

# A HISTORY OF WORLD SOCIETIES

Eighth Edition

VOLUME I  
To 1715

McKAY

HILL

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PERDANA  
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# Timeline

# A HISTORY OF WORLD SOCIETIES:

A BRIEF OVERVIEW McKay • Hill • Buckler • Ebrey • Beck • Crowston • Wiesner-Hanks

	10,000 B.C.E.	2500 B.C.E.	1500 B.C.E.	1000 B.C.E.	500 B.C.E.	250 B.C.E.	1 C.E.
<b>Africa</b>	New Stone Age culture, ca. 10,000–3500 Farming begins in Nile River Valley, ca. 6000 Unification of Egypt, 3100–2660	Bantu migrations throughout western Africa, ca. 2000–500 Egypt's Old Kingdom, 2660–2180 Egypt's Middle Kingdom, 2080–1640 Hyksos "invade" Egypt, 1640–1570	Egypt's New Kingdom; Egyptian empire, ca. 1570–1075 Akhenaten institutes worship of Aton, ca. 1360	Political fragmentation of Egypt; rise of small kingdoms, ca. 1100–700 Ironworking spreads throughout Africa, ca. 1000 B.C.E.–300 C.E. Persians conquer Egypt, 525	Death of Alexander, 323; Ptolemy conquers Egypt, Seleucus rules Asia	Scipio Africanus defeats Hannibal at Zama, 202 Meroë becomes iron-smelting center, 1st century B.C.E.	Expansion of Bantu-speaking peoples, ca. 100–900
<b>The Americas</b>	Migration into Americas begins, ca. 20,000 Maize domesticated in Mexico, ca. 5000 First pottery in Americas, Ecuador, ca. 3000	First metalworking in Peru, ca. 2000	Olmec civilization, Mexico, ca. 1500 B.C.E.–300 C.E.	Chavin civilization in Andes, ca. 1000–200 Olmec center at San Lorenzo destroyed, ca. 900; power passes to La Venta	 Fall of La Venta, 300; Tres Zapotes becomes leading Olmec site	Andean peoples intensify agriculture, ca. 200	Moche civilization flourishes in Peru, ca. 100–800
<b>Asia and Oceania</b>	Farming begins in Yellow River Valley, ca. 4000 Indus River Valley civilization, ca. 2800–1800; capitals at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa	Horse domesticated in China, ca. 2500	Shang Dynasty, first writing in China, ca. 1500–ca. 1050 Aryans arrive in India; Early Vedic Age, ca. 1500–1000 Vedas, oldest Hindu sacred texts, ca. 1500–500	Zhou Dynasty, ca. 1027–256 Later Vedic Age, solidification of caste system, ca. 1000–500 Upanishads; foundation of Hinduism, 700–500 Confucius, 551–479 Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha), 528–461 Persians conquer parts of India, 513	Warring States Period in China, 403–221 Zhuangzi and development of Daoism, 369–268 Alexander invades India, 327–326 Chandragupta founds Mauryan Dynasty, 322–ca. 185 Ashoka, 269–232	Qin Dynasty unifies China; Great Wall begun, 221–210 Han Dynasty, 206 B.C.E.–220 C.E. Greeks invade India, ca. 183–145 Silk Road opens to Parthia, Rome; Buddhism enters China, ca. 104 Bhagavad Gita, ca. 100 B.C.E.–100 C.E.	First (Chinese) written reference to Japan, 45 C.E. Shakas and Kushans invade eastern Parthia and India, 1st century C.E. Kushan rule in northwestern India, ca. 100–300 Chinese invent paper, 105 Roman attacks on Parthian empire, 115–211
<b>Europe</b>	New Stone Age culture, ca. 10,000–3500	 Greek Bronze Age, 2000–1100 Height of Minoan culture, 1700–1450 Arrival of Greeks in peninsular Greece, ca. 1650	Mycenaean conquer Minoan Crete, ca. 1450 Mycenaean Age, 1450–1200 Trojan War, ca. 1180 Greek Dark Age, ca. 1100–800	Greek Lyric Age; rise of Sparta and Athens, 800–500 Origin of Greek polis, ca. 700 Roman Republic founded, 509	Persian Wars, 499–479 Athenian Empire, flowering of art and philosophy, 5th century Peloponnesian War, 431–404 Roman expansion, 390–146 Conquests of Alexander the Great, 334–323 Punic Wars, destruction of Carthage, 264–146	Late Roman Republic, 133–27 Julius Caesar killed, 44 Octavian seizes power, rules imperial Rome as Augustus, 27 B.C.E.–14 C.E.	Roman Empire at greatest extent, 117 Breakdown of pax Romana, ca. 180–284
<b>Middle East</b>	Farming begins in Tigris-Euphrates River Valley, ca. 6000 First writing in Sumeria; city-states emerge, ca. 3500	Akkadian empire, ca. 2331–2200 Hammurabi, 1792–1750 Hebrew monotheism, ca. 1700	Hittite Empire, ca. 1475–1200 Moses leads Hebrews out of Egypt, ca. 1300–1200 United Hebrew kingdom, 1020–922	Assyrian Empire, 900–612 Zoroaster, ca. 600 Babylonian captivity of Hebrews, 586–539 Cyrus the Great founds Persian Empire, 550 Darius and Xerxes complete Persian conquest of Middle East, 521–464	Alexander the Great extends empire, 334–331	Arsaces of Parthia begins conquest of Persia, ca. 250–137 Pompey conquers Syria and Palestine, 63	Jesus Christ, ca. 4 B.C.E.–30 C.E. Jews revolt; Romans destroy temple in Jerusalem: end of Hebrew state, 70



Olmec colossal head sculpture, La Venta, Olmec, ca. 900 B.C.E. © The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York



Bronze mask sculpture, ca. 1650 B.C.E. © The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York



Alexander the Great conquers Persia, ca. 334 B.C.E. © The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

200 C.E.

Camel first used for trans-Saharan transport, ca. 200  
Axum (Ethiopia) controls Red Sea trade, ca. 250

300 C.E.

Axum accepts Christianity, ca. 300-400

500 C.E.

Political and commercial ascendancy of Axum, ca. 500-700  
African Mediterranean slave trade, ca. 600-1900

700 C.E.

Berbers control trans-Saharan trade, ca. 700-900  
Decline of Ethiopia, ca. 800-900  
Kingdom of Ghana, ca. 900-1300

1000 C.E.

Islam penetrates sub-Saharan Africa, ca. 1000-1100  
Great Zimbabwe built, flourishes, ca. 1100-1400  
Kingdom of Benin, ca. 1100-1897

1200 C.E.

Kingdom of Mali, ca. 1200-1450  
Mongols conquer Baghdad, 1258; fall of Abbasid Dynasty



Manco Capac, first Inca king, ca. 1200

1300 C.E.

Rise of Yoruba states, West Africa, ca. 1300  
Height of Swahili (East African) city-states, ca. 1300-1500  
Mansa Musa rules Mali, 1312-1337

1400 C.E.

Arrival of Portuguese in Benin, ca. 1440  
Songhay Empire, ca. 1450-1591  
Atlantic slave trade, ca. 1450-1850  
Da Gama reaches East Africa, 1498



Maya palace doorway, Yaxchilan, Guatemala, ca. 700-800

Maya civilization in Central America, ca. 300-1500  
Classic period of Teotihuacán civilization in Mexico, ca. 300-900

Maya civilization reaches peak, ca. 600-900  
Tiahuanaco civilization in South America, ca. 600-1000

Teotihuacán, Monte Alban destroyed, ca. 700  
"Time of Troubles" in Mesoamerica, 800-1000  
Toltec hegemony, ca. 980-1000

Inca civilization in South America, ca. 1000-1500  
Toltec state collapses, 1174

Creation of Yamato state in Japan, ca. 200-300  
Buddhism gains popularity in China and Japan, ca. 220-590  
Fall of Han Dynasty, 220; Period of Division, 220-589  
Fall of the Parthian empire, rise of the Sasanids, ca. 225

Three Kingdoms Period in Korea, 313-668  
China divides into northern, southern regimes, 316  
Chandragupta I founds Gupta Dynasty in India, ca. 320-480  
Gupta expansion, trade with Middle East and China, ca. 400  
Huns invade India, ca. 450

Sui Dynasty restores order in China, 581-618  
Sanskrit drama, ca. 600-1000  
Shotoku's "Constitution" in Japan, 604  
Tang Dynasty, 618-907; cultural flowering  
Taika Reforms in Japan, 646  
Korea unified, 668

Nara era, creation of Japan's first capital, 710-794  
Islam reaches India, 713  
Heian era in Japan, 794-1185  
Khmer Empire (Kampuchea) founded, 802  
Era of the Five Dynasties in China, 907-960  
Song Dynasty, 960-1279

Vietnam gains independence from China, ca. 1000  
Construction of Angkor Wat, ca. 1100-1150  
China divided into Song, Jin empires, 1127  
Kamakura Shogunate, 1185-1333  
Muslim conquerors end Buddhism in India, 1192

Peak of Khmer Empire, ca. 1200  
Turkish sultanate at Delhi, 1206-1526  
Mongols invade China, 1215  
Yuan (Mongol) Dynasty, 1271-1368  
Mongols invade Japan, 1274, 1281  
Marco Polo arrives at Kublai Khan's court, ca. 1275

Ashikaga Shogunate, 1336-1408  
Hong Wu defeats Mongols, 1368; founds Ming Dynasty, 1368-1644  
Tamerlane conquers the Punjab, 1398



Mongol horse and warrior, National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan

Ming policy encourages foreign trade, ca. 1400-1500  
Ming maritime expeditions to India, Middle East, Africa, 1405-1433  
Sultan Mehmed II, 1451-1481  
Da Gama reaches India, 1498

Reforms by Diocletian, 284-305

Constantine, 306-337; Edict of Milan, 313; founding of Constantinople, 324; Council of Nicaea, 325  
Christianity official state religion of Roman Empire, 380  
Germanic raids on western Europe, 400s  
Clovis rules Gauls, 481-511

Rule of Saint Benedict, 529  
Code of Justinian, 529  
Synod of Whitby, 664



Reverend: Bibhendra Acharya Varma

Charles Martel defeats Muslims at Tours, 732  
Charlemagne rules, 768-814  
Viking, Magyar invasions, 845-900  
Treaty of Verdun divides Carolingian Empire, 843  
Cluny monastery founded, 909

Yaroslav the Wise, 1019-1054; peak of Kievan Russia  
Latin, Greek churches split, 1054  
Norman Conquest of England, 1066  
Investiture struggle, 1073-1122  
Crusades, 1096-1270  
Growth of trade and towns, ca. 1100-1400  
Barbarossa invades Italy, 1154-1158

Magna Carta, 1215  
Nevsky recognizes Mongol overlordship of Moscow, 1252  
Aquinas, *Summa Theologica*, 1253

Babylonian Captivity of papacy, 1307-1377  
Tver revolt in Russia, 1327-1328  
Hundred Years' War, 1337-1453  
Bubonic plague, 1347-1700  
Beginnings of representative government, ca. 1350-1500

Italian Renaissance, ca. 1400-1530  
Voyagers of discovery, ca. 1450-1600  
Ottomans capture Constantinople, 1453; end of Byzantine Empire  
Wars of the Roses in England, 1453-1471  
Unification of Spain completed, 1492

Sassanid Empire in Persia, 226-650

Abbasid Dynasty, 750-1258; Islamic capital moved to Baghdad  
Golden age of Muslim learning, ca. 900-1100

Muhammad, 570-632; the *hijra*, 622  
Umayyad Dynasty, 661-750; continued expansion of Islam

Seljuk Turks take Baghdad, 1055

Mongol invasion of Middle East, ca. 1220


Ottomans invade Europe, 1356

Ottoman Empire, 1453-1918

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	1500	1600	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900
<b>Africa</b>	Portugal dominates East Africa, ca. 1500–1650 Height of Kanem-Bornu, 1571–1603	Dutch West India Co. supplants Portuguese in West Africa, ca. 1630 Dutch settle Cape Town, 1651	Rise of Ashanti Empire, ca. 1700 	British seize Cape Town, 1795 Napoleon's campaign in Egypt, 1798	Muhammad Ali founds dynasty in Egypt, 1805–1848 Slavery abolished in British Empire, 1807 Peak year of African transatlantic slave trade, 1820	Suez Canal opens, 1869 European "scramble for Africa," 1880–1900 Battle of Omdurman, 1898 South African War, 1899–1902	Union of South Africa formed, 1910 French annex Morocco, 1912 Ottoman Empire dissolved, 1919; Kemal's nationalist struggle in Turkey
<b>The Americas</b>	Mesoamerican and South American holocaust, ca. 1500–1600 First African slaves brought to Americas, ca. 1510 Cortés arrives in Mexico, 1519; Aztec Empire falls, 1521 Pizarro reaches Peru, conquers Incas, 1531	British settle Jamestown, 1607; first plantations established Champlain founds Quebec, 1608 Dutch found New Amsterdam, 1624	Silver production quadruples in Mexico and Peru, ca. 1700–1800 Spain's defeat in War of the Spanish Succession results in colonial dependence on Spanish goods, ca. 1700–1800	"French and Indian Wars," 1756–1763 Quebec Act, 1774 American Revolution, 1775–1783 Comunero revolution, New Granada, 1781	Latin American wars of independence, 1806–1825 Brazil wins independence, 1822 Monroe Doctrine, 1823 Political instability in most Latin American countries, 1825–1870 U.S.-Mexican War, 1846–1848	U.S. Civil War, 1861–1865 British North America Act, 1867, for Canada Diaz controls Mexico, 1876–1911 Immigration from Europe and Asia to the Americas, 1880–1914 U.S. practices "dollar diplomacy" in Latin America, 1890–1920s Spanish-American War, 1898	Mexican Revolution, 1910 Panama Canal opens, 1914 Mexico adopts constitution, 1917
<b>Asia and Oceania</b>	Babur defeats Delhi sultanate, 1526–1527; founds Mughal Empire Christian missionaries active in China and Japan, ca. 1550–1650 Akbar expands Mughal Empire, 1556–1605 Unification of Japan, 1568–1600 Spain conquers Philippines, 1571	Tokugawa Shogunate, 1600–1867 Height of Mughal Empire, 1628–1658 Japan expels all Europeans, 1637 Manchus establish Qing Dynasty, 1644–1911 British found Calcutta, 1690	Height of Edo urban culture in Japan, ca. 1700 Decline of Mughal Empire, ca. 1700–1800 Persian invaders loot Delhi, 1739 French and British fight for control of India, 1740–1763	Height of Qing Empire, 1759 Treaty of Paris gives French colonies in India to Britain, 1763 Cook in Australia, 1768–1771 East India Act, 1784 First British convict-settlers arrive in Australia, 1788	British found Singapore, 1819 Java War, 1825–1830 Opium War, 1839–1842 Treaty of Nanjing, 1842: Manchus surrender Hong Kong to British British defeat last independent native state in India, 1848	Taiping Rebellion, 1850–1864 Perry opens Japan to trade, 1853 Great Rebellion in India, 1857–1858 Meiji Restoration in Japan, 1867 Indian National Congress, 1885 Japanese constitution, 1890 French acquire Indochina, 1893 Sino-Japanese War, 1894–1895 U.S. gains Philippines, 1898	Commonwealth of Australia, 1900 Boxer Rebellion, 1900–1903 Russo-Japanese War, 1904–1905 Muslim League formed, 1906 First calls for Indian independence, 1907 Chinese revolution; fall of Qing Dynasty, 1911 Chinese Republic, 1912–1949
<b>Europe</b>	Luther's Ninety-five Theses, 1517 Charles V elected Holy Roman emperor, 1519 English Reformation begins, 1532 Council of Trent, 1545–1563 Dutch declare independence, 1581 Spanish Armada, 1588	Thirty Years' War, 1618–1648 English civil war, 1642–1649 Growth of absolutism in central and eastern Europe, ca. 1680–1790 The Enlightenment, ca. 1680–1800 Ottomans besiege Vienna, 1683 Revocation of Edict of Nantes, 1685 Glorious Revolution in England, 1688	War of the Spanish Succession, 1701–1713 Peace of Utrecht, 1713 Cabinet system develops in England, 1714–1742	Watt produces first steam engine, 1769 Outbreak of French Revolution, 1789 National Convention declares France a republic, 1792	Napoleonic Empire, 1804–1814 Congress of Vienna, 1814–1815 European economic penetration of non-Western countries, ca. 1816–1880 Greece wins independence, 1830 Revolution of 1848	Second Empire and Third Republic in France, 1852–1914 Unification of Italy, 1859–1870 Bismarck controls Germany, 1862–1890 Second Reform Bill, Great Britain, 1867 Franco-Prussian War, 1870–1871; foundation of the German Empire	Revolution in Russia; Tsar Nicholas II issues October Manifesto, 1905 Triple Entente (Britain, Russia, France), 1914–1918 World War I, 1914–1918 Treaty of Versailles, 1919
<b>Middle East</b>	Safavid Empire in Persia, 1501–1722 Peak of Ottoman power under Suleiman, 1520–1566 Battle of Lepanto, 1571 Height of Safavid Empire under Shah Abbas, 1587–1629		Decline of Safavid Empire under Nadir Shah, 1737–1747	Selim III introduces administrative and military reforms, 1761–1808	Ottoman Empire launches Tanzimat reforms, 1839	Crimean War, 1853–1856	



1920

Cultural nationalism in Africa, 1920s  
African farmers organize first "cocoa holdups," 1930-1931

1940

Apartheid system in South Africa, 1948-1991

1950

Egypt declared a republic; Nasser named premier, 1954  
Morocco, Tunisia, Sudan, and Ghana gain independence, 1956-1957  
French-British Suez invasion, 1956

1960

Mali, Nigeria, and the Congo gain independence, 1960  
Biafra declares independence from Nigeria, 1967

1970



Nelson Mandela, McRae/Corbis

Military coup in Chile, 1973  
U.S. Watergate scandal, 1974  
Revolutions in Nicaragua and El Salvador, 1979

1980

South African president Frederik de Klerk legalizes African National Congress, 1989  
Nelson Mandela freed, 1990

1990

Growth of Islamic fundamentalism, 1990 to present  
Nelson Mandela elected president of South Africa, 1994  
Rwandan genocide, 1994

2000

AIDS epidemic, 2000 to present  
Civil war and genocide in Darfur, 2003 to present  
Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe increases violence against opponents after losing election, 2008

U.S. "consumer revolution," 1920s  
Stock market crash in U.S.; Great Depression begins, 1929  
Revolutions in six South American countries, 1930  
New Deal begins in United States, 1933

Surprise attack by Japan on Pearl Harbor, 1941  
United Nations established, 1945  
Perón rules Argentina, 1946-1953

Castro takes power in Cuba, 1959

Cuban missile crisis, 1962  
Military dictatorship in Brazil, 1964-1985  
United States escalates war in Vietnam, 1964

Military coup in Chile, 1973  
U.S. Watergate scandal, 1974  
Revolutions in Nicaragua and El Salvador, 1979

U.S. military buildup, 1980-1988  
Argentina restores civilian rule, 1983

Canada, Mexico, and United States form free-trade area (NAFTA), 1994  
Haiti establishes democratic government, 1994  
Permanent extension of Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 1995

Terrorist attack on United States, September 11, 2001  
Space shuttle *Columbia* explodes, 2003  
Hurricanes Katrina and Rita ravage Gulf Coast of U.S., 2005  
Raúl Castro succeeds his ailing brother Fidel as president of Cuba, 2008

Kita Ikki advocates ultranationalism in Japan, 1923  
Jiang Jieshi unites China, 1928  
Gandhi's Salt March, 1930  
Japan invades China, 1931  
Mao Zedong's Long March, 1934  
Sino-Japanese War, 1937-1945  
Japan conquers Southeast Asia, 1939-1942

United States drops atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, 1945  
Chinese civil war, 1945-1949; Communists win  
Philippines gain independence, 1946  
India (Hindu) and Pakistan (Muslim) gain independence, 1947

Japan begins long period of rapid economic growth, 1950  
Korean War, 1950-1953  
Vietnamese Nationalists defeat French; Vietnam divided, 1954  
Islamic Republic of Pakistan declared, 1956  
Mao Zedong announces Great Leap Forward, 1958

Sino-Soviet split becomes apparent, 1960  
Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China, 1965-1969  
Indira Gandhi prime minister of India, 1966-1977, 1980-1984

India-Pakistan war, 1971  
Communist victory in Vietnam War, 1975  
China pursues modernization, 1976 to present  
Chinese invade Vietnam, 1979

Japanese foreign investment surge, 1980-1992  
Sikh nationalism in India, 1984 to present  
China crushes democracy movement, 1989

Economic growth and political repression in China, 1990 to present  
Vietnam embraces foreign investment, 1990 to present  
U.S. military bases closed in Philippines, 1991  
Hong Kong returns to Chinese rule, 1997

China joins WTO, 2001  
India and Pakistan come close to all-out war, 2002  
Tsunami in Southeast Asia, 2004  
North Korea dismantles nuclear facilities, 2007  
Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar (Burma), 2008  
8.0 magnitude earthquake in Sichuan Province, China, 2008

Mussolini seizes power in Italy, 1922  
Stalin takes power in U.S.S.R., 1927  
Great Depression, 1929-1933  
Hitler gains power, 1933  
Civil war in Spain, 1936-1939  
World War II, 1939-1945

Marshall Plan, 1947  
NATO formed, 1949  
Soviet Union and Communist China sign 30-year alliance, 1949

Death of Stalin, 1953  
Warsaw Pact, 1955  
Revolution in Hungary, 1956  
Common Market formed, 1957

Student revolution in France, 1968  
Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, 1968  
Brandt's Ostpolitik, 1969-1973

Helsinki Accord on human rights, 1975  
Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 1979



Chinese students in 1989, Frank L. Schaffner/Corbis

Soviet reform under Gorbachev, 1985-1991  
Communism falls in eastern Europe, 1989-1990

Maastricht treaty proposes monetary union, 1990  
Conservative economic policies, 1990s  
End of Soviet Union, 1991  
Civil war in Bosnia, 1991-1995  
Creation of European Union, 1993

Euro note enters circulation, 2002  
Madrid train bombing, 2004  
Chechen terrorists take Russian schoolchildren hostage, 2004  
London subway and bus bombing, 2005

Turkish Republic recognized, 1923  
Reza Shah leads Iran, 1925-1941  
Iraq gains independence, 1932



Arabs and Jews at war in Palestine; Israel created, 1948

Suez crisis, 1956



OPEC meeting, Reuters/Corbis

OPEC founded, 1960  
Arab-Israeli Six-Day War, 1967

"Yom Kippur War," 1973  
Islamic revolution in Iran, 1979  
Camp David Accords, 1979

Iran-Iraq War, 1980-1988

Growth of Islamic fundamentalism, 1990 to present  
Iraq driven from Kuwait by United States and allies, 1991  
Israel and Palestinians sign peace agreement, 1993  
Assassination of Israeli prime minister Yitzak Rabin, 1995

Israel begins construction of West Bank barrier, 2003  
Wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, 2003 to present  
Iran advances nuclear energy program, 2004 to present  
Benazir Bhutto assassinated, 2007



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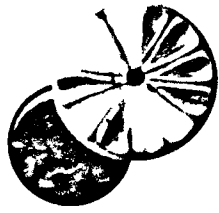
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# A HISTORY OF WORLD SOCIETIES

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