own script called chu nom, a script based on the Chinese ideographic language
1428 CE	Vietnam defeats Ming armies; Le Dynasty founded, builds university, examination system; equal field redistributes land
1460 – 1497 CE	Vietnamese reforms set up bureaucracy, Champa conquered; new elite military clans, Neo-Confucian scholar officials
1527 CE	Imperial Dynasty in Vietnam figurehead; rival Nguyen, Trinh families dominate state; Confucianism adopted by elites
1592 CE	Trinh run northern Vietnam with Chinese bureaucrats, education; Nguyen mix Hindu, Chinese traditions in South
17 th century CE	Portuguese, Dutch trade missions to Vietnam; Chinese merchant families settle in Vietnamese cities
1620 CE	Vietnamese intervene in Cambodia to counter Siamese influence; many wars between Siam, Vietnam over Cambodia
1624 CE, 1630 CE	Catholic Jesuits in Vietnam, 100,000 convert; Vietnamese elite utilize priests to acquire Western technical knowledge
Early 18 th century CE	Vietnamese provincial elites acquire public land, avoid taxation; Vietnamese colonists settled in southern lands
1730 CE	1/3 of Vietnamese peasants abandon land, famines ensued, rebellions break out; decline of social norms;
1755 CE	Vietnamese abandon Confucianism, switch to Buddhism, monks form opposition; women lead criticism of state
1771 – 1802 CE	Vietnamese Tay-Son rebellion defeats Trinh, Nguyen, Chinese, overthrows dynasty; new dynasty rebuilds economy
1788 CE	Returns land to peasants; Confucian bureaucrats returned but now had to be proficient in Vietnamese norms, too
1802 – 1820 CE	New dynasty in Vietnam reunites state, increases rice production, lands returned to peasants
1802 – 1820 CE	Vietnam: centralized monarchy on Chinese model, Confucian bureaucracy; sanctions against Buddhism, Taoism; Chinese émigrés dominate commercial activities in cities; many poor peasants forced into labor on elite estates
1820 – 1841 CE	Vietnamese increase local autonomy, mid-level intellectuals emerge, charged with local administration; 200 peasant Uprisings; state suppresses Catholicism, executes priests, missionaries; strong tension with French, USA
1858 CE	French navy bombards Vietnamese capital to protect Catholics; acquires port of Tourane (Da Nang)
1862 CE	France wins control of Cochinchina; rules through traditional elites; free practice of Catholicism allowed
1860s – 1890s CE	France digs irrigation canals, reclaims swamps; establishes enormous plantations for rice export
1870s – 1910s CE	France create new political framework; impose bureaucratic systems, modern fiscal, communications systems; favor Export industries and dominate all major aspects of economies; spectacular population, urban growth
1883 – 1884 CE	Sino-French War after Chinese support Black Flags (anti-French triad) guerrilla forces in Tonkin
1885 – 1895 CE	French forced to suppress hundreds of revolts, guerrilla movements throughout Vietnam
1887 CE	France creates Indo-Chinese Union of Cambodia, Laos, Cochinchina, Annam, Tonkin
1897 – 1902 CE	France modernizes Indo-Chinese society, monopolies on salt, opium, alcohol, public facilities; opens iron mines
1898 CE	France establishes elite institute for study of Asian cultures in Vietnam; attracts native intellectuals
1905 CE	Tonkin Free School opens, introduces use of vernacular Vietnamese written in Latin script; literacy begins to spread
1912 CE	Chinese revolution becomes Vietnamese model; Japanese modernization inspires regional national movements

CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHEAST ASIA: 1914 CE TO 2000 CE

1912 CE	Chinese revolution influences Vietnamese nationalists while Japanese example less popular due to its colonialism, militarism
1914 CE	Nationalists built on traditions but created new political, social programs; new intelligentsia questioned colonialism, elite rule
1914 – 1918 CE	100,000 Vietnamese laborers sent to France, exposed to Western ideas; Ho Chi Minh helps found French Communist Party
1914 – 1945 CE	In Region: frequent peasant rebellions due to western interference in peasant welfare, social values but seldom nationalist Strong urbanization due to colonial governments, export trade, elite education, communications; urban elite class arose Western education led to new elites: beginning with recreational activities, associations became social, intellectual, political Conflict between traditional elites, urban elites, diaspora groups; Chinese dominate cities, concerned with events in China
1916 CE	US: Jones Act promises Philippines independence once stable government established; traditional elites, corruption remains
1917 – 1920 CE	Communist regime in Russia adopts anti-colonial stance, sees imperialism as economic exploitation; supports foreign groups
1918 CE	All provinces of Vietnam have daily newspapers written in Romanized vernacular; University of Hanoi founded
1920 CE	General Council of Burmese Associations split between conservatism, activism; organized strikes by students at University of Rangoon; GCBA encourage foundations of “own race societies” to boycott officials, refuse to pay taxes or rents
1920 – 1926 CE	Siam joins League of Nations, renegotiates treaties ending unfair trade practices, extraterritoriality of Western nations
1921 CE	Indonesian Muslim socialists form Savekat Islam, support pan-Islamic movement in region; forces communists into minority
1920s – 1930s CE	Malay nationalists advocate religious, racial, linguistic loyalties; elites, intellectuals, Muslims agitate against Indians, Chinese
1920s – 1930s CE	Large foreign investment in Indo-China: coal, rubber, rice; rise of working, landlord, intellectual, foreign commercial classes
1920s – 1930s CE	Cambodia, Laos, Malaya: massive export of rubber, large plantations had profound impact on social, economic structures
1920s – 1930s CE	Philippines: increased urbanization, literacy; Filipinos join bureaucracy; national consensus crosses class, regional divides
1920s – 1950s CE	Religion rallies anti-colonial nationalist groups; Buddhism in Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam; Islam in Malaya, Indonesia; Cao-Dai in South Vietnam; Catholicism in Vietnam, East Timor, Sumatra; Chinese traditions in Singapore
1922 CE	East Indies legislature given legislative powers by Dutch, assent on all Indonesian affairs becomes mandatory
1923 CE	British permit Burmese indigenous representation, legislative councils; diarchy reinforced ethnic identities, divisions
1926 CE	Vietnam: Cao Dai sect founded, amalgam of East Asian traditions, attracts urban middle classes, farmers in South, Central
1926 – 1927 CE	Peasant uprisings in Java, Sumatra follow Communist agitation; Dutch react severely; National Party seeks to unify East Indies as “Indonesia”; emergence of national language, national literature blending Sumatran, Javan traditions
1927 CE	Vietnamese Nationalist Party founded: attracts urban, educated, small businessmen, low level bureaucrats, colonial militia
1928 – 1939 CE	World depression led to decline in prices of exports; peasant rents, indebtedness, taxes, prices for manufactured goods remain steady, debts increase; unemployment pits racial groups against each other – most hurt are Indians, Chinese, minorities
1930, 1937 CE	French establish Buddhist institutes in Laos, Cambodia to counter Thai influence in native languages; center of new elite
1930 CE	Burma: anti-Indian riots, peasant revolts against rural taxation, crime, high prices, land alienation, desecration of Buddhism
1930 CE	Ho Chi Minh founds Indo-Chinese Communist Party; depression hurts agriculture, industry; party supported by peasants
1930 – 1931 CE	Nghe-Trinh Soviets established in Vietnam by Communists; French reaction brutal, force communists into provinces
1930s CE	Malay Communist Party founded by Chinese; radical Young Malay Union supports Pan-Indonesian nationalism
1932 – 1935 CE	Military coup in Siam ends royal absolutism, begins military interference in state; struggle between army, princes, students
1935 CE	Philippine Commonwealth established; US controls currency, diplomacy, defense; creates army; Tagalog national language
1937 CE	British create heavy industry, build harbor works, dry docks, airfields, fortifications in Singapore to protect colonial interests
1938 – 1944 CE	Siam: army government was militarist, populist, nationalist; saw Japan as model; attacked westernization, imperialism
1940 – 1941 CE	Japan desperate for region’s resources; US, UK, Dutch begin to embargo Japanese purchases, reinforce defenses in region
1940 – 1945 CE	Vichy France permits Japanese to garrison Indo-China, Japan exploits resources for war industry, uses bases to attack Allies
1941 CE	Vietminh (Communists, anti-colonial nationalists) organized to fight Japanese; never cooperated with Japan, Vichy France
1942 – 1945 CE	Japanese invade region; exploits tin, rubber, oil for war effort but Allied attacks, guerrillas destroy economic infrastructure
1942 – 1945 CE	Japanese occupy Burma, establish Independence Army, civilian administration; both anti-colonial, not always pro-Japanese
1942 – 1945 CE	Japanese occupy Indonesia, support Indonesian Nationalist Party, form national army under Sukarno, Hatta
1942 – 1945 CE	Japanese occupy Philippines, elite back collaborationist government; people supports US, pro-US guerrilla movement arises
1942 – 1945 CE	Siam allies with Japan, receives British, French territory from Japan; Japan uses country as base to attack UK, USA, India
1944 – 1945 CE	US liberates Philippines from Japanese, reestablishes Commonwealth government; massive subsidies to country to rebuild
1944 – 1945 CE	British reoccupy Burma, promise Burma self-governing dominion status; trials of collaborationists leads to acquittals
1945 CE	Japan ousts French colonial administration, declares Cambodia, Laos independent; Viet Minh fight French, Japanese
1945 CE	Indonesia, Indo-China announce their independence; Dutch, French, British send in troops to reestablish, reoccupy colonies
1945 CE	Southeast Asia ethnically diverse: Burma – 20% citizens not ethnically Burmese plus 1 million Indians, Chinese; 1 million Chinese in Vietnam; 1 million Vietnamese in Cambodia; 300,000 Chinese in Cambodia; 3 million Chinese in Indonesia
1945 CE	3 million Chinese, Indians, Thais in Malaya (Singapore was more than 90% non-Malay); 1 million Chinese in Philippines
1945 CE	Large ethnic, religious, tribal minorities in Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, Burma, Malaya subject to strong discrimination; Assimilation of minorities, Chinese into newly independent states (except for Vietnam) rare, often discouraged by majority
1945 – 1951 CE	Indonesians battle Dutch; UN peace leads to independence; civil war, separatist movements, communist insurgencies follow
1945 – 1954 CE	Vietminh (Communists, anti-colonial forces) battle French, who control urban areas; Vietminh control countryside
1945 – 2000 CE	Regional population – 150 million to 450 million; 1/4 live in urban areas; overpopulation, development threatens environment
1945 – 2000 CE	Military dictatorships, martial law, violent opposition constant in Burma, Thailand, Laos, S. Vietnam, Indonesia, Cambodia
1945 – 2000 CE	Massive internal migration to cities, immigration due to economic hardships; millions of refugees due to war, ethnic violence
1945 – 2000 CE	Chinese form majority in many cities, majority in Singapore; dominate in commerce, professions; ethnic resentment strong
1946 – 1957 CE	Filipino government uses land reform, military, US military aide, advisors to defeat Marxist guerrilla insurrection
1946 – 2000 CE	Philippines: economic stagnation, rural poverty, political corruption, continuing elite influence, state inefficiency limit growth
1947 CE	Burmese elect constituent assembly; leader of provision government, General U Aung San assassinated
1948 – 1958 CE	Burma independent; civil war breaks out; ethnic groups, communists, insurgents, drug lords threaten existence of state

1947 – 1992 CE	US maintains military bases in Philippines, funnels money into economy, military; leaves after Filipino Senate end treaty
1948 – 1960 CE	Communist insurgency in Malaya led by Chinese; defeated by British who isolated Chinese from Malay; elites support British
1950 CE	Thailand fears rise of communism, ends diplomatic isolation, joins UN in Korea, orients country towards west, US
1950s – 1960s CE	Cambodian army expels French, declares state independent; largely peaceful, prosperous, friendly with Communist China
1950s – 1960s CE	All nations except Laos attempt ambitious industrialization programs, attempt to exclude foreign made goods, produce locally
1950s – 1970s CE	USSR, Peoples Republic of China, Communist states support wars of national liberation (anti-colonial guerrilla wars)
1950s – 1980s CE	Thailand: 80% of land owned by peasants producing sufficient food, rare in region; center for US support, UN programs 1 million Chinese in Thailand: dominant in finance, industry, own 80% of rice mills; Thai communism largely Chinese
1954 – 1973 CE	Vietminh defeat France; Vietnam partitioned; US troops support South, wage high tech war against guerrillas, bomb North; South Vietnam: corrupt republic run by elite, military; lost support of Buddhists, Catholics, peasants to Viet Cong guerrillas North Vietnam: Communist; land reform for poorest peasants, no collectivization; constant war restricts industrial progress
1955 CE	Southeast Asian Treaty Organization: US, UK, Thailand, Philippines fight communism; Vietnam supports; US troops arrive
1955 CE	Bandung Conference: Burma, Indonesia, Cambodia join India to found non-aligned way between West, Communism
1956 CE	Burmese government tries to combine Buddhism, Marxism (“Burmese Way”), begins to dismantle capitalism, free enterprise
1956 – 1960 CE	Indonesia signs economic, military agreement with USSR; Sukarno replaces western democracy with system of mutual help; Communists join government; military stage coups, many provinces try to break away; Sukarno tries to unify people by Attacking Malaysia, Dutch interests, western property, Chinese (prohibits their rural businesses); Communist China protests
1957 CE	Malaya becomes federation; Malay seek to marginalize Indians, Chinese (most live in Singapore, cities), ethnic tensions rise
1960 – 1975 CE	US, both Vietnams invade Cambodia, Laos; civil war between old elites, military, communists ends in communist victories
1960s CE	Burma followed strict policy of autarky, maintained economic independence; forcibly tries to eliminate class, ethnic divisions
1963 CE	Sarawak, North Borneo join Malaya in Federation of Malaysia; Malaysia, Indonesia nearly go to war over territorial change
1960s – 2000 CE	Sultanate of Brunei does not join Malaysia; uses vast oil resources to develop model Muslim social welfare state
1963, 1964 CE	South Vietnamese government overthrown by military; Gulf of Tonkin incident with North Vietnam leads to US entering war
1965 – 1967 CE	Communists attempt to seize control in Indonesia; army massacres party members, bans party; army removes Sukarno
1965 – 1970s CE	Singapore secedes from Malaysia; emphasizes social control, social planning, authoritarianism; attracts massive investment
1965 – 1989 CE	Filipino President Marcos becomes dictator; promised reforms but violent, corrupt; People Power Revolution ends rule
1967 CE	ASEAN (Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore) promotes economic cooperation, opposition to Communism
1967 CE	Indonesia: military creates Golkar (mass Fascist-like organization); organizes society by social functions, restricts opposition
1967 CE	After army coup, legitimate Cambodian leaders ally with Communist China, Vietnam; Khmer Rouge (Communists) emerges
1968 – 2005 CE	Muslim guerrillas in Mindinao fight for independence from Philippines; New People’s (Communist) Army fights government
1969 CE	As non-Malays, communists gain influence, military and para-military groups take control of Malaysian government
1970s CE	Import substitution industry shifted to export oriented industries led by Singapore; Thailand had high growth; Malaysia Prospered due to abundant resources; oil subsidies provide stability in Indonesia; lower classes in all excluded from benefits
1970s – 2000 CE	Tribal armies, guerrillas in Northern Burma develop Golden Triangle’s Opium Trade to subsidize their war efforts
1971 CE	Malaysia: New Economic Policy; Malay sole legal language, restructures society so Indians, Chinese cannot control economics
1973 – 1975 CE	US-North Vietnam sign Paris Peace Accords, US exits war; South Vietnam conquered by North Vietnam, guerrillas; reunited
1975 – 1979 CE	Cambodian Khmer Rouge liquidates officers, civil servants, intellectuals, teachers, clergy, businessmen; restructures society Abolishes private property, money; suppresses Buddhism, enforces communalism, city dwellers sent to forced labor
1977 – 1978 CE	Vietnam joins the United Nations, International Monetary Fund; nationalizes private commerce, hurting Chinese minority
1979 – 1991 CE	Vietnam invades Cambodia, sets up pro-Vietnamese government, civil war follows; China attacks Vietnam; UN brokers peace
1980s CE	Indo-Chinese refugee crisis: millions of Cambodians, Laotians, Vietnamese especially Chinese relocated to Western nations
1980s CE	Burma: economy closed to foreign investment, decline of export industries; military, martial law limit foreign contacts
1980s CE	Singapore’s standard of living second only to Japan in Asia; populace favors capitalism, technology, trade but not democracy
1980s – 2000 CE	Southeast Asia gets 2/3 of Japanese investment, region suspicious of Japan; oil fuels growth in Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei
1980s – 2000 CE	People’s Republic of China increasingly economically, diplomatically involved in area; clash with Philippines over Spratley Is.
1983, 1987 CE	Indonesia separates church, state; espouses nationalism, internationalism, democracy, social justice, monotheism; requires all Parties to declare these principles, directed against Muslim parties; Muslims are 90% of population but feel disenfranchised
1986 – 2000 CE	Vietnam Moi-Doi reforms: ends centralized planning, ends subsidies to industries, allows both foreign investment, private Ventures, develops consumer industry, agriculture; private enterprise thrives; reapproachment with US to balance China
1988 CE	Violence, protest in Burma led by pro-democracy Aung San Suu Kyi (Noble Peace Prize Winner); army rules by martial law
1990 CE	Thailand experiences rapid growth, rampant property speculation, urban overcrowding, environmental/resource degradation
1990 CE	Vietnamese experience economic transformation but communists refuse to relinquish control of political apparatus
1990s CE	AIDS, HIV spreads in Thailand due to socially tolerant sexual attitudes, prostitution; 50% population infected
1990s CE	Indonesia: regional separatism, ethnic, religious violence expand, threaten state: army functions as only unifying institution
1990s CE	Vietnam becomes world’s largest exporter of rice; second largest exporter of coffee; Malaysia, Singapore high tech centers
1991 CE	ASEAN becomes free trade association; adopts foreign policy of Southeast Asia as a nuclear free zone
1992 CE	Indonesia: 2.5 million job seekers join work force annually – serious unemployment, underemployment fuels unrest
1996 CE	Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation declaration to eliminate tariffs on high tech products; Malaysia, Singapore benefit most
1997 CE	Thailand debt/bank crisis, devaluation of currency spark international crisis
1998 CE	Indonesia: economic hardships, protests against military, corruption, human rights violation; price hikes cause riots;
1999 CE	Indonesia: Suharto, army forced out of power as first free elections in 44 years held; rise of democratic opposition
2000 CE	UN intervenes in Timor crisis to prevent Indonesia from massacring Timorese Catholics; East Timor declares independence
2000 CE	ASEAN expanded to include Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Brunei; discussions of expanded types of cooperation
2000 CE	Muslim extremism rises in Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia; Al Qaida strong in area; US, region cooperate, respond militarily
2000 CE	Singapore has 2.5 million people: 77% Chinese, 15% Indian, 6% Malay; high literacy, very stable, wealthy society

CHRONOLOGY OF THE CONTEMPORARY ERA 1914 CE – PRESENT

1910 – 1920 CE	Mexican Revolution against dictatorship by elite, foreign interests; US bombards Veracruz 1914, invades 1916; moderates win
1911 CE	Chinese Revolution overthrows Qing Dynasty, establishes republic, modernization, westernization increase; model for Asians
1914 – 1918 CE	Nationalism, militarism, imperialism, alliances cause war: Allies (UK/FR/Russia), Central Powers (Germany/Turkey/Austria)
	World War I: global war, technology breaks stalemate, civilians attacked; mass mobilization of society, women to support war
	Colonial soldiers critical to Allied war effort; Chinese, Indians, Vietnamese laborers sent to France, influenced by ideas of day
	Millions of African porters, lower echelon soldiers forcibly recruited, war disrupted traditional societies, trade for exports
1914 – 1920 CE	Latin American states sell Allies foodstuffs, raw minerals; industry expands to produce manufactured goods lost due to war
1915 – 1917 CE	Armenian Genocide: Turkish nationalists seek to eliminate ethnic support of Allies; Germans launch unrestricted sub warfare
1916 – 1921 CE	Uprising by Irish against UK results in civil war, terrorism; UK eventually grants Ireland dominion status, independence
1917 CE	US enters war, finances, feeds, cloths, arms allies to win war; Russian Revolution topples tsar, Russia becomes democracy
	UK: Balfour Declaration promises Jews a homeland in Palestine; Arabs revolt against Ottoman, demand independence
	Mexican 1917 Constitution limits foreign influence, protects workers' rights, redistributes land, restricts Church influence
1917 – 1919 CE	US President promotes democratic liberalism, self-determination, capitalist market economies as alternate to war, communism
1918 CE	Spanish flu pandemic spreads, 50 million known dead; famine in Eastern Europe due to blockades, wars, collapse of states
	Lenin, Bolsheviks overthrow Russian republic, establish dictatorship, enforced rule with secret police, terror, appropriations
1918 – 1921 CE	Russian Civil War; Allies, Poles, Germans, Japanese intervene unsuccessfully, Soviets reconquer ethnic, breakaway states
	Communist revolts, revolutions throughout Central, Eastern Europe; crushed by Allied armies, private armies of veterans
1919 CE	Versailles Treaty humiliates Central Powers; breaks up Austria into independent states, ethnic disputes over proper borders
	Allies refuse self-determination to non-Europeans; demand excessive reparations from defeated states to repay US war loans
	Treaty of Sevres breaks up Ottoman Empire, ethnic self-determination ignored; region become British, French mandates
1919 – 1945 CE	League of Nations established to promote peace, avoid war between members; USA, Soviet Russia, Germany excluded
	International Labor Organization created to improve labor conditions; International Commission for Air Navigation created
	Red Cross, Red Crescent created to provide international relief in disasters
1919 CE	Lenin founds COMINTERN as structure to globalize communist revolution, coordinate world-wide efforts of revolutionaries
1919 CE	Anti-British revolts in Egypt; Islamic Brotherhood, officer groups, Wafd Party form; First Pan-African Congress meets
1920 – 1921 CE	Communists support anti-colonial, anti-Western movements, states; communist parties founded in Europe, Asia
1920 – 1922 CE	Washington Naval Conference defines relations in Pacific, China; limits size of Japanese navy
1920 – 1938 CE	Ataturk expels Greece from territory, cooperates with Lenin, Russia; modernizes Turkey, institutes secular, westernized state
1920s CE	Millions of ethnic refugees resettled in Europe after peace treaties; 5 million new immigrants to US before immigration limited
	Internationalization of commerce, emergence of multi-national corporations in auto, electronics, chemical, oil industries
	International financial markets, banks linked globally in order to repay war loans to US, collect German reparations
	Mass Western culture spread around world by radio, movies, competitive sports, regular mail service, international travel
1920s – 1930s CE	World-wide anxiety, pessimism, religious uncertainty, revolutions in physics, psychology; experimentation in art, architecture
1920s – 1930s CE	African merchants, low level civil servants, intellectuals organize, strike; British more receptive than French to local autonomy
1920s – 1930s CE	Negritude Movement in West Africa: French Africans learn French, assimilate, cooperate but emphasize black race, culture
	Decline of liberalism in Latin America: large population of landless, uneducated, destitute, little social mobility, rise of radicals
	Institutional Revolutionary Party in Mexico incorporates diverse social elements, controls country in virtual dictatorship
1922 CE	USSR formed, Communists support building socialism in Russia first, protecting it from anti-Communists powers
1922 CE	Germany, USSR normalize relations, secretly Germans do military training in USSR, provide Soviets with technology
1922 – 1935 CE	UK withdraws from Egypt, retain only Suez Canal, turn government over to Egyptians, local elites corrupt, avoid reforms
1922 – 1945 CE	Fascists come to power in Italy: establishes corporate state, one party dictatorship under totalitarian leader
	Fascism subordinates individual to state, opposes class struggle (, anti-socialist/communist), nationalist, imperialist, patriarchal
1923 CE	Pan-American Union: American republics including US cooperate for peace, trade; in 1948 Organization of American States
1923 – 1924 CE	Hyperinflation in Central Europe wipes out savings of middle class, fosters radical, reactionary parties, solutions
1924 CE	Kuomintang (KMT or Chinese Nationalists) founded, USSR gives support, training, military equipment to KMT
1924 – 1925 CE	Disaffected Muslim leader conquers, establishes Saudi Arabia under puritanical, radical Wahhabi Islam
1925 – 1941 CE	New Pahlavi Dynasty in Iran: program of sweeping modernization, some westernization failed to gain popular support
1927 – 1945 CE	Nationalists capture Northern China, defeat warlords, reunite China; purge of communists leads to Civil War
1928 – 1954 CE	Stalin in USSR, reign of terror against opponents, begins 5-Year Plans: rapid industrialization, collectivization of agriculture
1929 – 1930s CE	Great Depression: world wide collapse of agricultural prices, bank failures, stock markets, trade; massive unemployment
	Great Depression changes West European, US state structures: leftist parties gain control, represent working interests
1930s CE	Most nations raise tariffs to protect industry, workers; economic downturn throughout Europe, Asia, colonial empires
1930s CE	Fascist states combat depression, unemployment, factory closings by enlarging army, large public works projects, rearmament
	Most of Eastern Europe adopts fascist structures, parties as counterbalance to capitalism, communism, world depression
1930 – 1945 CE	Vargas Regime in Brazil is corporatist, organizes society as mutually supportive elements, avoid conflict (vaguely Fascist)
1931 CE	Japan: depression produces severe economic dislocations; army invades China, occupies Manchuria
1931 CE	Treaty of Westminster: UK grants dominion status (independence) to Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand
1931 CE	Austrian banks fail, setting off global defaults on reparations; German banks fail impacting France, UK, US, Belgium, Italy
1931 – 1947 CE	Gandhi's Quit India movement aims to drive British from India: use of boycott, non-violence, non-compliance with laws
1932 CE	Iraq gains independence as a kingdom, mandate ended; British maintain two bases in country for defense
1932 – 1934 CE	Height of forced collectivization of agriculture in USSR leads to genocidal famines inflicted on Ukraine, other farming regions
1932 – 1935 CE	Gran Chaco War between Bolivia, Paraguay; new treaties of neutrality cut off munitions to both; mediation fails
1933 – 1939 CE	USA: New Deal uses Keynesian economics: state responsible for social, economic stability; labor protections, social security
1933 – 1945 CE	Nazi totalitarian regime in Germany: violence, intimidation, secret police, propaganda, nationalism, racism, Holocaust
1934 – 1940 CE	Cardenas reforms in Mexico use corporatism: state mediates between elements of society, appeals to military, social elites
1934 CE	Chinese communists relocate in Long March to northern China; establish communes, ideology based on peasants not workers

1935 CE	Nazi Germany denounces disarmament clauses of Versailles Treaty, begins rearmament; reoccupies demilitarized regions Italy conquers Ethiopia using banned weapons; League of Nations unable, unwilling to help
1936 – 1939 CE	Spanish Civil War: victorious nationalists (Fascists) vs. socialists, communists (Republicans); USSR, Germany, Italy send aid
1937 CE	UK grants India self-government but feuding Muslim, Hindu, princely factions threaten it
1937 – 1938 CE	Army coup in Japan establishes a corporatist dictatorship; Japan invades, occupies ¼ of China; begins military buildup
1937, 1940–1945 CE	US supports China against Japan; later supplies nations fighting Axis, US is arsenal of democracy, largest industrial power
1938 CE	Germany annexes Austria, Munich Conference with UK, France give Germany parts of Czechoslovakia without war
1938 CE	Pan-American Union declaration affirms solidarity of defense in case of foreign intervention in hemisphere
1939 – 1945 CE	World War II: total war affects all states, mobilizes all classes in war effort; strategic air warfare, mechanized war, naval war Imperial, colonial armed forces, economies, civilians of India, Australia, Canada, South Africa, Africa heavily involved in war
1939 CE; 1940 CE	Nazi-Soviet Pact prevents two front war, allows Germany to attack West; Axis Pact between Germany, Italy, Japan signed
1940 CE	Germany conquers Western Europe: French colonies split between Free French, Fascist Vichy; Japan occupies Indo-China
1940 – 1941 CE	Nationalist military coup in Iraq was pro-Pan Arab, anti-British, sought relations with Axis; British invade, topple government
1941 CE	Germany conquers Balkans, invade Africa, USSR; Japan attacks US at Pearl Harbor, Philippines, occupies British Hong Kong
1941 – 1943 CE	Iran occupied by UK, USSR to prevent Iranian support of Axis powers
1941 – 1945 CE	Wartime diplomatic conferences between US, UK, France, USSR, China manage war effort, re-organize post-war world
1942 CE	Axis push into Egypt, overrun US, English, Dutch colonies in SE Asia, invade India, victories embolden anti-western groups
1943 – 1945 CE	Axis halted; Allies begin liberation: saturation bombing, total war; West mobilizes women, minorities; US drops A-bombs
1944 – 1948 CE	Red Army liberates Eastern Europe, establishes Soviet states; US, UK liberate Western Europe, establish pro-Western states
1943 – 1955 CE	Peronism in Argentina: populist, militaristic, mildly fascist, support industrialization, appeals to workers but estranges elite
1945 CE	Foundation of Fada'iyān-i Islam in Iran is the first religious organization to advocate creation of a modern Islamic state
1945 CE	UK: Labor Party wins election, heralds rise of leftist parties to power in Western Europe, establishment of welfare states begin
1945 CE	Yugoslavia, Albania become communist; Soviet troops enter China, Korea, assists communists to establish their rule
1945 CE	Arab League formed by Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia to promote Arab interests
1945 – 1946 CE	United Nations formed, great powers have veto; UN functioned as forum for conflict resolution; International Court of Justice Arbitrates conflicts; multinational responses to aggression; UN peacekeeping and security forces; UN oversees, assists with Decolonization, former League of Nations mandates; International Monetary Fund, World Bank established to insure stability
1945 – 1949 CE	UK, US forced France to end mandates; Syria, Lebanon independence, France forced to withdraw; Jordan independent World Health Organization works to contain infectious diseases, supports vaccinations, pesticides
1945 – 1949 CE	Communists proclaim Vietnam independent; Indonesian army, nationalists attempt to seize colony UK, France, Netherlands resist decolonization, attempt to reestablish empires in Southeast Asia; fighting in Indo-China
1945 – 1949 CE	China Communists occupy former Japanese possessions, win civil war, proclaim People's Republic; Nationalists flee to Taiwan
1945 – 1962 CE	Cold War begins, creates a bi-polar world between competing US, Soviet interests, forces; US Marshall Plan rebuilds Europe; Opposes Soviets, Communism in Europe, Turkey, Iran: Germany, Korea partitioned; Berlin Crisis
1945 – 1971 CE	US, West establishes Bretton Woods system fixes international exchange rates of gold to US dollars to insure monetary stability US dominates the international economy: predominance in autos, oil, chemicals, finance, technology
1945 – 1993 CE	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade meets to reduce tariffs, encourage international trade; 23 members grows to 117
1947 – 1948 CE	US, UK begin negotiated independence for some colonies; Philippines independent; British grant South Asia independence, India partitioned into Hindu, Muslim states; sectarian violence, exchanges of populations; Sri Lanka, Burma independent
1948 CE	UN passes Declaration of Human Rights, Convention on the Prevention of Genocide; Olympic Games resume every four years
1948 – 1960 CE	Malay Chinese communist guerrillas defeated by UK prior to independence; Malaysia federation restricts non-Malay rights
1948 – 1982 CE	Palestine partitioned to include Israel; Arab-Israeli wars in 1948, 1956, 1967, 1973, 1982; Israel becomes strong US ally
1948 – 1991 CE	Afrikaner National Party institutes apartheid in South Africa; country later embargoed by UN to combat racism
1949 – 1953 CE	National Front comes to power in Iran: cooperates with USSR, nationalizes Anglo-American oil; toppled by US supported coup
1949 – 1956 CE	US founds regional military alliances against USSR, Communists: NATO (1949), CENTO (1955), SEATO (1954)
1949 – 1964 CE	USSR explodes A-Bomb; nuclear proliferation begins as UK gets bomb in 1952, France in 1960, and China in 1964
1949 – 1965 CE	Indonesia independent, Sukarno flirts with USSR, PRC, confronts Malaya over N. Borneo; military coup, purges Communists
1950 – 1953 CE	Communist North Koreans start Korean War, UN, US, China intervene in stalemated war
1950s CE	World-wide trend: technocrats as bureaucrats – specialists in engineering, economics, national planning Globalization of all aspects of life: mass consumer economy, mass media, television, international music, entertainment
1950s CE	Communist China purges landlords, collectivizes agriculture, attempts Great Leap forward with disastrous results
1952 CE	Egyptian Revolution: young military officers advocate radical reforms in the Middle East
1950s – 1960s CE	Pan-Arab Nationalism is anti-Western, anti-Israel, often anti-Islamic; leads to temporary union of Egypt, Syria, Yemen
1954 – 1969 CE	Victory of Nationalism: struggles between nationalism, imperialism begin with guerrilla wars, terrorism for national liberation Mau Mau guerrillas, terrorism in Kenya defeated by British; French fight FLN in Algeria, British defeat terrorism in Cyprus
1954 – 1969 CE	UK, France expand grants of independence in Sudan, Ghana, Morocco, Tunisia, Guinea, 13 former French colonies in Africa
1954 CE	Communist Vietnam win in Vietnam, France withdraws, country partitioned pending elections; West supports South Vietnam
1955 CE	USSR establishes Warsaw Pact, COMECON to coordinate communist militaries, economies but it is an alliance of unequals
1955 CE	India, Indonesia, Egypt, Burma establish non-aligned movement as alternate between Western capitalism, Communism
1956 CE	USSR: De-Stalinization destabilizes Eastern Europe including Poland; Hungarian Revolution leads to Soviet invasion
1956 CE	Egypt nationalizes Suez Canal, orders British out; UK, France, Israel invade Egypt, US protests; Egypt turns to USSR for aid
1957 CE	France, West Germany, Italy, BENELUX form European Economic Community: customs union, free trade zone
1957 – 1969 CE	Space Race begins with Soviet Sputnik satellite, leads to development of intercontinental missiles, US manned moon-landing
1958 CE	1 st and subsequent UN Conferences on Law of the Sea produces major conventions on the use of the sea and its resources
1959 CE	Cuban Revolution: Communists win guerrilla war, establish a communist state, appropriate land, nationalize private property
1959 CE	Antarctica Treaty reserved continent for scientific, peaceful activities
1950s – 1960s CE	Civil Rights movement in US modeled on Gandhi's philosophy; revival of feminism in US, Western Europe
1950s – 1970s CE	Radical groups seek radical solutions to problems in Latin America, conservative reaction led by militaries, supported by US

1954 – 1972 CE	US advises, arms South Vietnam against communists; 1964 begins massive air, land campaign; war spreads to Laos, Cambodia
1950s – 1980s CE	US topples anti-US, pro-leftist governments in Latin America: Guatemala, Panama, Chile, Grenada; supports local militaries
1960s CE	Challenges of African decolonization include civil wars, guerrilla wars, population growth, underdevelopment, environmental stress, few viable exports but massive imports, debts, one party rule, military rule, ethnic rule, struggle for women's rights
1960s – 1970s CE	US, USSR begin superpower negotiations to limit nuclear weapons, strategic weapons; sign human rights accord in 1975
1960s – 1980s CE	Wars of National Liberation in Angola, Mozambique, Namibia; Rhodesian whites declare independence, guerrilla war follows USSR, Soviet bloc supports communist, anti-western, anti-colonial movements in 3 rd World; many pro-Soviet states in world
1960s – 2000s CE	Dominance of world trade by industrialized nations: US, West Europe, Japan, Canada, Australia; massive dependence on oil Massive economic growth along Pacific Rim nations including Japan, S. Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, ASEAN
1962 CE	Sino-Soviet split begins: Chinese want atomic technology, USSR opposes Chinese independence, recalls technological advisors
1962 – 1963 CE	Attempt to topple Castro fails, leads to USSR placing offensive missiles in Cuba, US blockades island to remove missiles
1963 CE	Organization of African Unity established to promote pan-African cooperation, development, facilitate decolonization
1964 CE – Present	<i>Silent Spring</i> , book on ecological disaster published; birth of international environmentalist movement, Green political parties
1964 CE	Creation of Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) to represent interests, over time turned radical, using violence as means
1965 CE	Predominantly Chinese Singapore leaves Malaysian Federation, independent city-state; becomes center of finance, trade
1965 CE	Organization of Oil Exporting Countries founded to limit Western influence, control of oil, obtain benefits going to West
1965 – 1968 CE	Cultural Revolution in China as Mao purges opposition including party elite, intellectuals, experts
1967 CE	Israel: 6-Day War, occupies Sinai, West Bank, Jerusalem, homesteaders settle occupied territories; Palestinian exodus begins
1967 CE	ASEAN established in SE Asia as way to promote economic growth, political stability, combat communism
1967 CE, 1975 CE	Europeans establish racist, illegal state in Rhodesia; Portugal declares last colonies in Africa independent; civil wars follows
1968 CE	Czechoslovak attempt to liberalize state brings Soviet invasion: Brezhnev Doctrine says USSR may enforce socialist conformity
1968 CE	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty signed by 62 nations: no one can sell, give technology which could be used to make bombs
1968 – 1973 CE	Student Counter Revolution, protests throughout west against war, racism, poverty, social restrictions, continuing colonialism
1970s CE	Massive immigration to industrialized nations, counter colonization by former colonials to ex-colonial nations increases
1970 – 1973 CE	Socialists win in Chile, nationalize copper, tin, foreign concessions; government toppled by US supported military coup
1970s – 1990s CE	Democratic regimes spread following collapse of military dictatorships in Spain, Portugal, Greece; Latin America Remnants of empires: island groups in Pacific, Caribbean granted independence or granted full rights as citizens Increasing attempts at small ethnic minorities to break away from larger states involve terrorism, guerrilla warfare Global religious revival include Catholic Liberation theology, Protestant fundamentalism, Pentecostalism; spread of Muslim Brotherhood and its radicalization; rise of Hindu, Sikh nationalist parties; ultra-religious Israeli settlers
1971 – 1993 CE	Multi-national corporations facilitate global spread of technology, factories; parts made in one place but assembled in another
1972 – 1979 CE	Yom Kippur War between Arabs, Israelis leads to oil crisis as OPEC raises oil prices to west, restricts exports; global inflation
1973 – 1980s CE	Wealth from oil invested in Western banks, stock markets; development of oil rich states creates gulf between rich elites, poor
1975 – 1979 CE	Communist victories in Indo-China, genocide in Cambodia leads to Vietnamese invasion, Vietnamese-Chinese border war
1975 – 1990 CE	Declining relevance of Cold War concerns; rise of economic superpowers in Germany, Japan; rise of ethnic nationalism, Religious revivalism as a form of nationalism, anti-globalization, anti-modernization; increasing democratization of world
1976 CE	Seven richest nations (US, UK, France, Italy, Canada, Spain, Germany, Japan) meet annually to discuss international concerns
1976 – 1989 CE	Mao's death leads to economic reforms, intellectual liberalizations in China, communist/elite retain control of infrastructure
1978 CE	US negotiates first peace treaty between Israel, Egypt; Israel agrees to withdraw from Sinai in exchange for US, UN guarantees
1978 – 1980s CE	USSR invades Afghanistan to prop up satellite state; guerrilla war lead to rise of Taliban, Muslim fundamentalists
1979 CE	Iranian revolution topples pro-US ruler, radical Islamic government installed with ties to anti-West fundamentalist groups
1979 CE	World Health Organization announces smallpox has been eradicated, malaria and yellow fever contained
1979 – 1980s CE	Communists win civil war in Nicaragua, establish Marxist state; US supports anticommunist forces in Nicaragua, El Salvador
1980s – 2000s CE	Drug trade, cartels from Columbia, Peru, Bolivia, Burma, Afghanistan destabilize states, world cooperate to fight spread Most nations move away from nationalized economies, foster consumer economies; national debts increase, many defaults Spread of AIDS world wide through drug use, blood transfusions, human exchanges of bodily fluids; Africa horribly infected Globalization, PCs, cell-phones, internet, email, multi-national corporations, outsourcing change, standardize world Rise of world wide religious fundamentalisms opposed to globalization, westernization, secularization, commercialization
1980s – 2000s CE	Muslim extremists destabilize Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Indonesia, Sudan, Algeria: assassinations, civil wars result
1980s – 2000s CE	Rise of European Union as economic superpower, goal of full political integration, estrangement from US positions
1980 – 1991 CE	Iraq invades Iran, war of attrition, stalemate follows; later Iraqi invasion of Kuwait halted by US-led coalition
1982 CE	In response to increasing PLO attacks on its citizens, Israel invades Lebanon, drives PLO out; UN later negotiates truce
1985 – 1991 CE	USSR: Economic, intellectual reforms lead to collapse of communism, breakup of USSR into ethnic states; end of Cold War
1989 CE	USSR says it will no longer prop up satellite states; largely peaceful revolutions topple East European communist states Marcos dictatorship falls in Philippines due to non-violent protests; Tiananmen Square massacre in China ends reforms South Africa ends apartheid, agrees to full African franchise, free elections; grants Namibia (last African colony) independence
1990s CE	Nuclear weapons developed by Israel, India, Pakistan, South Africa (dismantled), and probably Taiwan, North Korea
1990s CE	Foreign ownership, participation in local enterprises widespread rivaling US, European controls: especially in audio-visual Technologies, service industries, food manufacturing, software, computers; rise of cable news networks
1990s – 2000s CE	Rise of China as superpower: economics compete across world, pollution has regional impact, diplomats active across globe
1990s – 2000s CE	Increase of genocides (Rwanda, Sudan), ethnic cleansing (Bosnians) as traditional states collapse: UN, US, NATO intervention
1992 – 1997 CE	First international environmental conference in Brazil leads to Kyoto Accords to limit green house gases, acid rain, pollution
1993 CE	European Union issues Euro, a common currency; NAFTA signed; breakup of Yugoslavia into separate ethnic states
1994 CE	Palestinian Intifada against continuing Israeli occupation of West Bank, Jewish settlements; Israel tolerates limited self-rule
1995 CE	World Trade Organization reduces barriers to trade, tariff, unfair trade practices, establishes system to arbitrate disputes
2000 CE	Half of world's nations are democracies, free societies: most states in Americas, Europe, Asia-Pacific; up from 36 states in 1973
2001 – 2003 CE	Growing international concern over Islamic extremism: US invades Afghanistan after September 11, Iraq to topple regimes