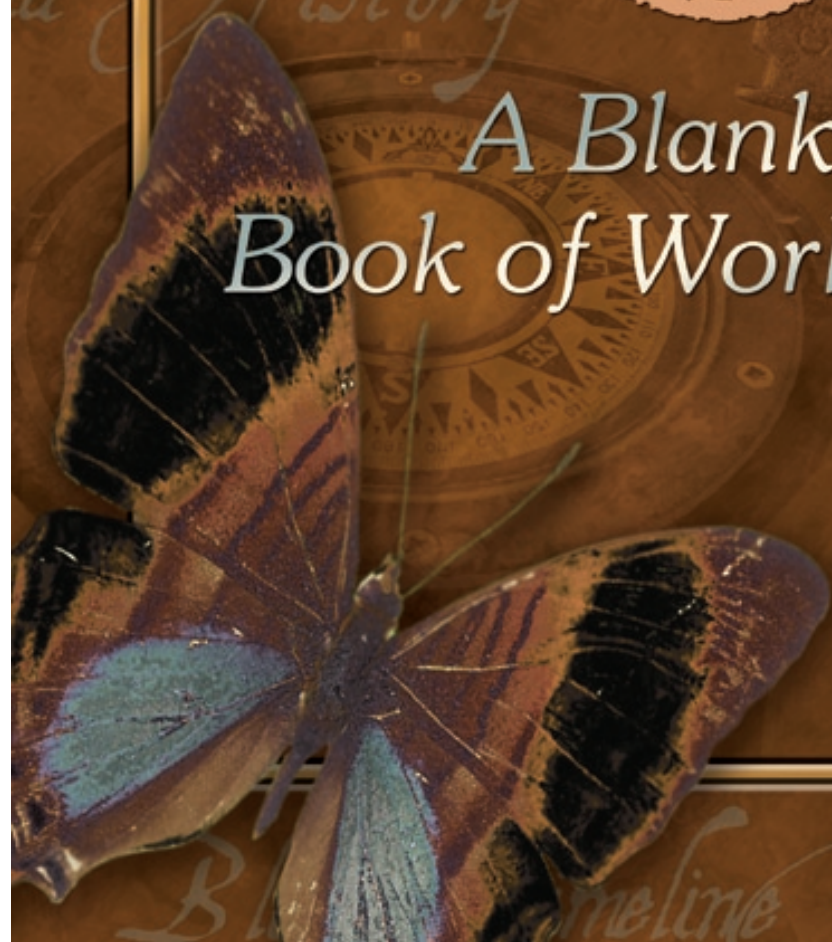


# Wonders of Old

A Blank Timeline  
Book of World History



# History Comes Alive...

When your student records significant historical events in his own hand. This blank timeline book with dates pre-marked from 5000BC to the present will allow your student to gain a better understanding of the flow of history.

He will make connections between historical events by recording entries across academic subjects...

- \* kingdoms
- \* empires
- \* rulers
- \* scientists
- \* literature
- \* great writers
- \* musicians
- \* and so much more!

...all can be recorded into his own personal book of history. *Wonders of Old* is divided into four historical time periods: ancient, medieval, new world and modern. Significant dates are listed at the conclusion of each section as a helpful reference.

*Hooray! Knowledge Quest's latest offering fills yet another gap in the resources currently available to parents and teachers who seek to help their students make connections between key events as they trace the quiet sovereignty of God in history. Wonders of Old offers a paper-based alternative to wall or computer timeline versions that is well-planned, attractive and affordable! The student that does careful and consistent work in this volume will have an informative, enduring keepsake to which he can refer in years to come.*

Marcia Somerville, author of Tapestry of Grace

Maps and Wall Timelines also available from Knowledge Quest.

Be sure to visit us online at: [www.mapsandtimelines.com](http://www.mapsandtimelines.com)

# WONDERS *of* OLD

A Blank Timeline e-Book of World History

*Created by Terri Johnson*



Published by

Knowledge Quest

Gresham, Oregon

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*Created by Terri Johnson*

Published by:



Knowledge Quest  
Post Office Box 474  
Boring, OR 97009-0474

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## ❧ *Introduction for Parents and Teachers* ❧

Dear Educator, 

As you know, history is a fascinating series of interconnected events. It is amazing how seemingly unrelated happenings tie into one another. Why, for example, was the United States able to buy the Louisiana Purchase for only 2¢ an acre? Napoleon would never have sold this valuable land so cheaply unless he was desperate to fund his war efforts in western Europe. And, of course, this purchase was the catalyst for Lewis and Clark's famous exploration. We make these connections with the help of a timeline, whether it be mental or physical. As these events become congested on our timeline, we can then begin to look for the relationships between them.

This is a type of thinking we want our middle grade students to develop and our older students to fine-tune. As our children reach fifth or sixth grade (age 10-12), they begin to reason in a more logical manner. They learn to argue more effectively and think more logically. Yet this thinking needs to be carefully cultivated, not left to its own to sprout at will.

The resource of this timeline book will give your student(s) a valuable tool in making logical connections in history. Encourage him to mark significant dates/events/people from all subjects areas into his book when he encounters them in his studies. The more he records, the more connections he will make. And be careful not to draw the conclusions for him, but rather ask leading questions and allow him to have that "Ah ha!" moment of revelation that brings such satisfaction.

We, at Knowledge Quest, wish you every success in your teaching endeavors.

Blessings to you on your educational journey,



Terri Johnson

## ❧ Introduction for Students ❧

Dear young historian,

You hold in your hand a blank timeline book for you to fill in by recording the events of history. What is the point, you ask? Well, let's see...

What was significant about the year 1453AD? This was the year that Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks, the end of the Hundred Years' War between Britain and France, and the time of production on the Gutenberg Bible, the first printed book. These events are seemingly unrelated and yet the use of a timeline can unlock the mystery of why all of these events occurred within the same year. A timeline will give you a unique perspective of time. By seeing the events of history recorded in a linear progression, you will make connections between those events in history that you might not otherwise make as you study them separately.

A timeline will not provide you with the answers, but it will stir your curiosity and lead you to re-searching and discovering the answers yourself. This is what makes history fascinating.

To get the most out of this timeline tool, I would ask you to record historical events and people as you study them. Be sure to include scientists and their discoveries, inventions, famous artists and writers, virtually anything that occurred in times past. There is a list of significant events provided for you following each section of your timeline book, but this is just the tip of the iceberg. There is so much to learn and study. Don't let the list limit your entries.

If you choose to color code your entries, use this section below to choose and stay consistent with colors. By the way, gel pens or sharp colored pencils work well for writing with color. And always use your best handwriting. This may become a cherished keepsake from your school years.

Wishing you all the best,



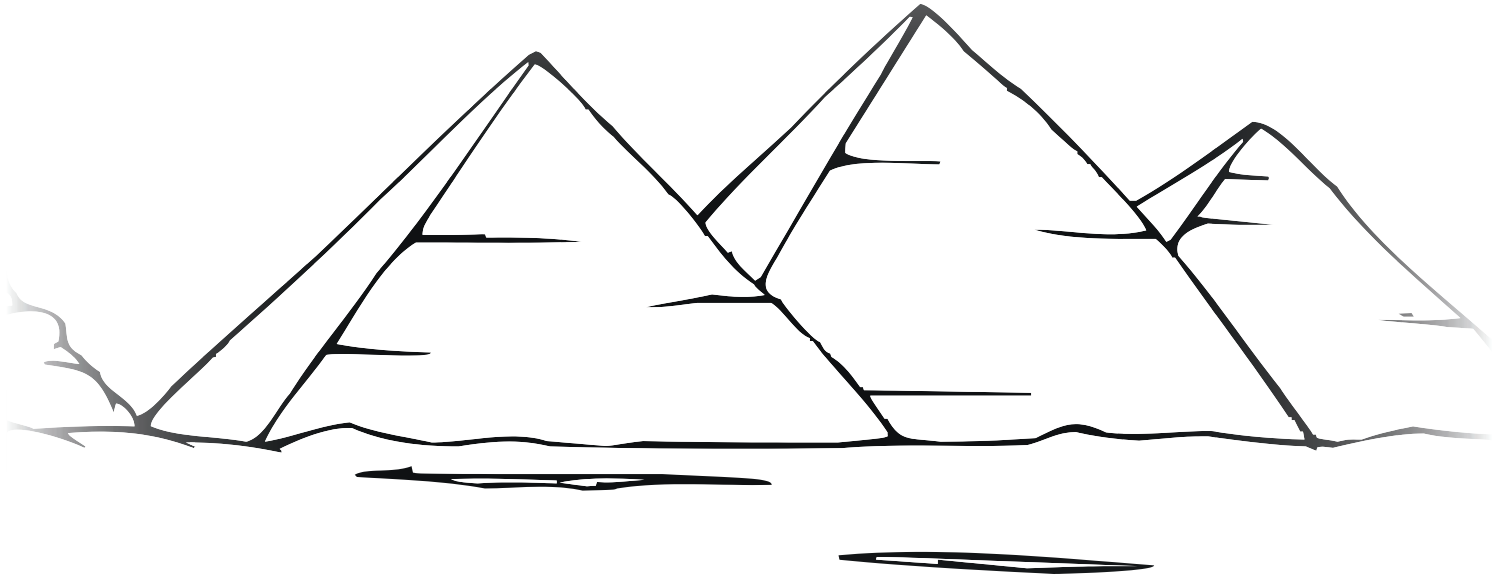
Terri Johnson

|  |              |  |                     |  |                      |
|--|--------------|--|---------------------|--|----------------------|
|  | War/Conflict |  | Kings/Rulers        |  | Laws/Ruling          |
|  | Literature   |  | Exploration         |  | Science              |
|  | Music        |  | Art                 |  | Inventions           |
|  | The Bible    |  | The Church          |  | Medicine             |
|  | Architecture |  | Nations/<br>Empires |  | Religious<br>Leaders |

*“I will remember the works of the LORD: surely I will remember thy **wonders of old**. I will meditate also on all thy work, and talk of thy doings.”*

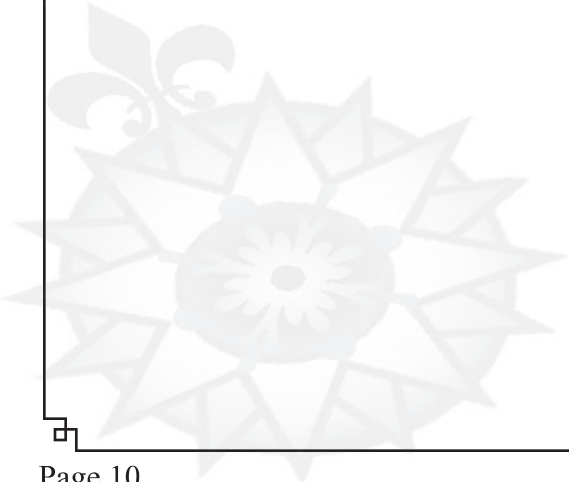
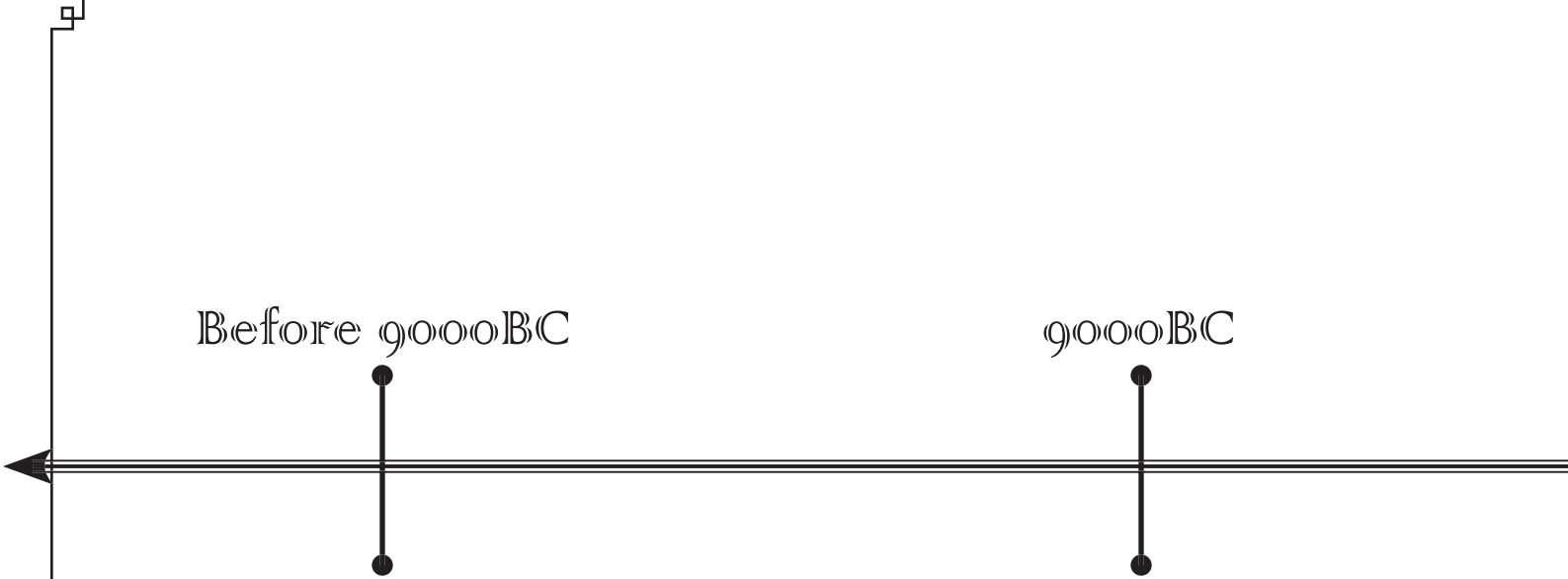
...from the Old Testament, the book of Psalms, KJV, written primarily by King David of Israel c.1000BC

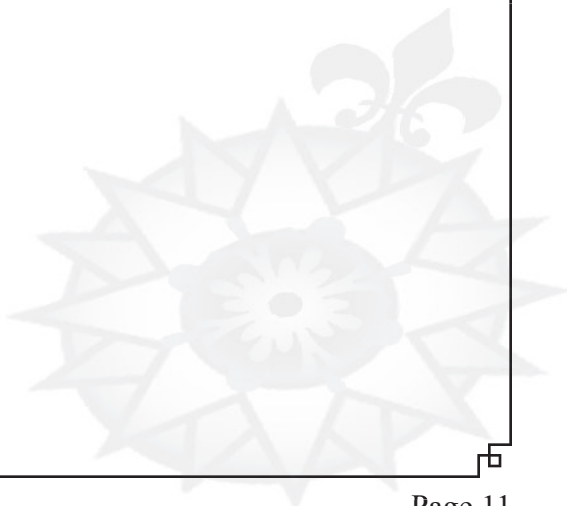
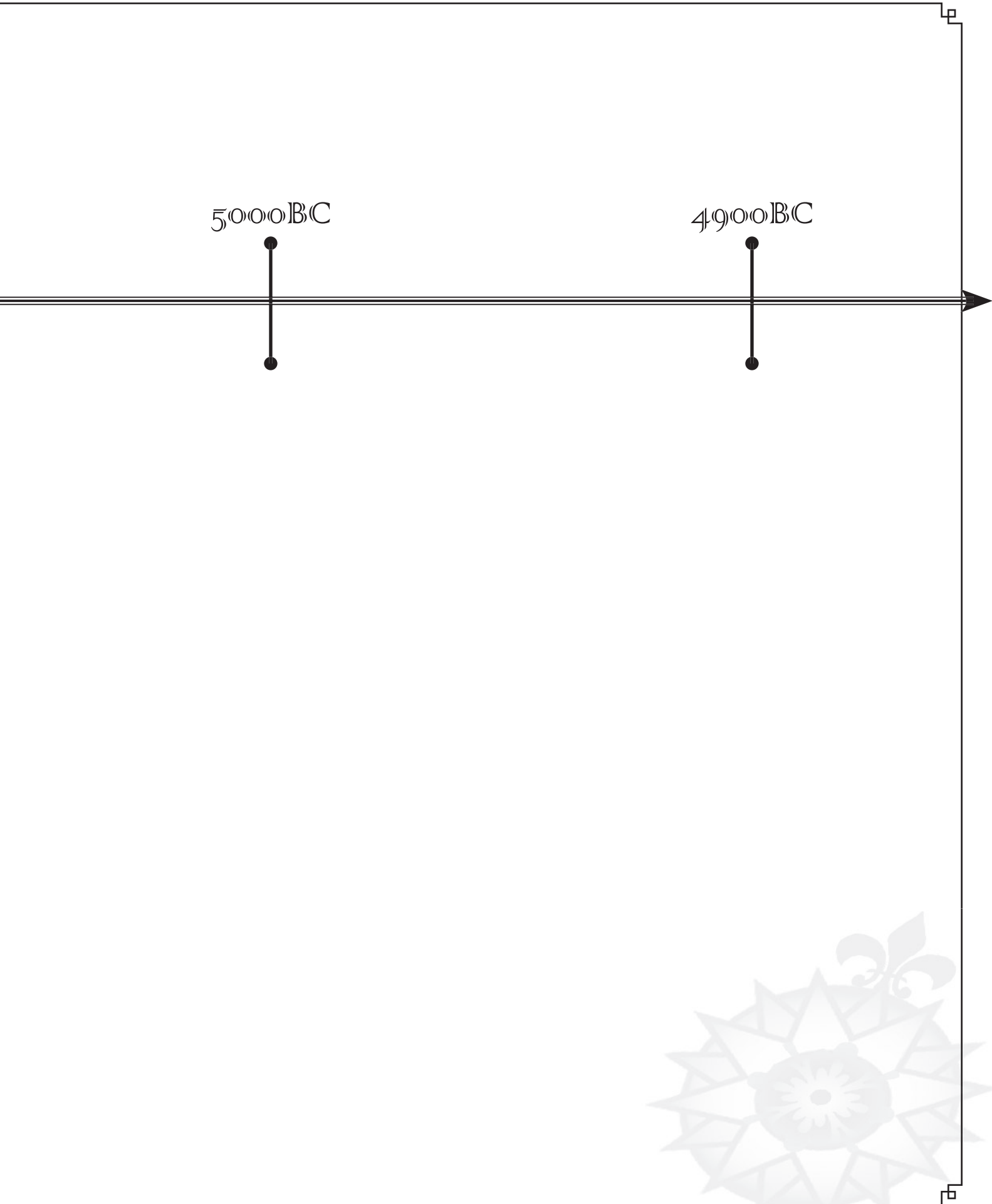




# Timeline of Ancient History

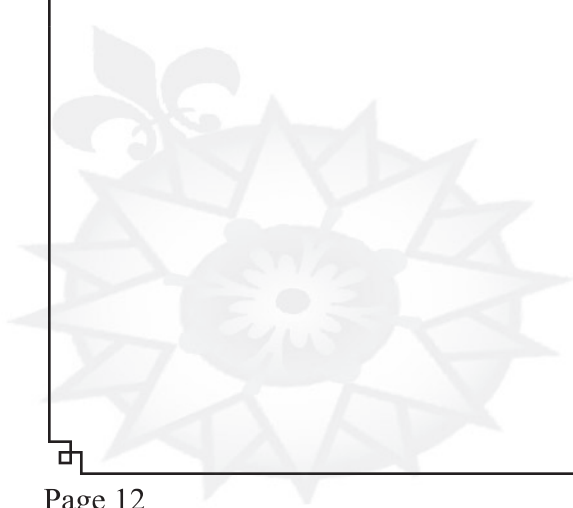
5000BC - 400AD

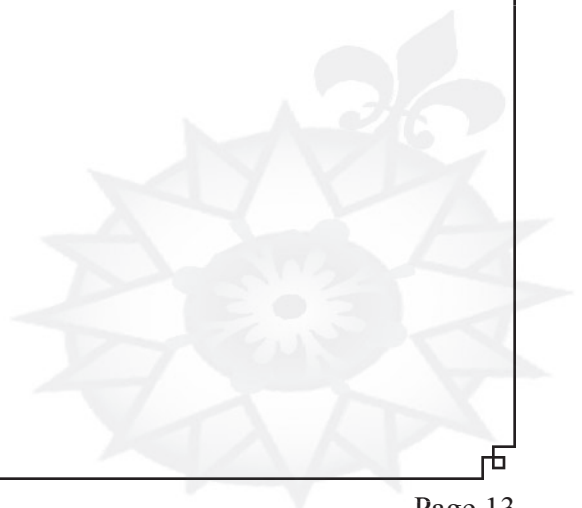
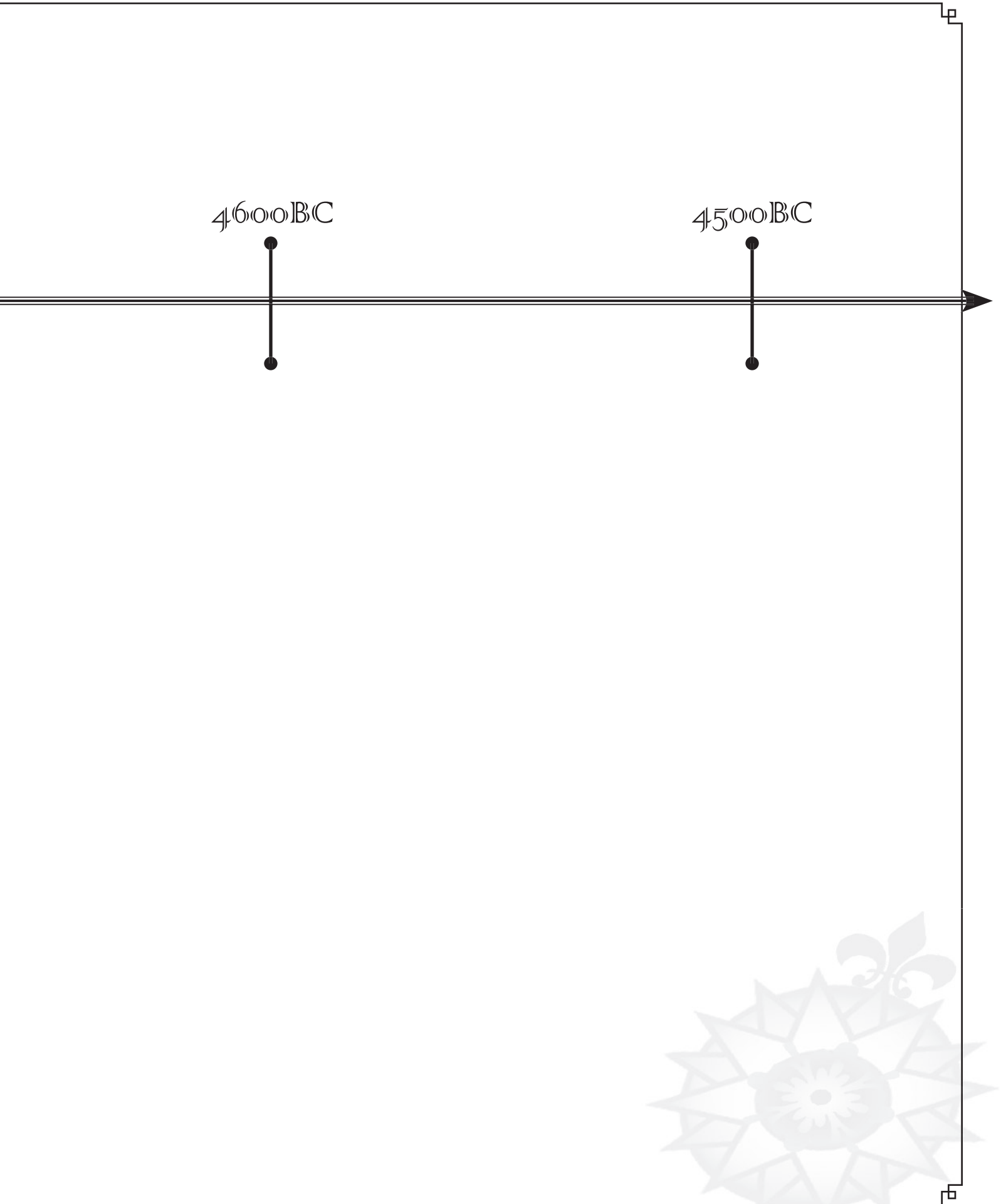




4800 BC

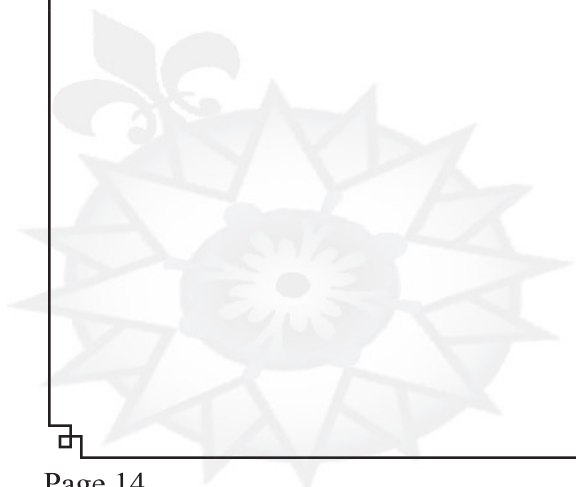
4700 BC



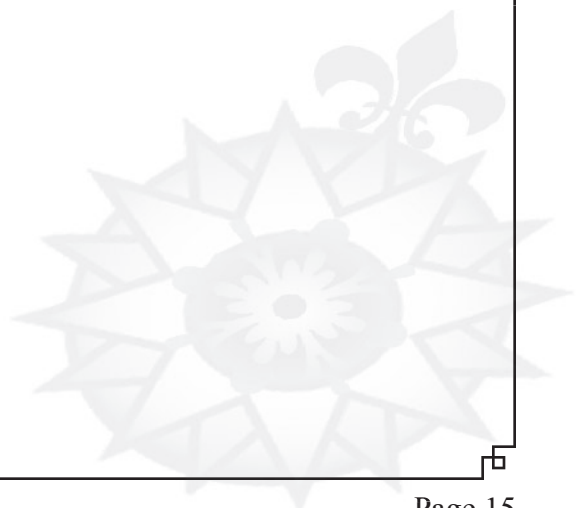
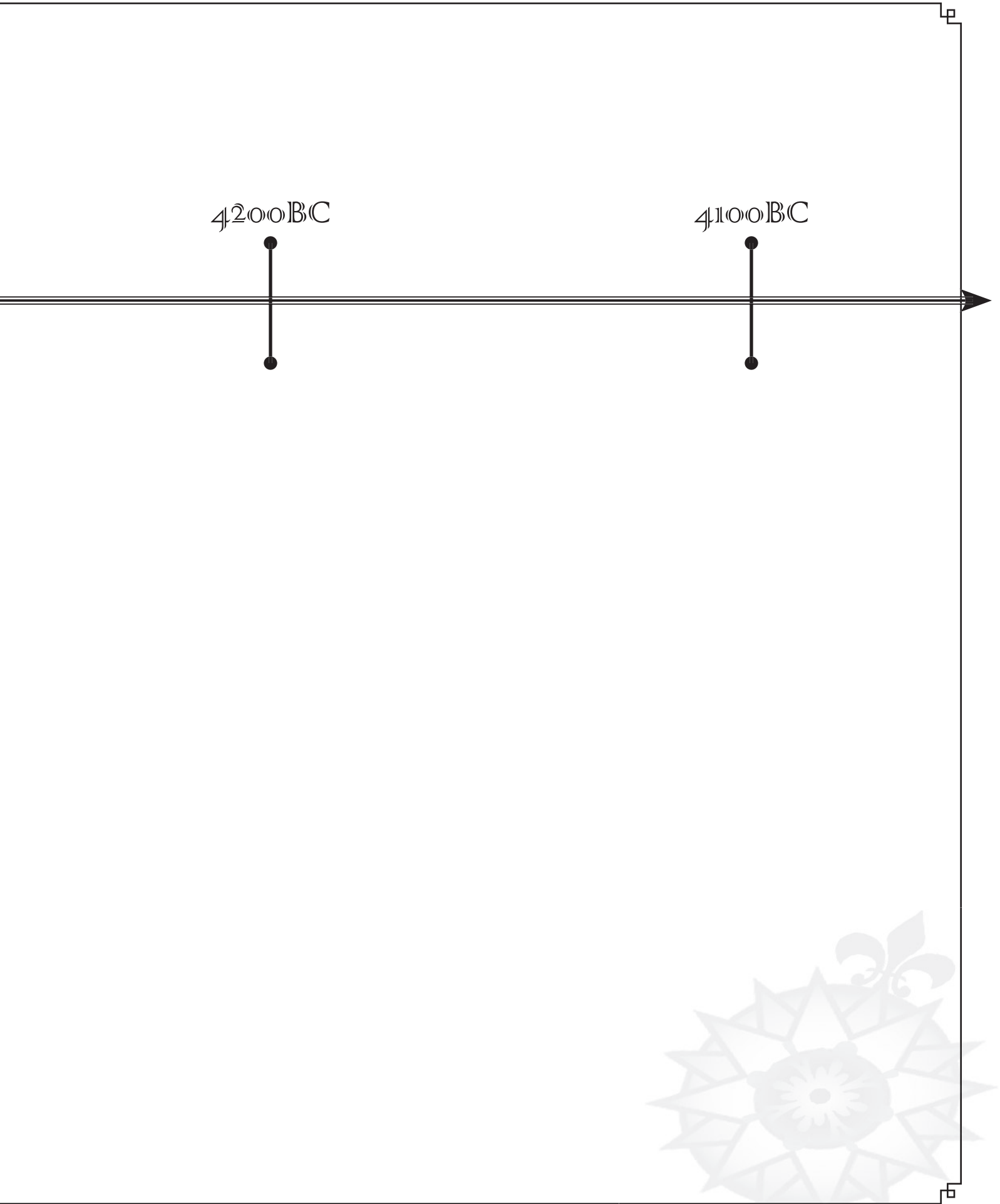


4400 BC

4300 BC

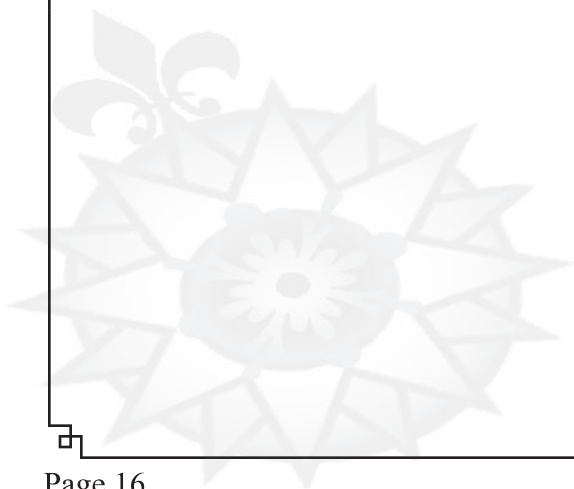






4,000 BC

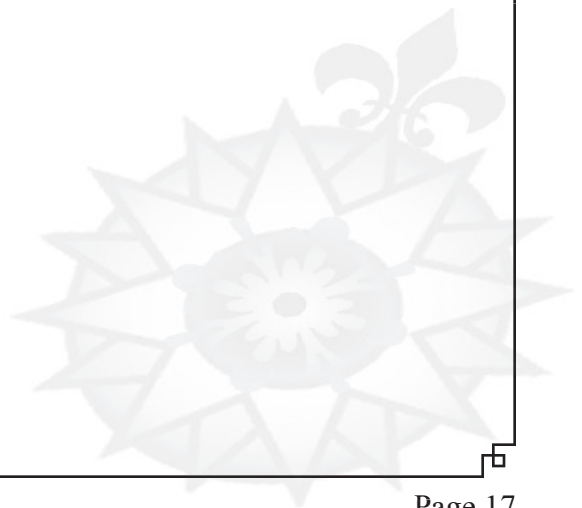
3,900 BC



3800BC

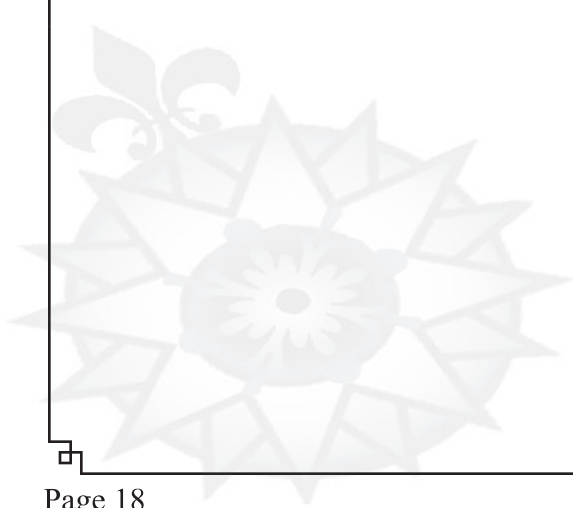


3700BC



3600 BC

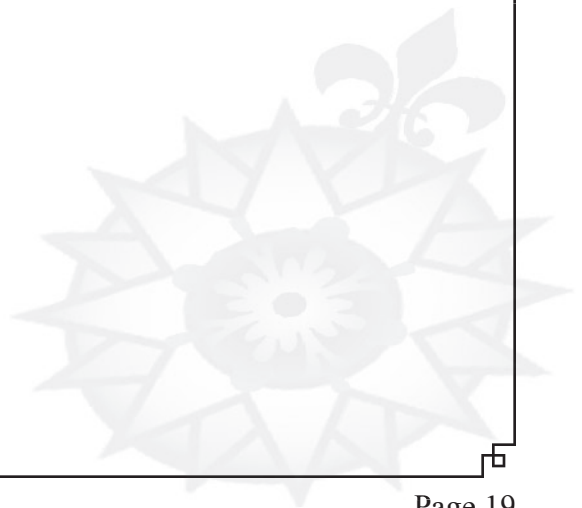
3500 BC



3400BC

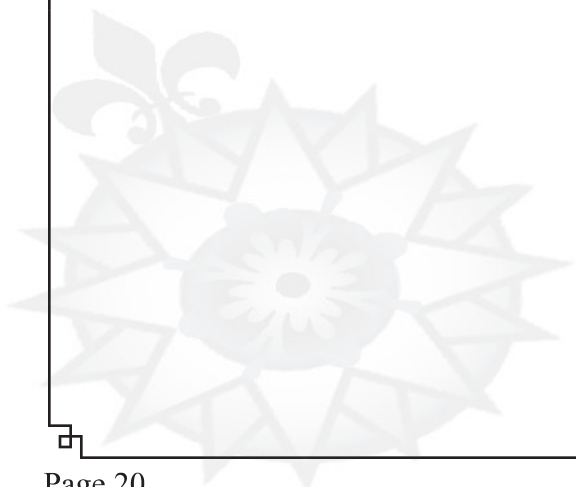


3300BC

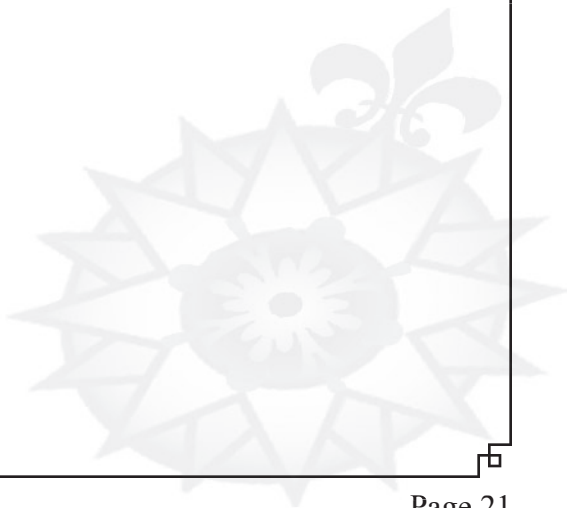
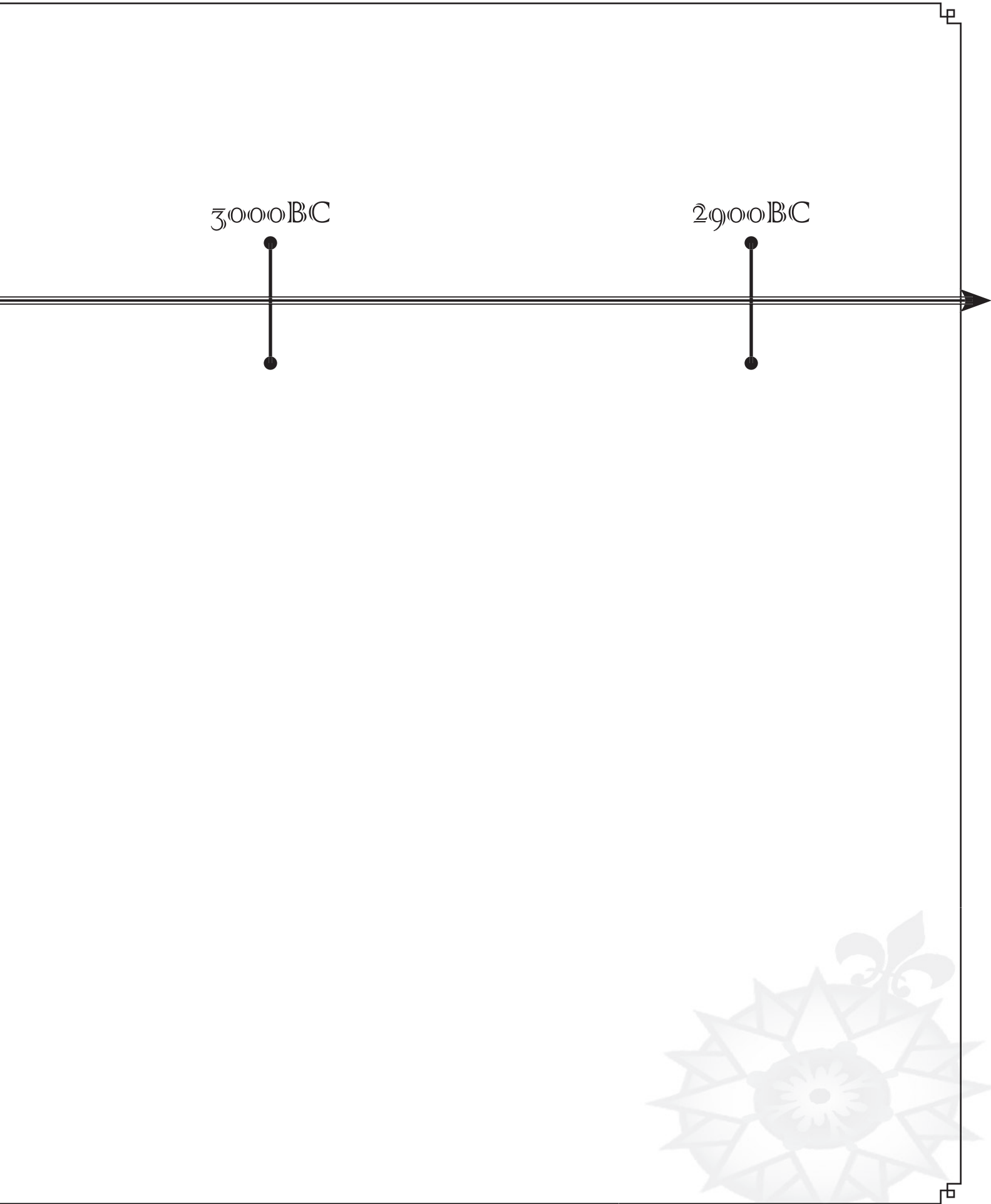


3200BC

3100BC

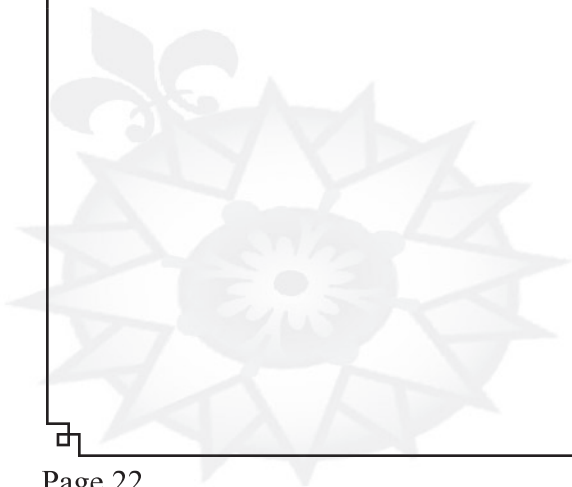


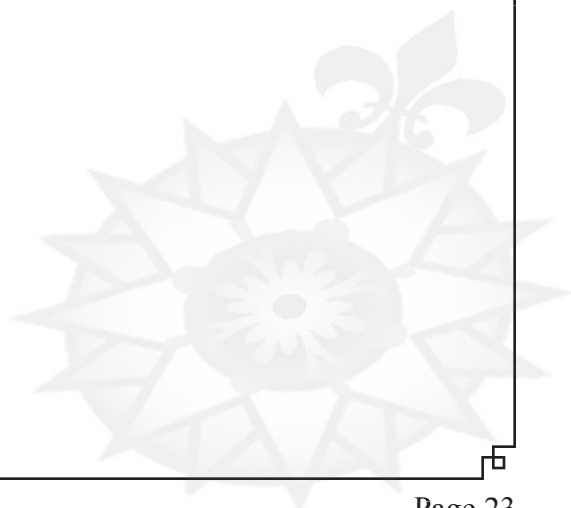
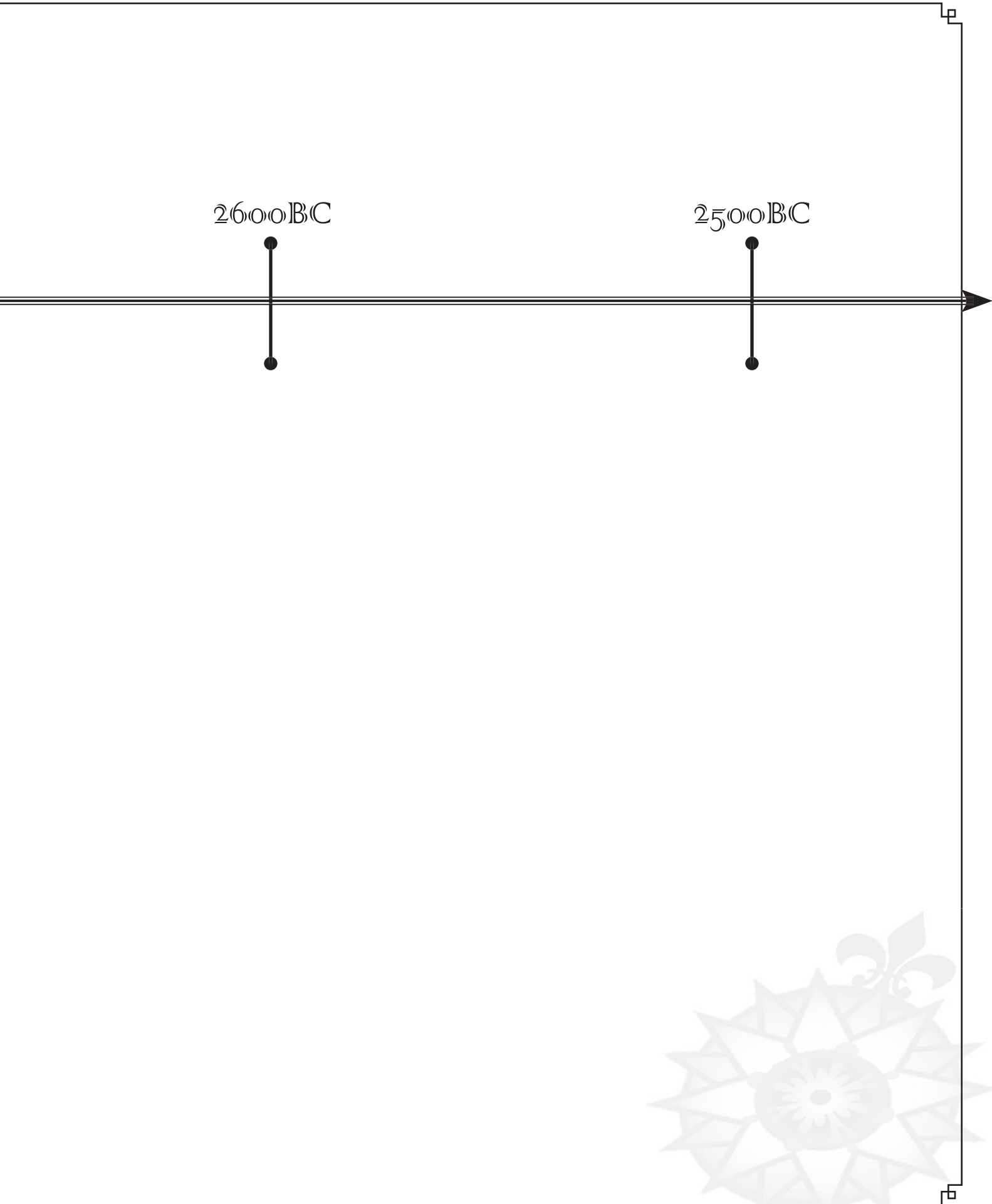




2800BC

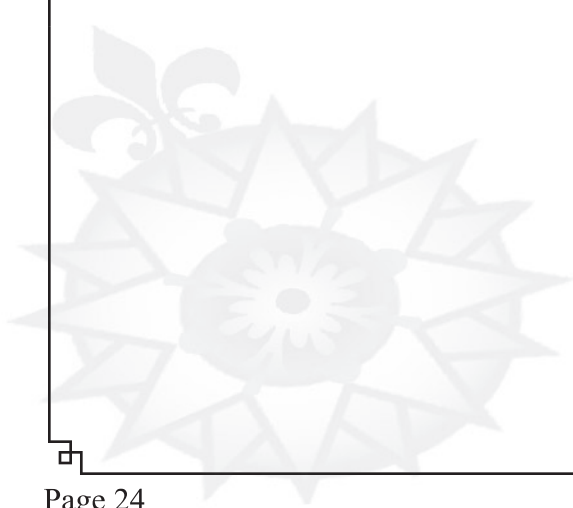
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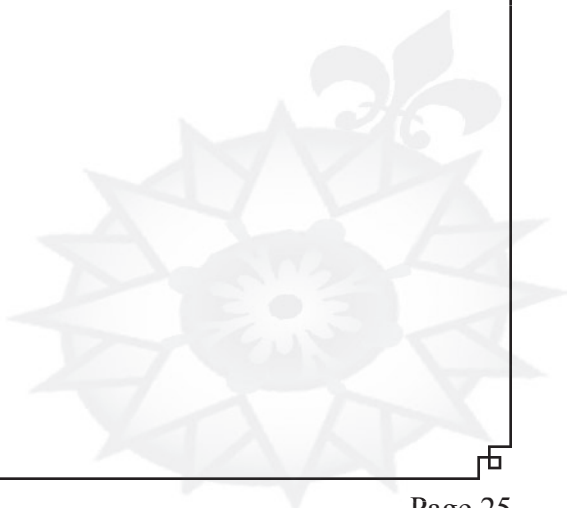
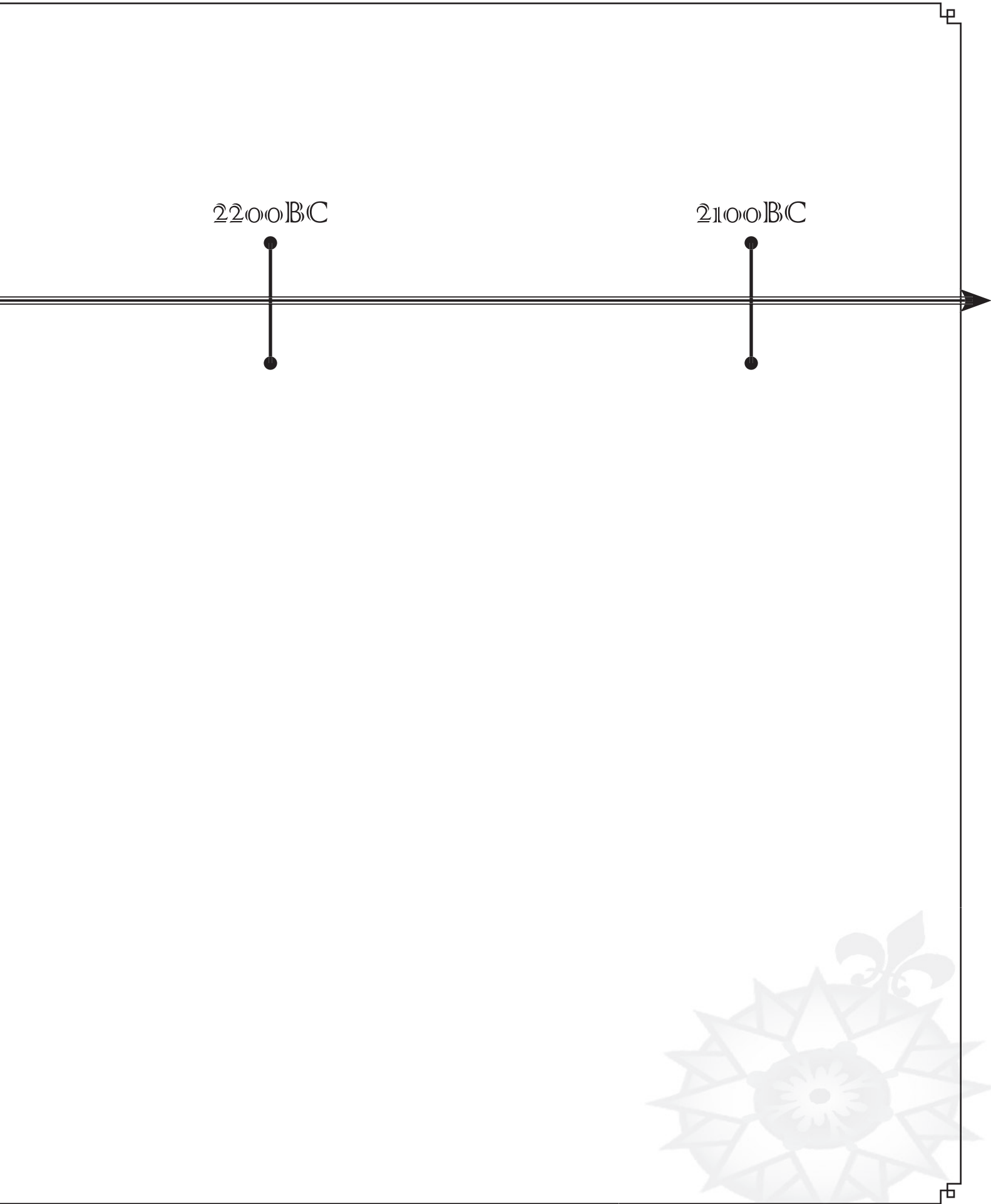




2400BC

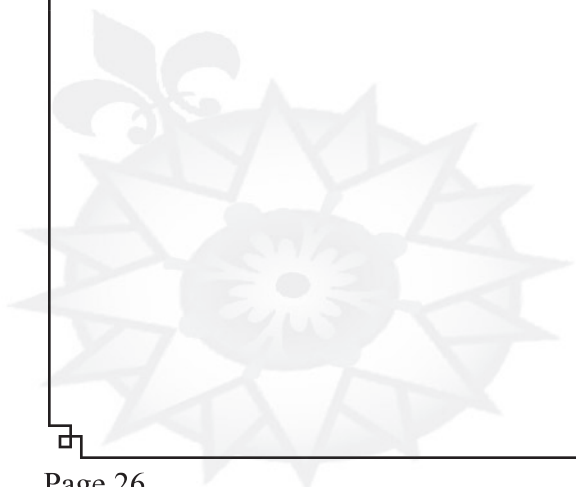
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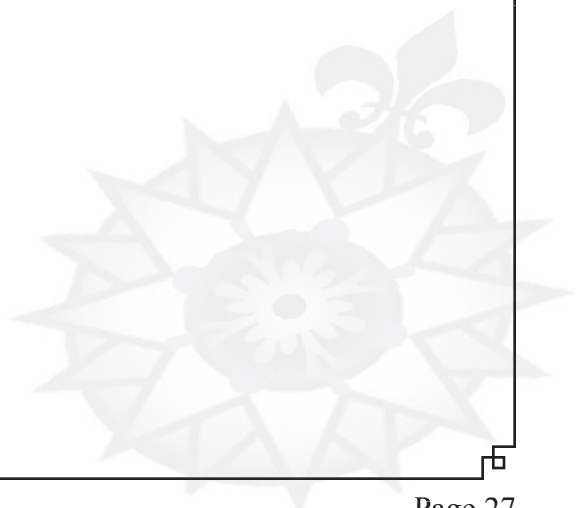
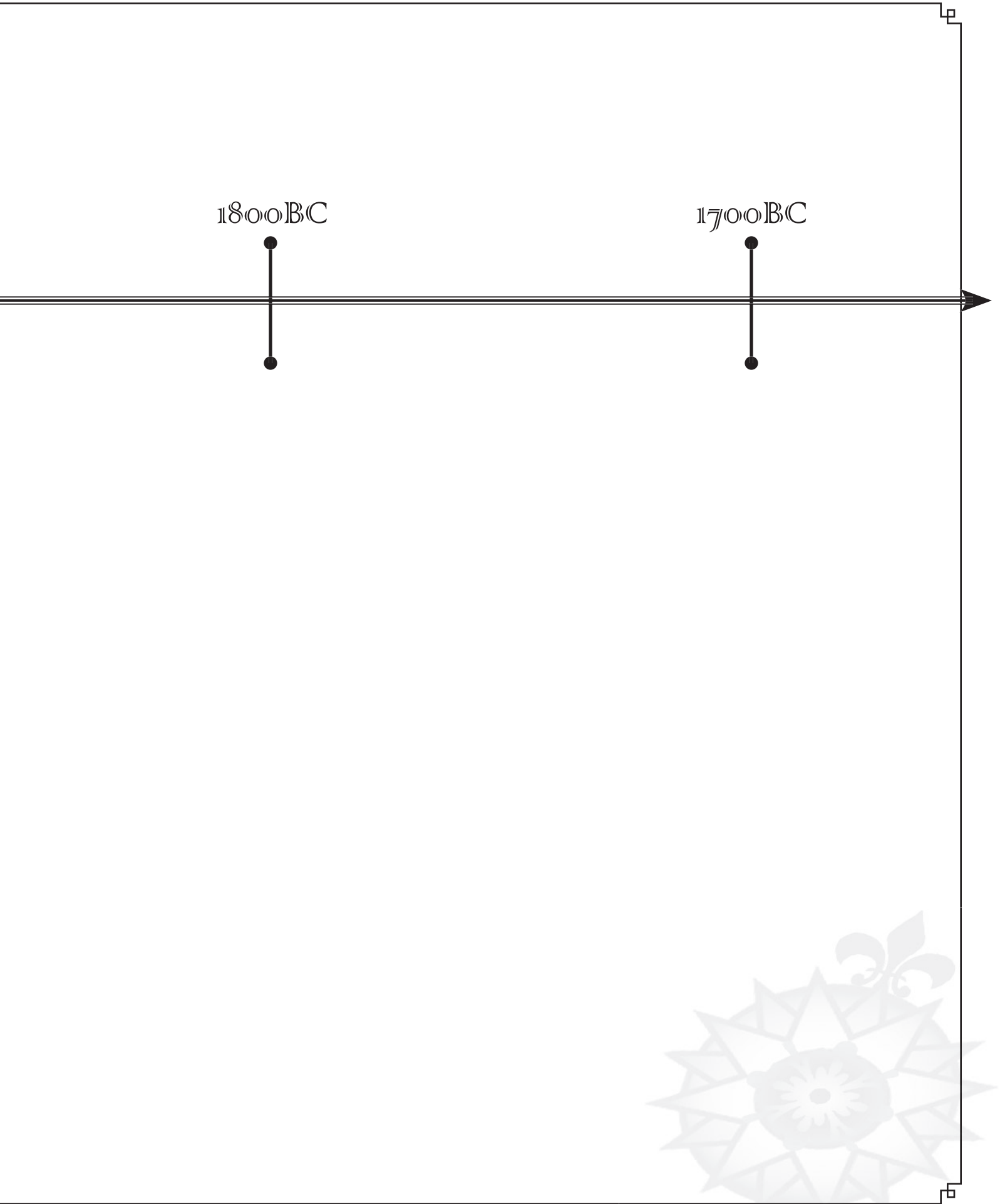


2000BC

1900BC

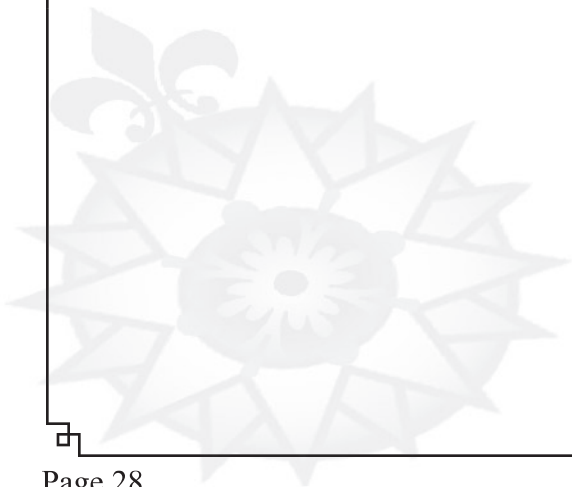


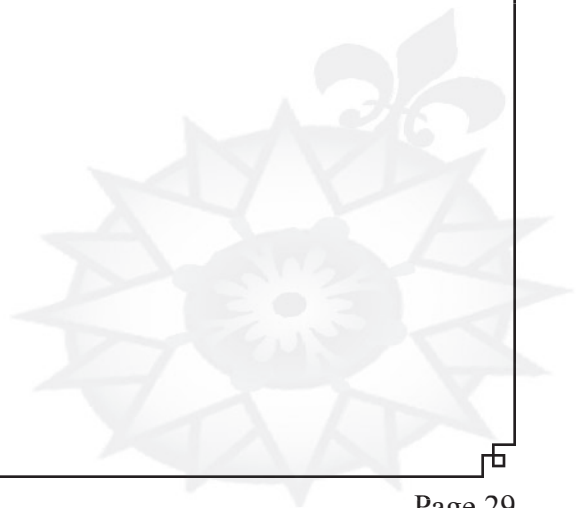
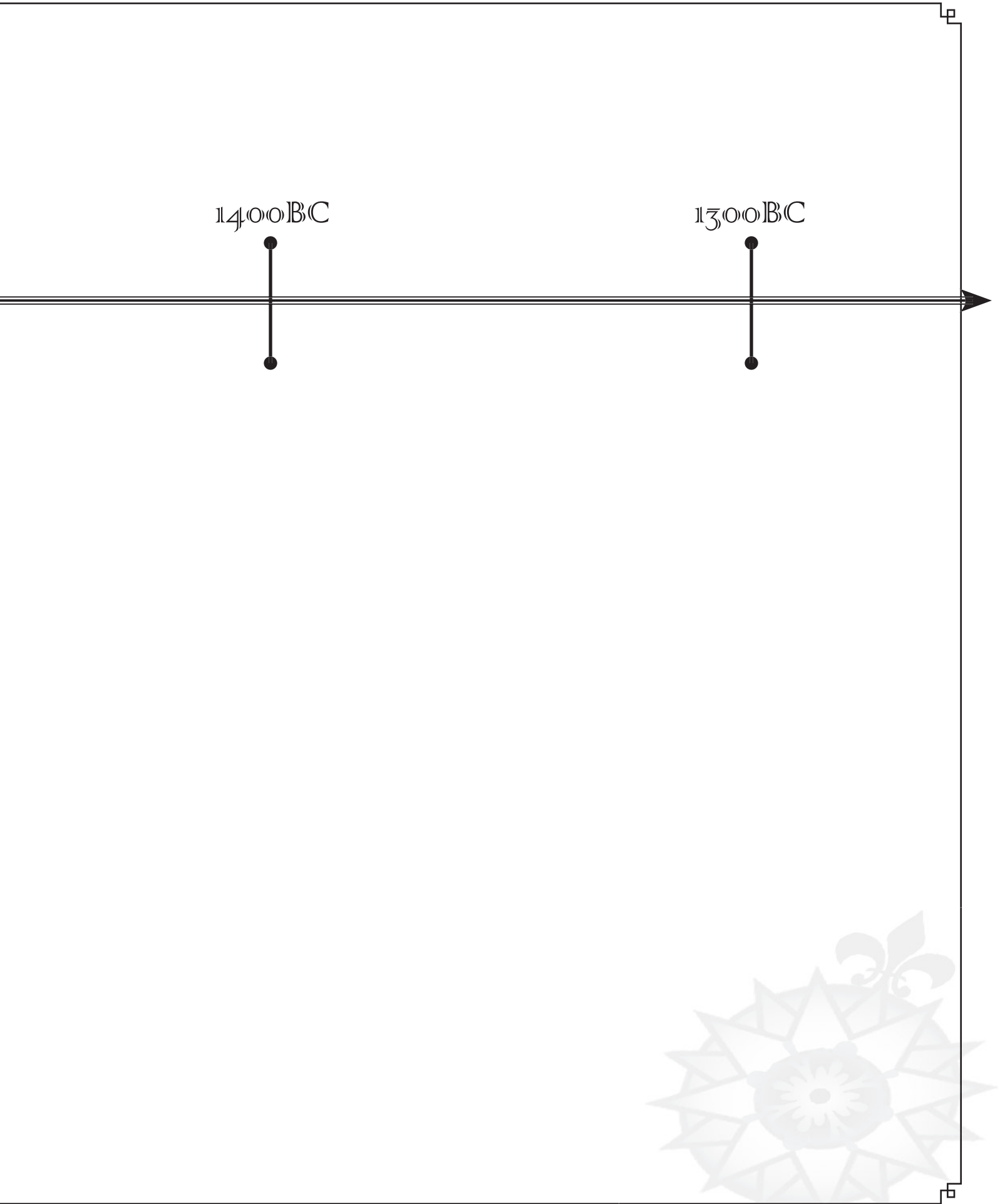




1600BC

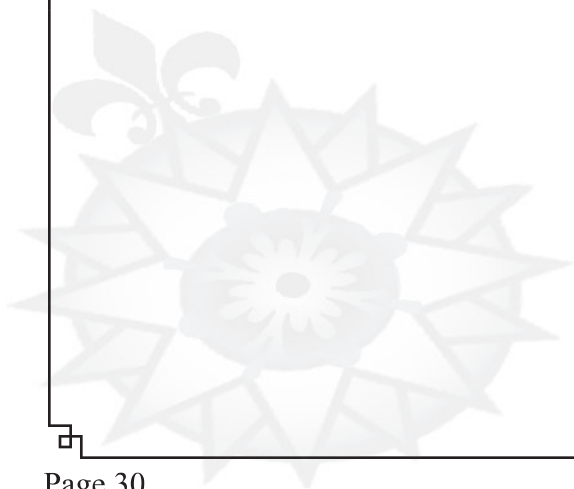
1500BC

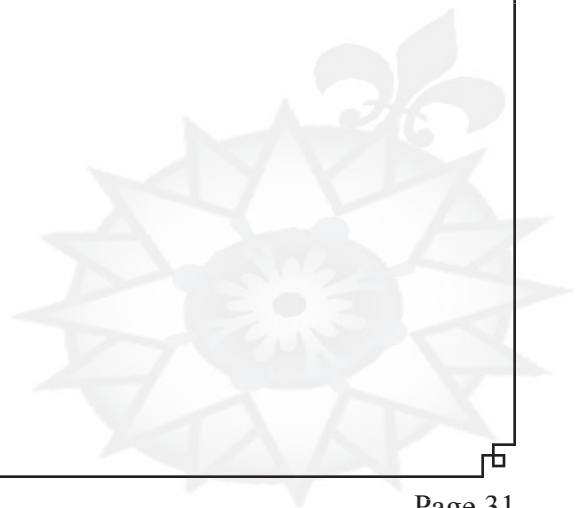
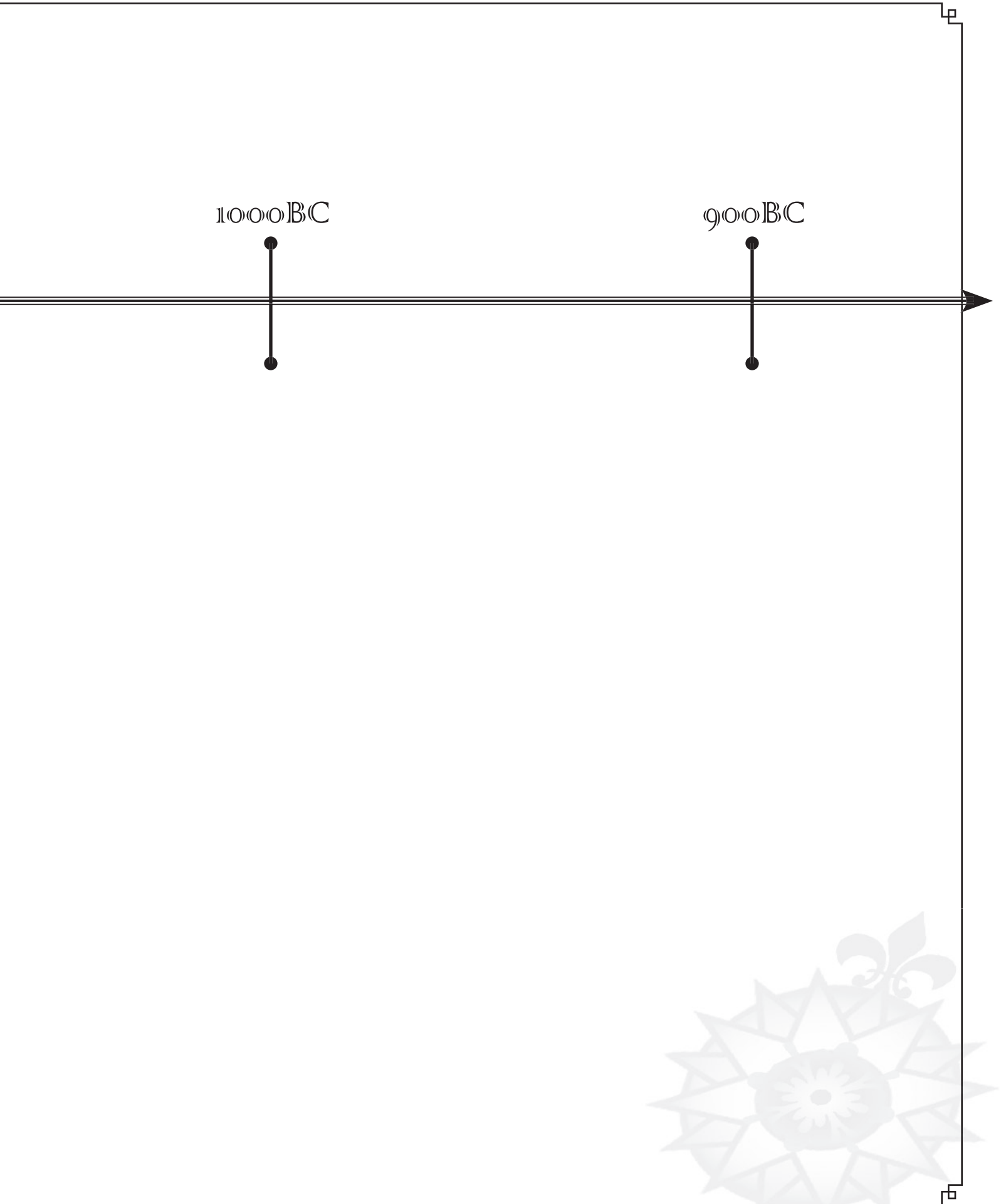




1200BC

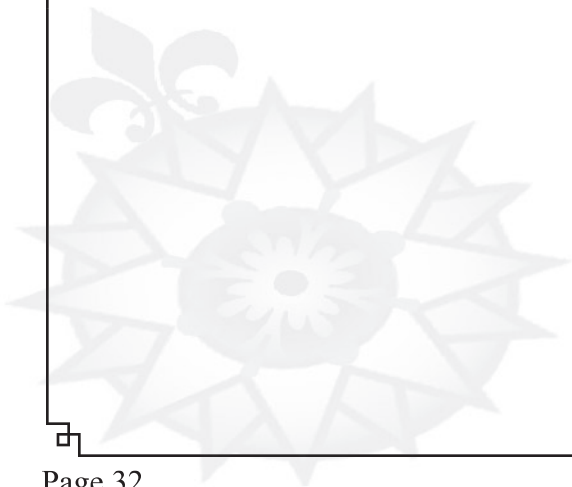
1100BC



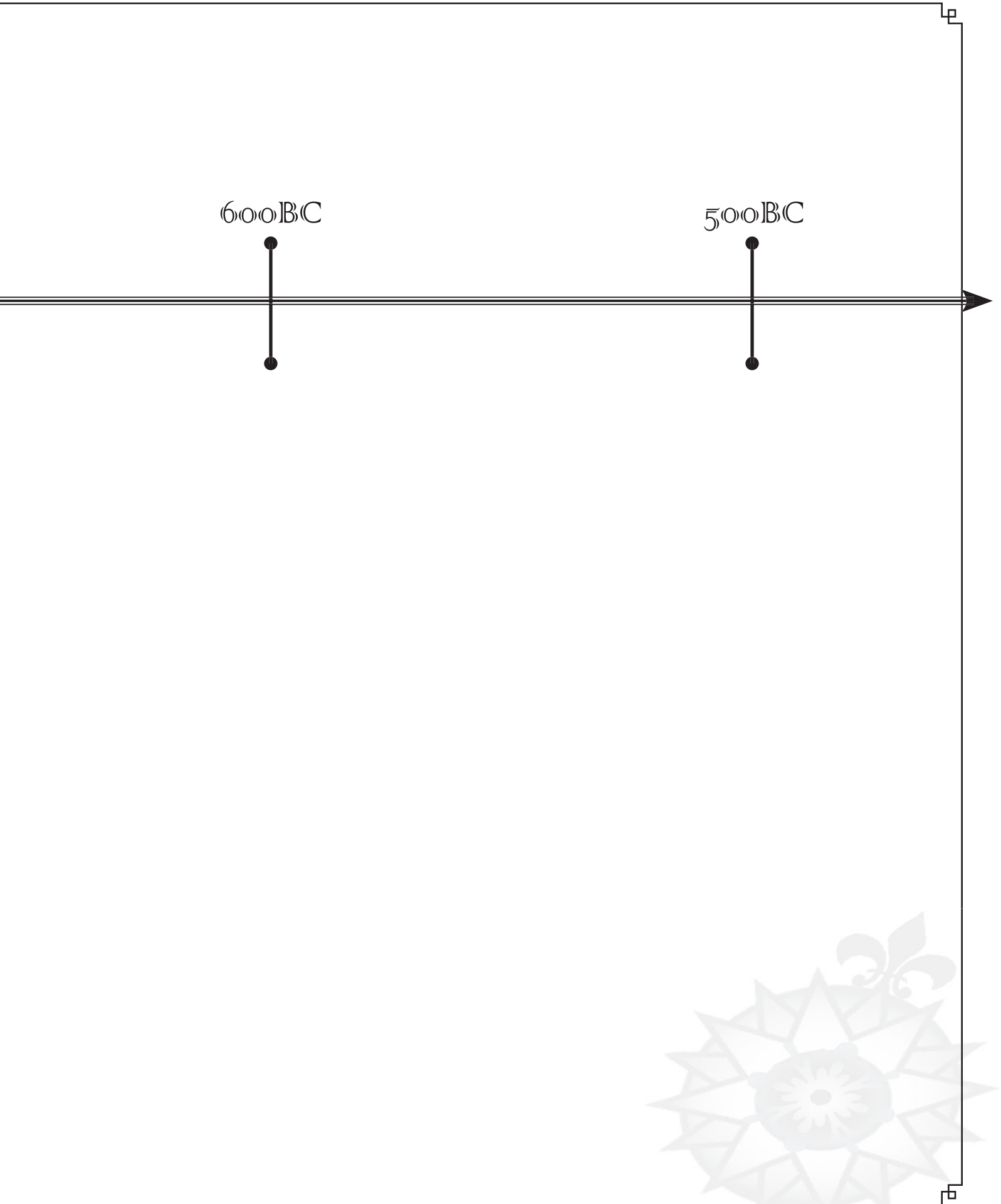


800BC

700BC

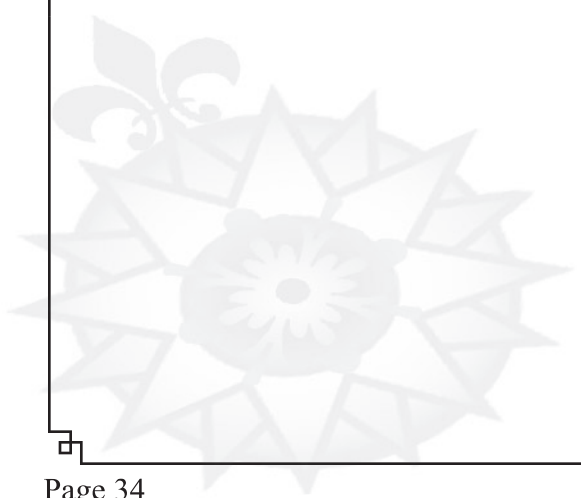


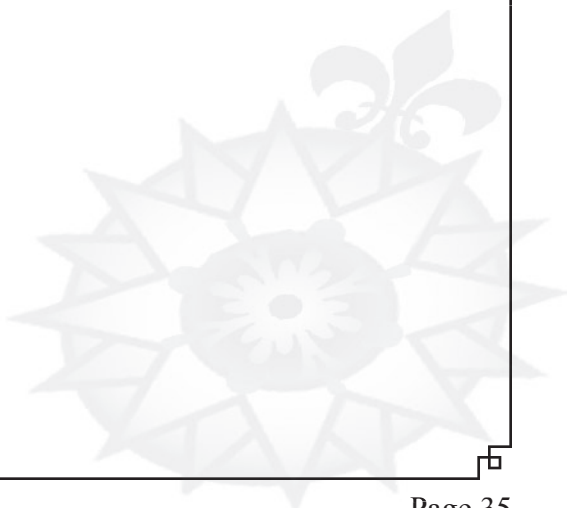
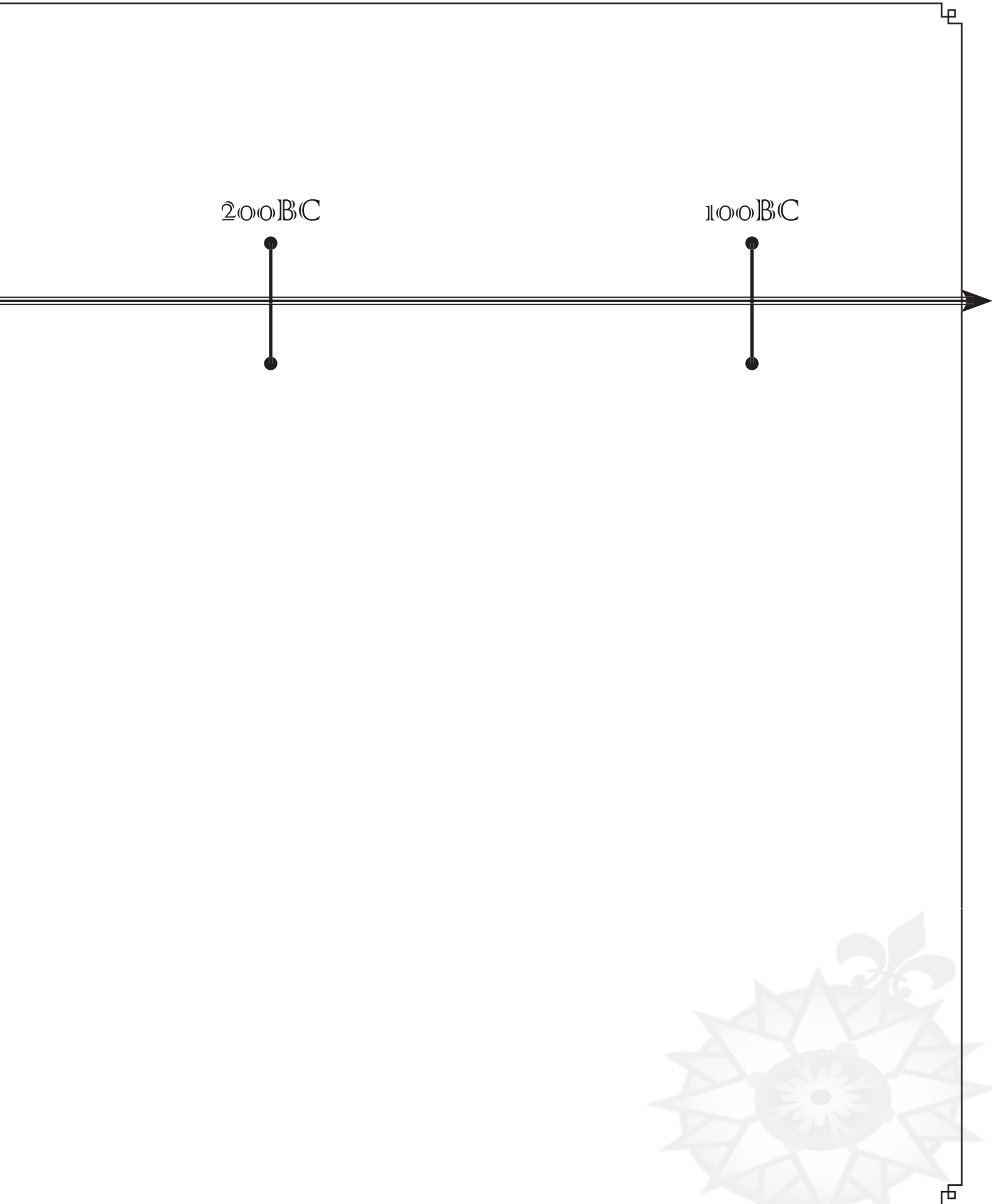


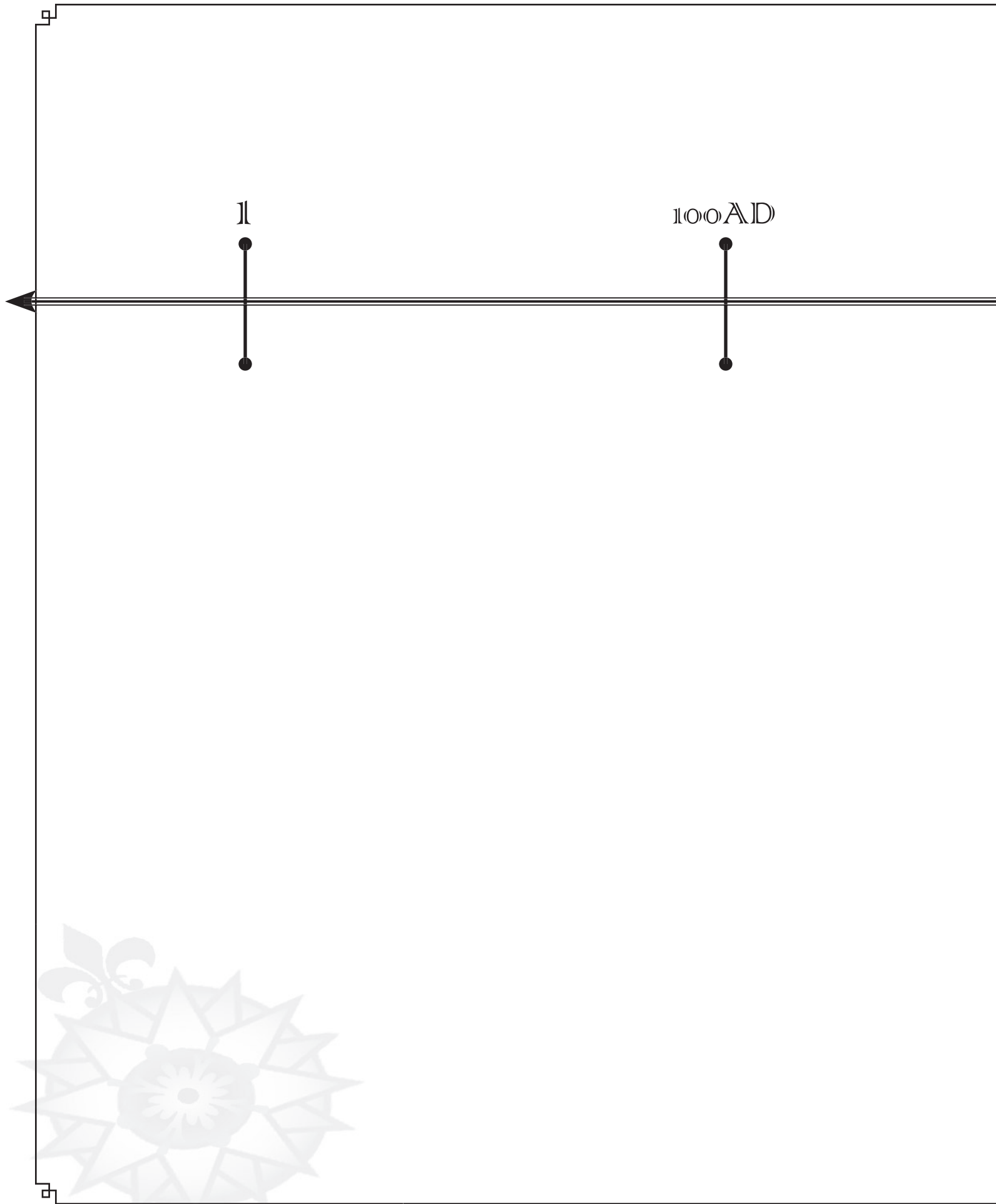


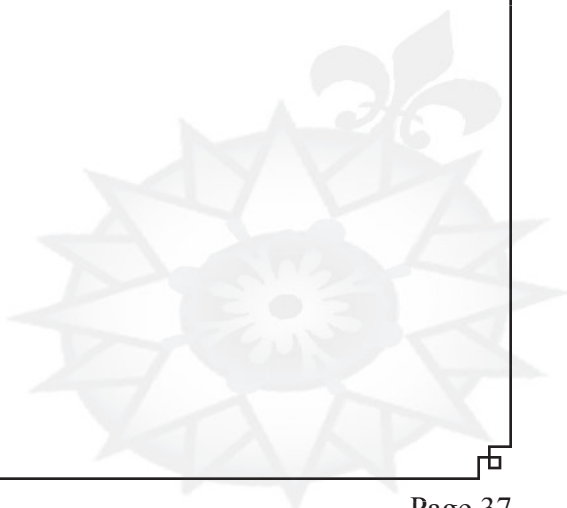
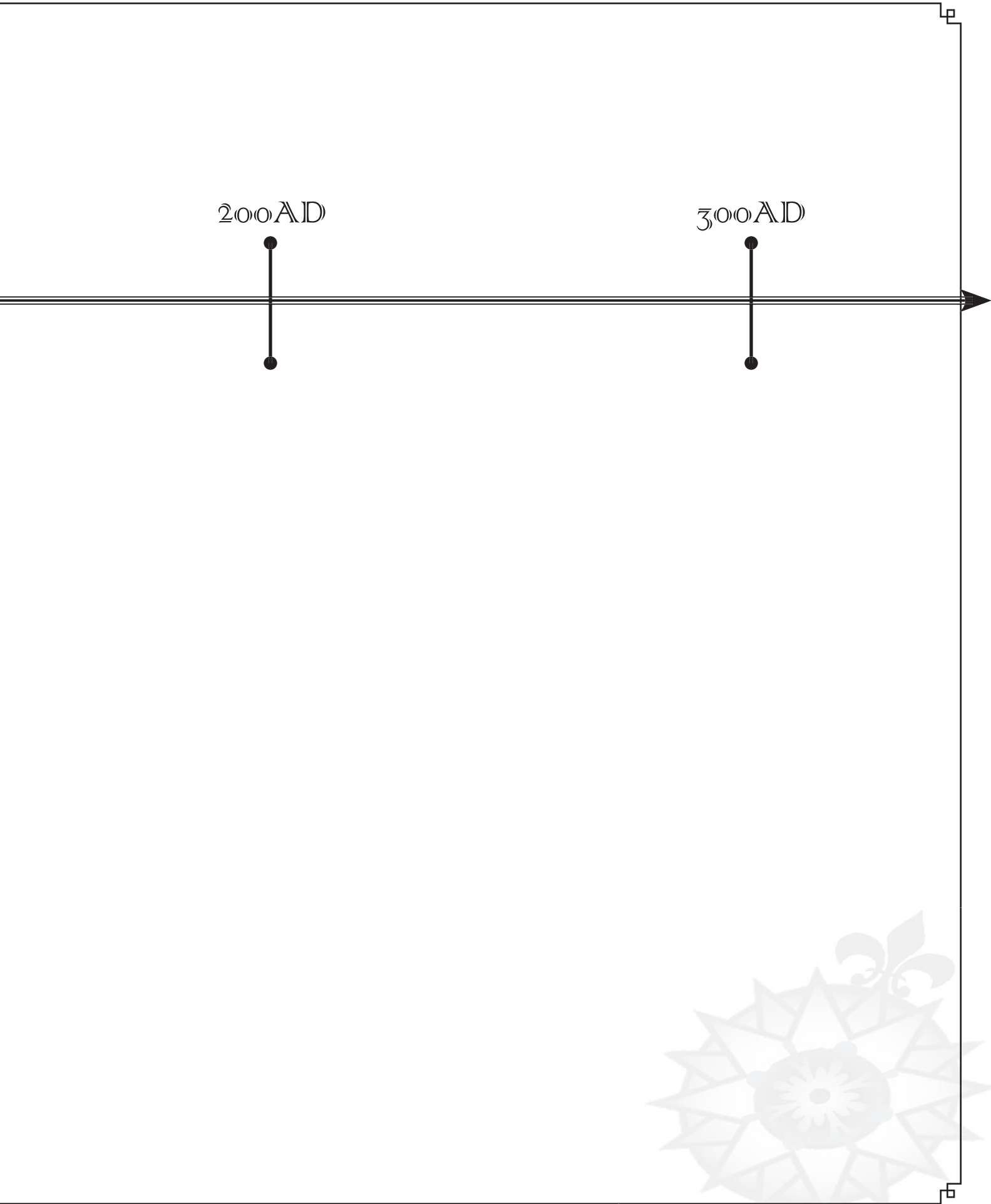
400BC

300BC

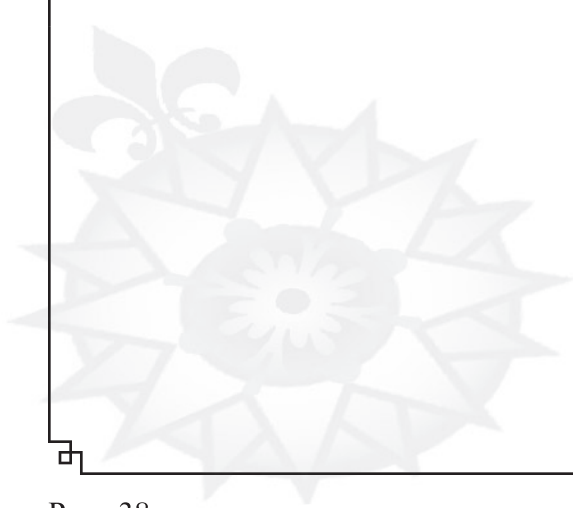








400 AD



## Significant Dates\* to Consider for the Ancient Time Period:

|       |    |  |
|-------|----|--|
| 5000* | BC | Farming begins in the fertile crescent                     |
| 5000  | BC | Farming begins in the Nile valley                          |
| 5000  | BC | Jericho grows into a wealthy town                          |
| 5000  | BC | Catal Huyuk is at its largest                              |
| 4500  | BC | First farmers in western Europe                            |
| 4300  | BC | First megaliths built in Brittany and Ireland              |
| 3900  | BC | The Great Flood (date varies considerably among resources) |
| 3500  | BC | The wheel is invented                                      |
| 3500  | BC | The Tower of Babel   |
| 3500  | BC | Farmers settle in the Indus Valley                         |
| 3300  | BC | Growth of towns in Nile valley                             |
| 3300  | BC | Development of hieroglyphics                               |
| 3100  | BC | Menes unites Upper and Lower Egypt                         |
| 3100  | BC | Cuneiform writing is used                                  |
| 3000  | BC | Building of Stonehenge has begun                           |
| 3000  | BC | First Chinese towns appear                                 |
| 3000  | BC | Sahara desert dries up                                     |
| 2920  | BC | The first pharaohs   |
| 2750  | BC | Farming begins in West Africa                              |
| 2700  | BC | Huang Di becomes emperor of China                          |
| 2600  | BC | Ceremonial sites built in Peru                             |
| 2575  | BC | Old Kingdom of Egypt                                       |
| 2550  | BC | The Great Pyramid is completed                             |
| 2500  | BC | Indus Valley civilization at its greatest (until 1800BC)   |
| 2500  | BC | Towns begin to grow up in Crete                            |
| 2500  | BC | Royal tombs are built at Ur                                |
| 2500  | BC | Assyrians settle the upper Tigris valley                   |
| 2200  | BC | Period of Xia dynasty – Yu is the emperor                  |
| 2200  | BC | Mexican farming villages begin                             |
| 2100  | BC | The king of Ur rules Sumer and Akkad                       |
| 2100  | BC | The ziggurat at Ur is built                                |
| 2040  | BC | Middle Kingdom of Egypt                                    |
| 2000  | BC | The Mycenaeans settle in Greece                            |
| 2000  | BC | The Hittites settle in Anatolia                            |
| 2000  | BC | The Amorites invade Akkadia                                |
| 2000  | BC | Peak of megalith building – Stonehenge nearly complete     |
| 1800  | BC | Abraham settles in Canaan                                  |
| 1792  | BC | Hammurabi rules Babylon (until 1750BC)                     |
| 1766  | BC | Shang dynasty begins rule in China                         |
| 1720  | BC | Egypt is invaded by the Hyksos                             |
| 1700  | BC | Crete at its most powerful (until 1450BC)                  |

|      |    |  |
|------|----|--|
| 1680 | BC | Assyria falls to the Hurrians  |
| 1595 | BC | Hittites raid Babylon  |
| 1550 | BC | New Kingdom of Egypt   |
| 1500 | BC | The Aryans invade the Indus Valley                                   |
| 1450 | BC | The Mycenaeans invade Crete  |
| 1400 | BC | Phoenicians develop the first alphabet                               |
| 1400 | BC | Peak of Shang dynasty  |
| 1380 | BC | King Shuppiluliuma rules the Hittites                                |
| 1300 | BC | Assyria regains power  |
| 1280 | BC | Rameses II makes peace with the Hittites                             |
| 1250 | BC | Troy is destroyed  |
| 1200 | BC | The Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt (perhaps as early as 1446BC) |
| 1200 | BC | Olmec towns built in Mexico  |
| 1195 | BC | The Hittites are defeated by the Sea Peoples                         |
| 1150 | BC | The Philistines settle in southern Canaan                            |
| 1122 | BC | Zhou dynasty replaces the Shang                                      |
| 1100 | BC | The Greek Dark Ages (until 800BC)                                    |
| 1076 | BC | Assyria falls to the Aramaeans                                       |
| 1020 | BC | Saul becomes King of Israel  |
| 1000 | BC | David becomes King of Israel (until 965BC)                           |
| 965  | BC | Solomon reigns in Israel (until 928BC)                               |
| 926  | BC | Israel is divided in two   |
| 853  | BC | Assyria takes control of Babylon                                     |
| 814  | BC | Carthage is built  |
| 800  | BC | The Etruscan civilization emerges                                    |
| 800  | BC | First city-states founded in Greece                                  |
| 776  | BC | The first Olympic Games  |
| 753  | BC | The founding of Rome   |
| 730  | BC | Assyria at its greatest  |
| 721  | BC | Assyrians invade Israel, dispersing the Jews                         |
| 700  | BC | Nubian kingdom of Kush flourishes                                    |
| 668  | BC | King Ashurbanipal rules Assyria (until 627BC)                        |
| 626  | BC | Babylonians revolt against the Assyrians                             |
| 612  | BC | Fall of Assyria to the Babylonians and Medes                         |
| 612  | BC | Nineveh sacked by the Babylonians and Medes                          |
| 604  | BC | Nebuchadnezzar becomes king of Babylon                               |
| 600  | BC | Nok culture in Nigeria begins to grow                                |
| 600  | BC | Earliest Mayan temples built   |
| 594  | BC | Reform of the Athenian constitution                                  |
| 587  | BC | Babylonians destroy Jerusalem and deport many Jews to Babylon        |
| 559  | BC | Cyrus the Great creates the Persian Empire (until 530BC)             |
| 540  | BC | Persians conquer Ionia (Greece)                                      |
| 539  | BC | Babylon conquered by Cyrus the Great of Persia                       |



|     |    |   |
|-----|----|---|
| 521 | BC | Darius expands Persian Empire to its greatest point       |
| 514 | BC | The Scythians fight off an attack by the Persians         |
| 509 | BC | The beginning of the Roman Republic                       |
| 486 | BC | Xerxes I rules Persia (until 465BC)                       |
| 480 | BC | Greeks halt Persian expansion at Salamis                  |
| 447 | BC | The Parthenon is built in Greece                          |
| 431 | BC | Peloponnesian Wars – Athens against Sparta                |
| 404 | BC | Athens falls to Sparta                                    |
| 390 | BC | Rome sacked by the Celts                                  |
| 371 | BC | Sparta declines in power                                  |
| 350 | BC | Decline of the Olmecs (Mexico)                            |
| 350 | BC | Earliest Mayan city-states appear                         |
| 337 | BC | Philip of Macedon invades Greece                          |
| 332 | BC | Alexander the Great conquers Egypt                        |
| 331 | BC | Fall of Persia to Alexander the Great                     |
| 321 | BC | Chandragupta Maurya establishes Mauryan Empire in India   |
| 315 | BC | Qin becomes leading state in China                        |
| 306 | BC | Romans defeat Etruscans                                   |
| 300 | BC | Rome expands to dominate Italy                            |
| 300 | BC | Tiahuanaco, Peru founded                                  |
| 264 | BC | Punic Wars  |
| 230 | BC | King Qin Zheng begins to unify China by force             |
| 221 | BC | Qin dynasty unites China for the first time in one empire |
| 214 | BC | Construction of the Great Wall begins                     |
| 212 | BC | Chinese script standardized                               |
| 202 | BC | Founding of the Han dynasty in China                      |
| 202 | BC | The fall of Carthage                                      |
| 200 | BC | The Polynesians migrate to Tahiti and the Marquesas       |
| 200 | BC | First African city, Jenne-jeno, is established            |
| 200 | BC | Teotihuacan founded in Mexico                             |
| 196 | BC | The Rosetta Stone   |
| 185 | BC | The Mauryan Empire of India collapses                     |
| 146 | BC | Rome conquers Greece                                      |
| 103 | BC | Revolt by slaves in Rome                                  |
| 91  | BC | War between Rome and Italian cities                       |
| 88  | BC | Civil war in Rome   |
| 63  | BC | Cleopatra (death by suicide in 30 BC)                     |
| 58  | BC | The Gallic Wars (until 53 BC)                             |
| 50  | BC | Rome conquers France                                      |
| 49  | BC | Julius Caesar takes control of Rome                       |
| 27  | BC | Augustus becomes the first Emperor of Rome                |
| 3   | BC | The birth of Jesus of Nazareth in Bethlehem               |

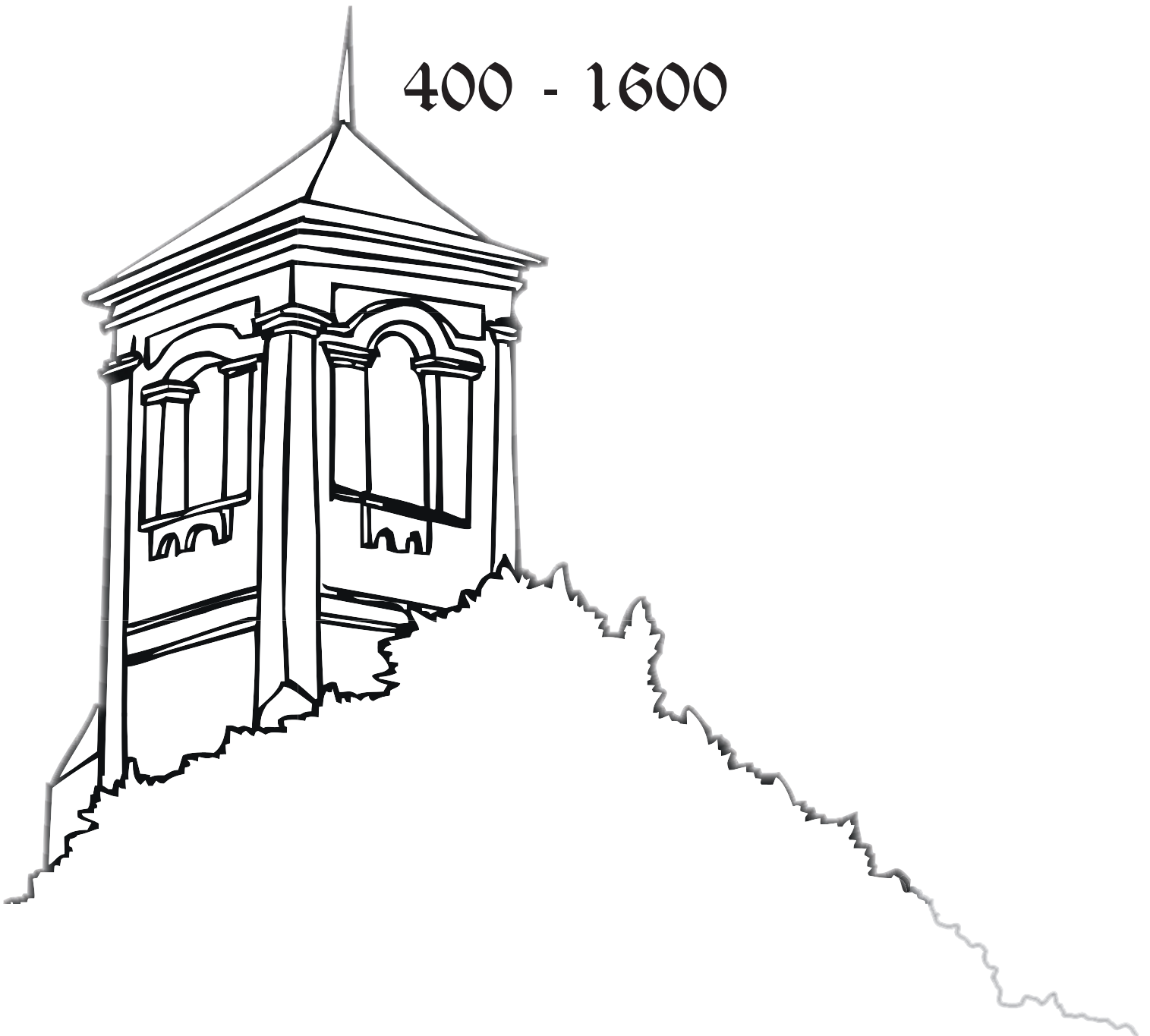
*-I- Anno Domini – The Year of our Lord*

|     |    |   |
|-----|----|---|
| 30  | AD | The crucifixion of Jesus Christ                                 |
| 30  | AD | Egypt becomes part of the Roman Empire                          |
| 45  | AD | Paul's missions begin to Greece, Anatolia and Rome (until 58AD) |
| 58  | AD | Paul travels to Rome  |
| 64  | AD | Persecution of Christians in Rome under Nero                    |
| 65  | AD | The Christian Gospels are being written                         |
| 75  | AD | The Kushan invasion of India                                    |
| 79  | AD | The destruction of Pompeii                                      |
| 100 | AD | Buddhism spreads from India                                     |
| 100 | AD | Paper is invented   |
| 100 | AD | The Gospels are completed                                       |
| 100 | AD | The Roman empire reaches its greatest extent                    |
| 165 | AD | The plague sweeps through the Roman Empire                      |
| 200 | AD | The Roman empire's road system is completed                     |
| 212 | AD | Roman citizenship granted to all inhabitants of the empire      |
| 269 | AD | St. Anthony establishes Christian monasticism in Egypt          |
| 313 | AD | Emperor Constantine converts to Christianity                    |
| 320 | AD | Rule by Chandragupta I of India (founder of the Gupta Empire)   |
| 324 | AD | Constantinople founded as the new capital of the Roman Empire   |
| 325 | AD | The first Council of Nicaea                                     |
| 366 | AD | The Japanese invade southern Korea                              |
| 367 | AD | Scots, Picts and Saxons attack Roman Britain                    |
| 370 | AD | Barbarians attack the Roman empire                              |
| 380 | AD | Rule by Chandragupta II of India (Gupta Empire at its peak)     |
| 391 | AD | Christianity becomes the official religion of the Roman Empire  |
| 400 | AD | Polynesian people migrate to the Hawaiian islands               |
| 406 | AD | Roman withdrawal from Britain, Gaul and Iberia                  |
| 410 | AD | The Visigoths sack Rome – the fall of Rome                      |
| 441 | AD | The Huns defeat the Romans                                      |
| 451 | AD | Huns devastate Gaul and northern Italy                          |
| 470 | AD | Decline of the Gupta Empire in India                            |
| 476 | AD | Fall of the last Roman emperor – Romulus Augustus               |

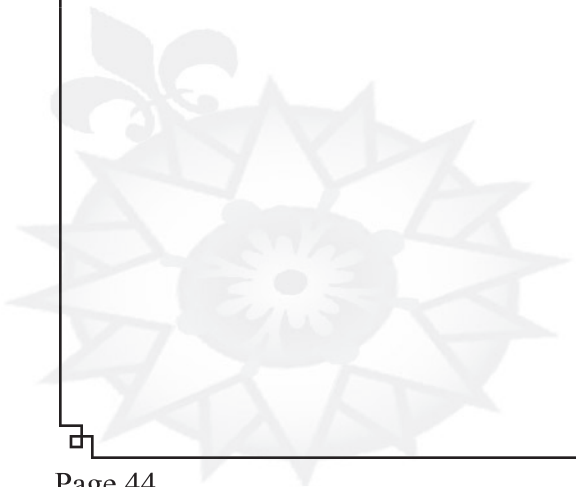
*\*Please note: Most dates prior to 650BC are considered approximate*

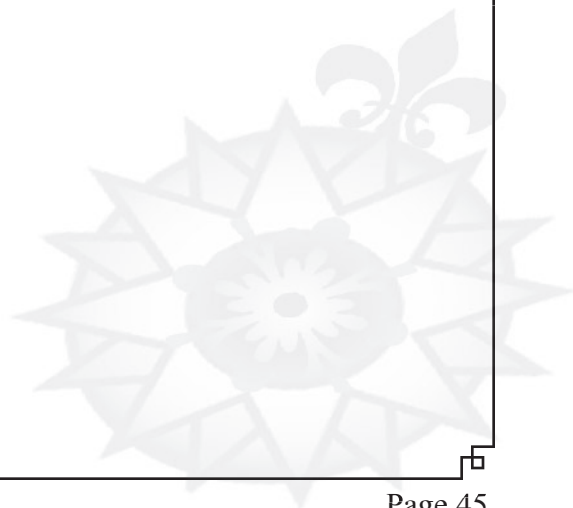
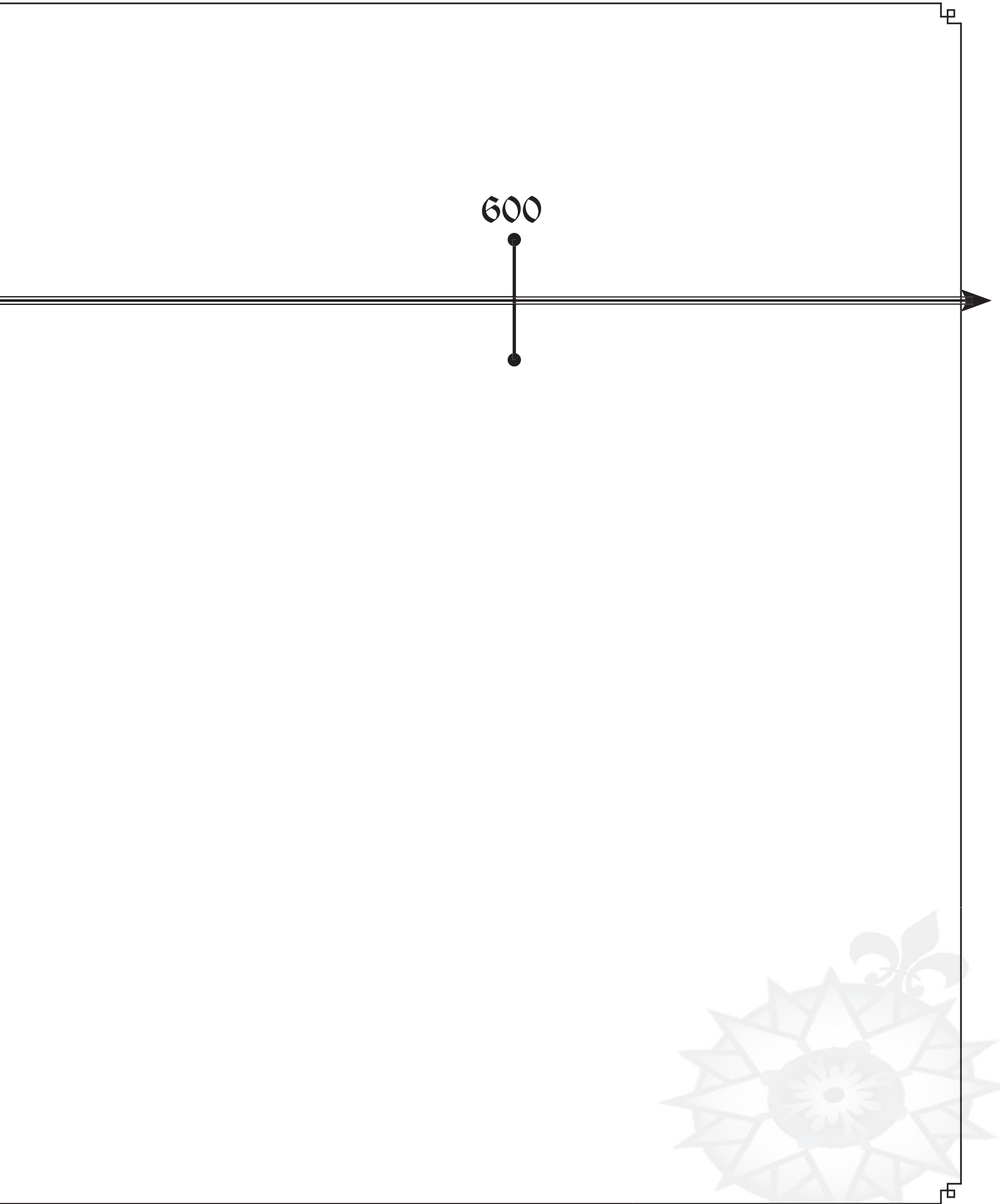
# Timeline of Medieval History

400 - 1600

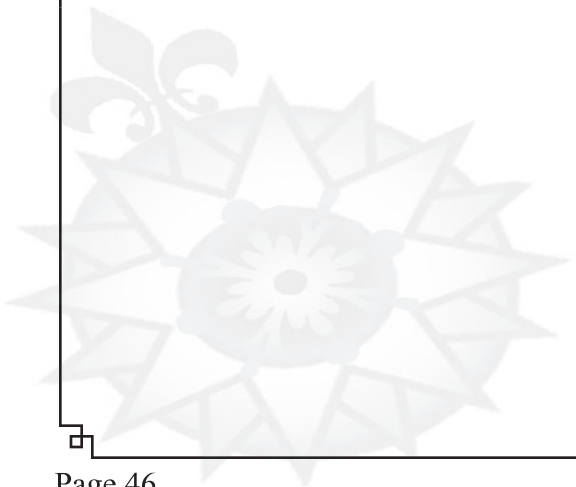


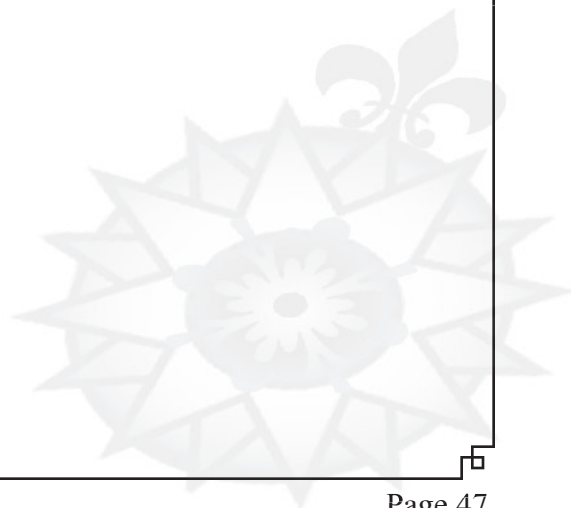
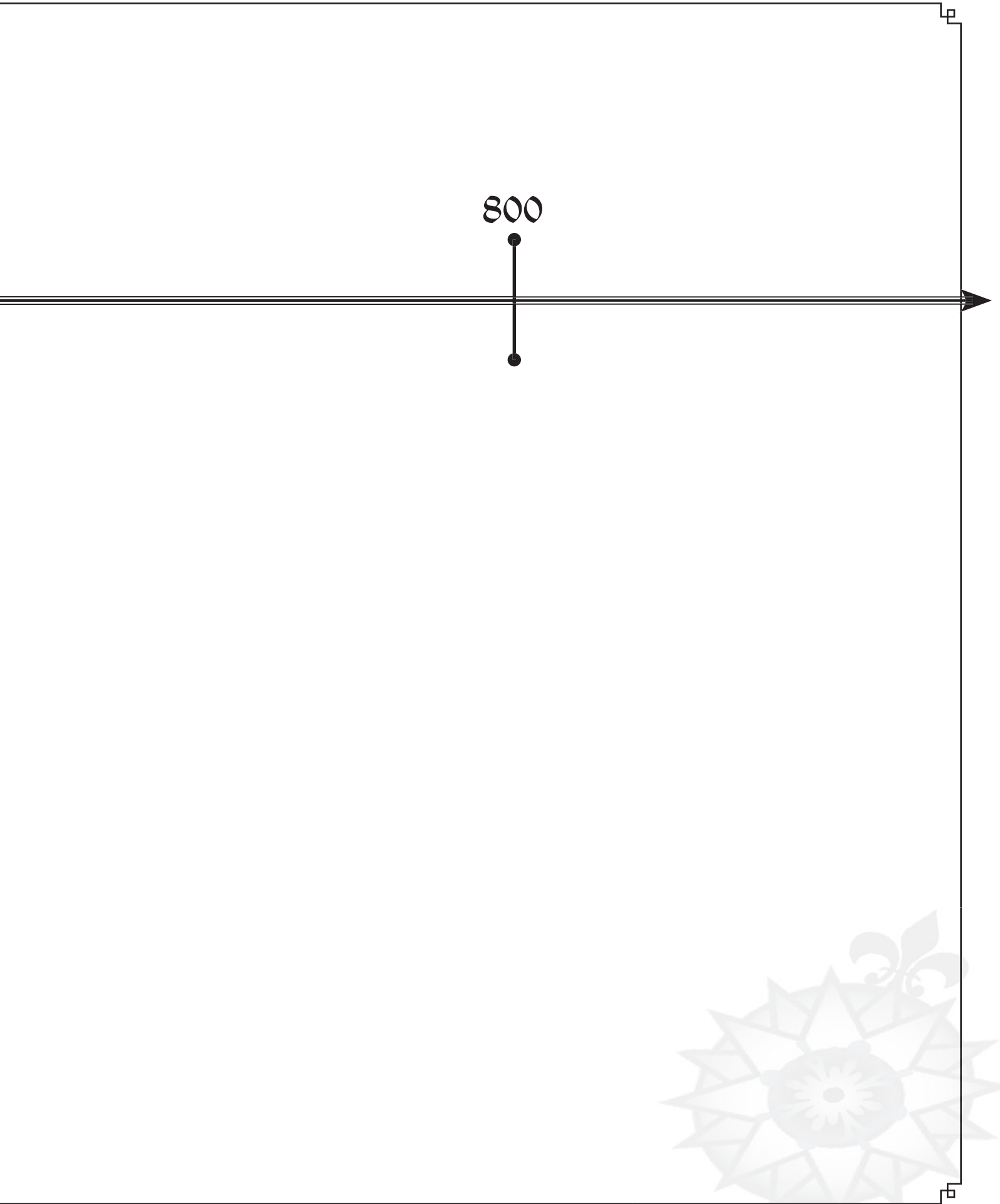
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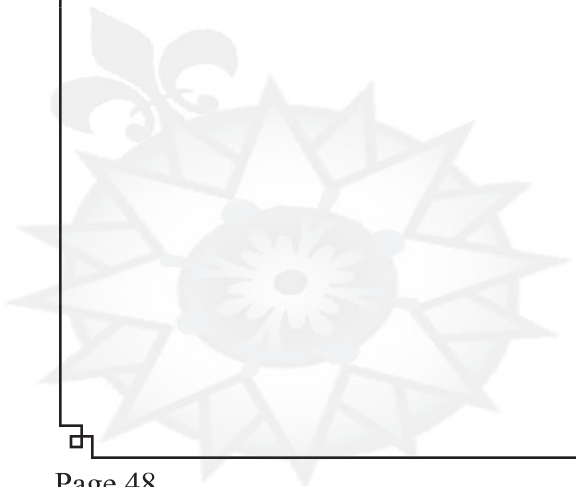


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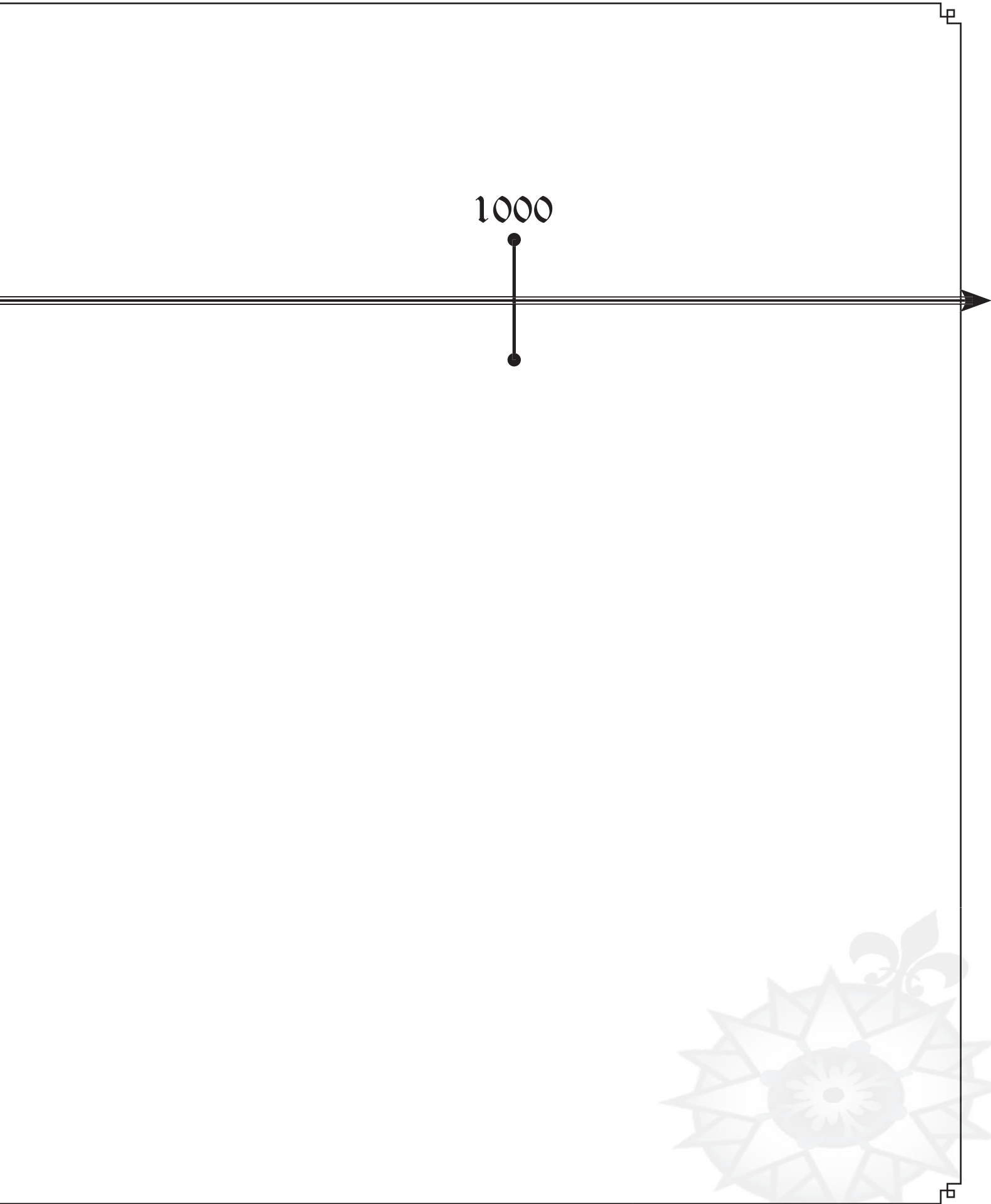




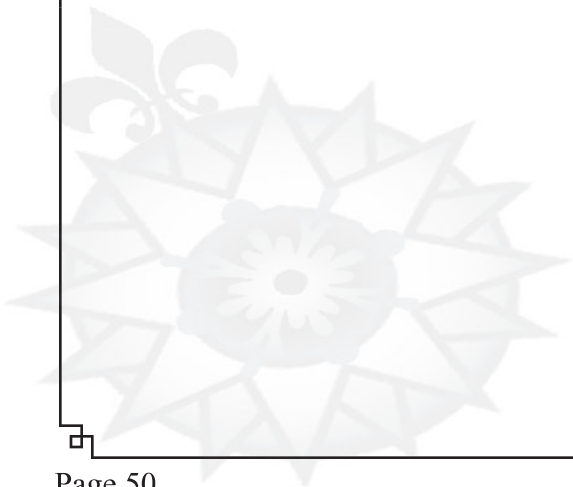
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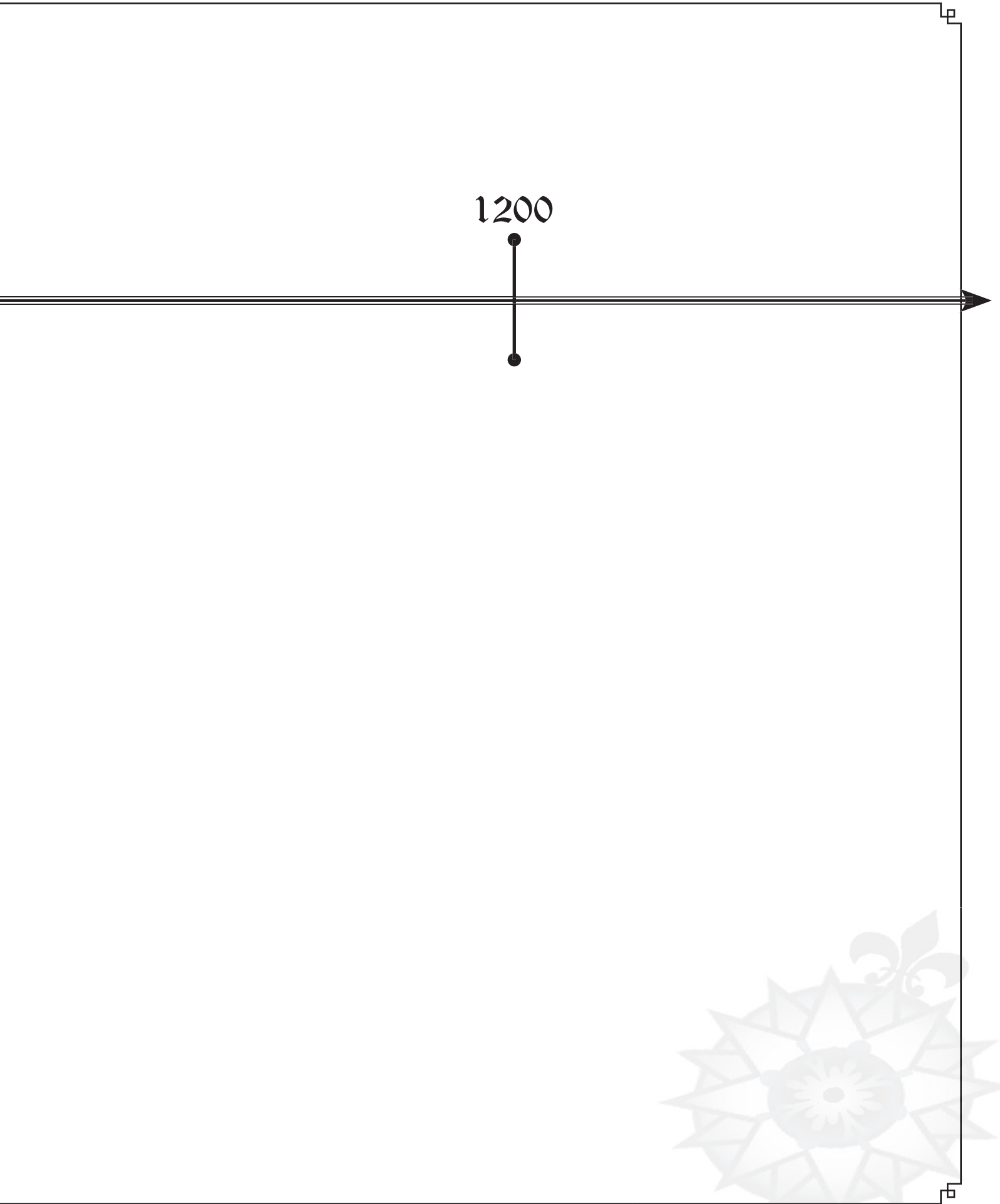




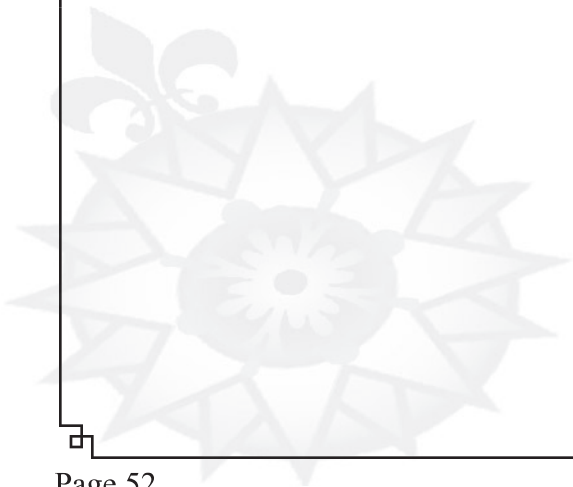


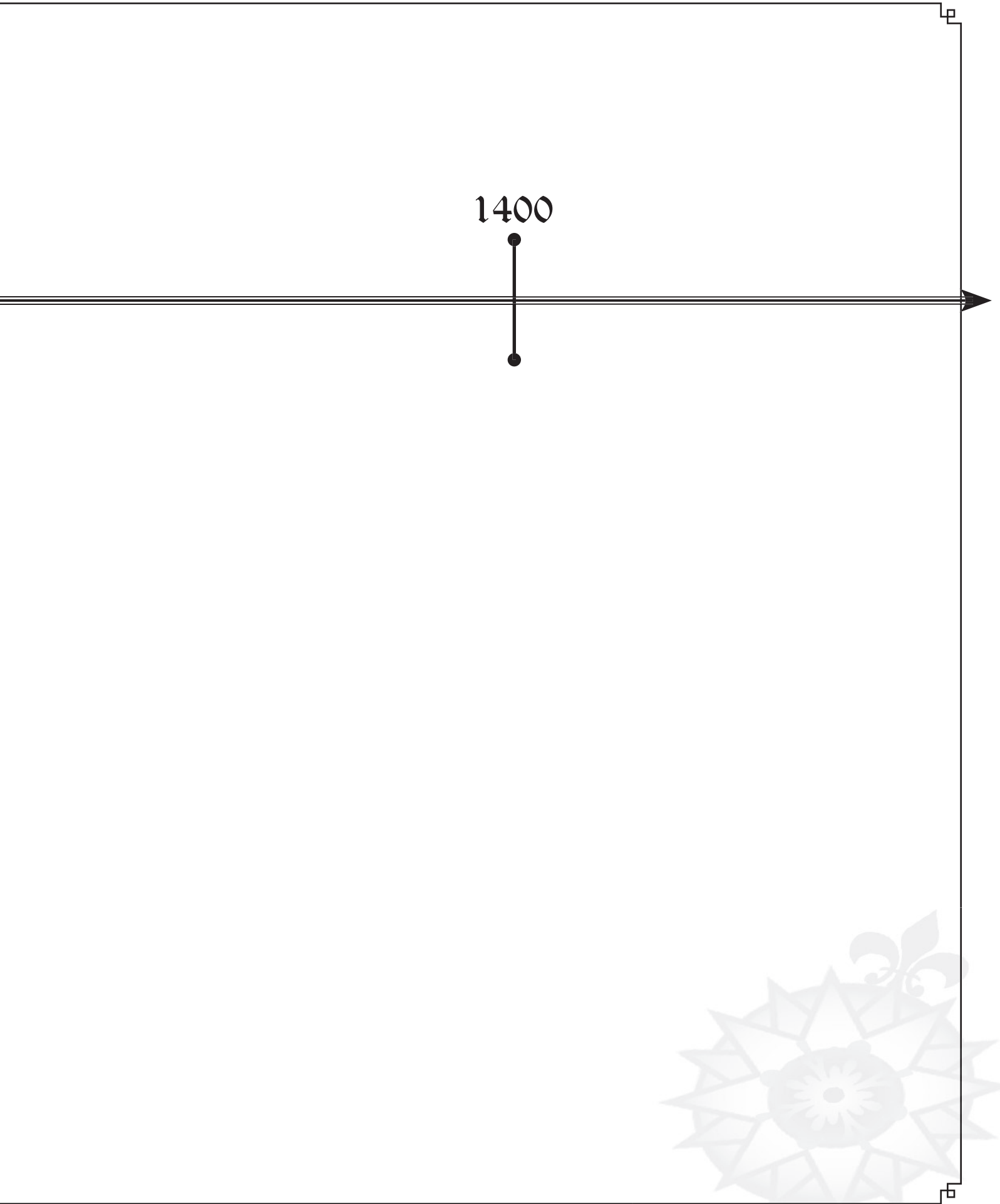
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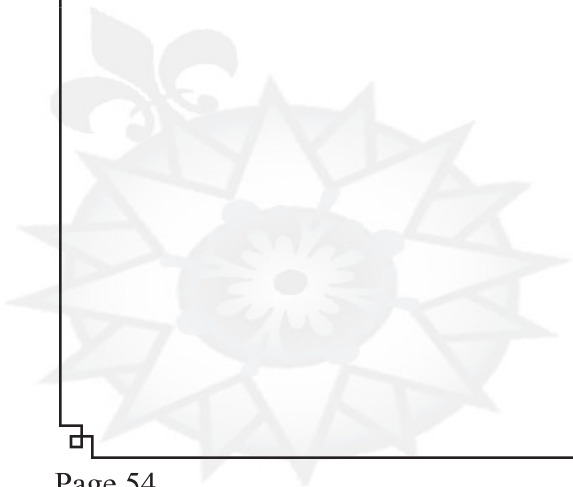


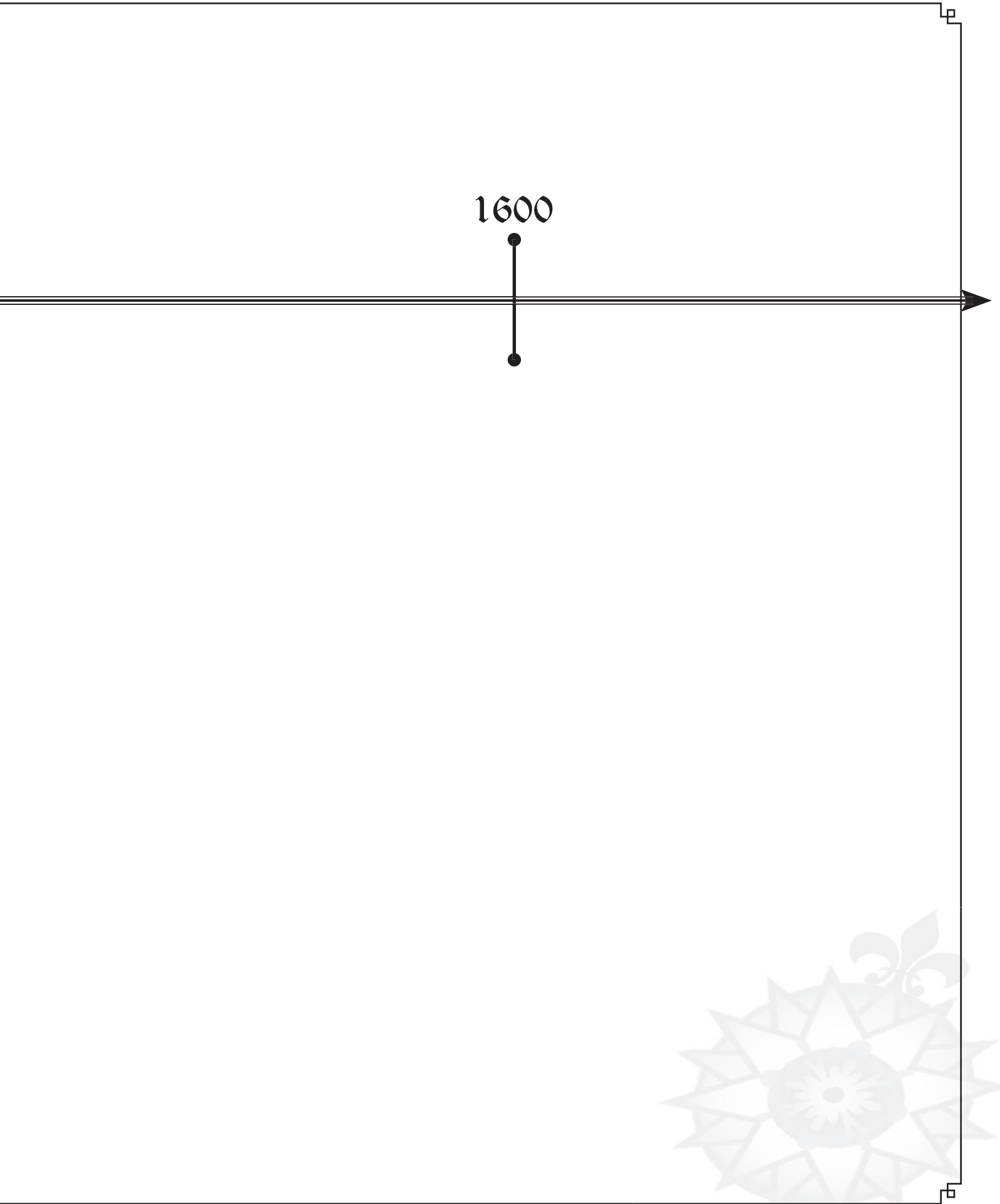
1300





1500





### Significant Dates to Consider for the Medieval Time Period:

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| 432 | St. Patrick introduces Christianity to Ireland                 |
| 476 | The fall of the last Roman emperor                             |
| 486 | France united by Merovingian King, Clovis (until 510)          |
| 491 | Anastasius, Emperor of the Byzantine empire (until 518)        |
| 527 | Justinian and Theodora rule the Byzantine empire (until 565)   |
| 540 | St. Benedict writes his Benedictine monastic rule              |
| 589 | Yang Jian unites China, beginning Sui dynasty                  |
| 597 | Augustine arrives in Britain to convert the Saxons             |
| 600 | Teotihuacan in Mexico is sacked and burned                     |
| 610 | Emperor Heraclius expands Byzantium                            |
| 618 | Tang dynasty founded by Li Jian                                |
| 622 | The flight from Mecca to Medina (the Hegira) takes place       |
| 630 | Muhammad takes Mecca and forms an Islamic state                |
| 633 | Arabs conquer Syria, Egypt and North Africa                    |
| 636 | Muslims capture Palestine, Syria, Persia and Egypt (until 642) |
| 640 | Chinese expansion in central Asia and Korea (until 660)        |
| 679 | Bulgars conquer the Balkan territories                         |
| 700 | The epic of Beowulf  |
| 711 | Arabs invade Spain   |
| 732 | Franks defeat the Arabs at Poitiers, France                    |
| 768 | Charlemagne becomes Carolingian King                           |
| 782 | Charlemagne defeats the Saxons                                 |
| 790 | Charlemagne defeats the Austrian Avars                         |
| 793 | The first Viking raid (Lindisfarne monastery)                  |
| 794 | Japanese court moves to a new capital at Heian on Kyoto        |
| 800 | Pope crowns Charlemagne the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire   |
| 800 | Toltec migration into Mexico                                   |
| 814 | Charlemagne dies   |
| 843 | Carolingian Empire divided into three (western Europe)         |
| 858 | Fujiwara Yorifusa becomes regent of Japan                      |
| 870 | Danes immigrate into Danelaw                                   |
| 871 | Alfred the Great becomes king of Wessex (until 899)            |
| 880 | The Khmer conquer the Mon and Thai peoples in southeast Asia   |
| 896 | Prince Arpad becomes leader of the Magyars (until 907)         |
| 900 | Angkor Thom in Thailand is built                               |
| 906 | Moravia falls to the Magyars                                   |
| 907 | Tang Dynasty collapses   |
| 920 | Wenceslas tries to modernize Bohemia                           |
| 955 | Defeat of the Magyars, ending Magyar raids on Europe           |



|      |   |
|------|---|
| 960  | Song Taizu founds the Song dynasty in China                         |
| 976  | Basil II rebuilds the Byzantine empire (until 1026)                 |
| 983  | The Vikings start a colony in Greenland                             |
| 1000 | Leif Ericson reaches North America                                  |
| 1013 | The Danes conquer England   |
| 1054 | Orthodox and Catholic churches split                                |
| 1066 | The Normans of France conquer England                               |
| 1096 | The First Crusade (until 1099)                                      |
| 1113 | Angkor Wat in Thailand is built                                     |
| 1122 | Eleanor of Aquitaine born   |
| 1127 | The Jin conquer northern China and the Song retreat to Hangzhou     |
| 1133 | Henry of Anjou born – death 1189                                    |
| 1137 | Founding of Ethiopia by the Zagwe dynasty                           |
| 1139 | Eleanor of Aquitaine marries Louis VII of France; marriage annulled |
| 1152 | Henry marries Eleanor of Aquitaine                                  |
| 1154 | Henry becomes king of England                                       |
| 1157 | Birth of Richard I of England (the Lionheart) – death 1199          |
| 1166 | Rory O'Connor becomes the first king of Ireland since 1014          |
| 1170 | Murder of Thomas a Becket (becomes a saint in 1173)                 |
| 1170 | Norman invasion of Ireland  |
| 1180 | Gempei civil war in Japan and the rise of the shoguns (until 1185)  |
| 1187 | Saladin wins back Jerusalem   |
| 1189 | Jewish massacre in York, England                                    |
| 1189 | The Third Crusade (until 1192)                                      |
| 1200 | Peak of the political power of the Roman Catholic Church            |
| 1200 | Rise of the Aztecs and the Incas                                    |
| 1202 | The Fourth Crusade ransacks Constantinople (until 1204)             |
| 1204 | Norman Crusaders capture Constantinople                             |
| 1209 | Franciscan order receives papal approval                            |
| 1212 | The Children's Crusade  |
| 1215 | Death of last Angkor king, Jayavarman VII (southeast Asia)          |
| 1215 | King John signs the Magna Carta                                     |
| 1225 | The Magna Carta becomes the law of England                          |
| 1234 | The Mongols conquer northern China and exile the Jin                |
| 1238 | Invasion of Russia by the Mongols                                   |
| 1241 | Collapse of Hungary after the Mongol raids                          |
| 1248 | The Christians reconquer most of Spain                              |
| 1260 | Peak of Bohemian power  |
| 1261 | Byzantines retake Constantinople                                    |
| 1271 | The travels of Marco Polo to China (until 1295)                     |
| 1272 | Edward I becomes king of England (until 1307)                       |
| 1279 | The Mongols conquer southern China and the Song dynasty ends        |

## The Middle Ages

- 1290 Expulsion of Jews from England
- 1291 The last Crusades and Acre is defeated
- 1307 Edward II becomes king of England
- 1308 Bohemia and Moravia controlled by Germany
- 1337 The Hundred Years' War (until 1453)
- 1347 The Black Death sweeps through Europe (until 1351)
- 1353 The Black Death breaks out in China
- 1368 The Ming dynasty begins (until 1644)
- 1372 The birth of Jan Hus - death 1415
- 1378 The Great Schism (until 1417)
- 1381 The Peasant's Revolt is led by Wat Tyler (England)
- 1412 Birth of Joan of Arc
- 1419 The Hussite wars (until 1436)
- 1431 Joan of Arc burned at the stake (became a saint in 1920)
- 1438 Habsburg family controls the Holy Roman Empire (until 1806)
- 1440 Oba Eware the Great ruled Benin in West Africa (until 1473)
- 1452 Birth of Leonardo Da Vinci - death 1519
- 1453 Fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks
- 1455 Johann Gutenberg prints the first book, the Bible
- 1462 Ivan III (the Great) strengthens Moscow (until 1505)
- 1469 The marriage of Ferdinand of Spain and Isabella
- 1477 The Netherlands become a Habsburg possession
- 1478 The Spanish Inquisition
- 1485 Henry Tudor comes to power in England (1457 – 1509)
- 1488 Dias rounds the Cape of Good Hope
- 1491 Birth of Henry VIII – death 1547
- 1492 The conquest of Granada
- 1492 Christopher Columbus discovers the West Indies (1451 – 1506)
- 1497 Vasco de Gama rounds the Cape of Good Hope
- 1499 Amerigo Vespucci discovers South America
- 1504 The Moguls seize Kabul in Afghanistan
- 1512 Michelangelo Buonarroti paints the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel
- 1516 Ferdinand of Spain dies (Isabella died in 1504)
- 1516 Charles V became king of Spain (1500 – 1558)
- 1517 Martin Luther nails a list of 95 theses to the church door at Wittenberg
- 1519 Ferdinand Magellan leads the first expedition to sail around the world
- 1522 Luther's Bible is published in German
- 1530 First Portuguese colony established in Brazil
- 1532 The Spanish invade the Inca Empire
- 1533 Ivan IV (the Terrible) expands Russia (until 1584)
- 1534 First African slaves are brought to Brazil
- 1534 England separates from the Roman Church

- 1540 John Calvin establishes the Protestant church in Geneva
- 1542 Mary Stuart becomes queen of Scotland when she is only 1 week old
- 1549 First Jesuit mission to Japan
- 1558 Elizabeth I becomes the queen of England and Scotland (1533 – 1603)
- 1562 The Huguenot Wars in France (until 1598)
- 1566 Calvinist church founded in the Netherlands
- 1572 The Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day (France)
- 1580 Sir Francis Drake becomes the first Englishman to sail around the world
- 1581 The northern provinces of the Netherlands declare independence
- 1592 The Japanese invade Korea

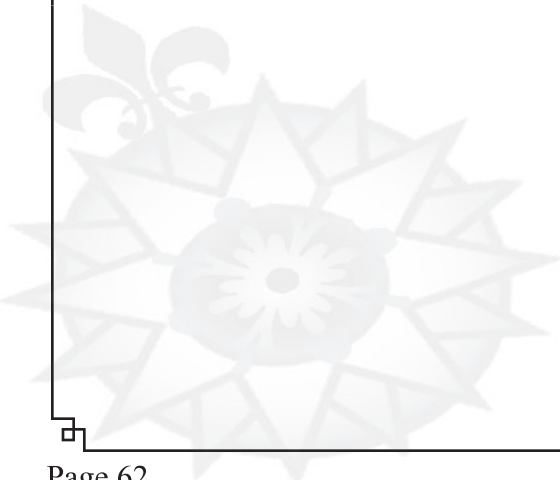


# Timeline *of* The New World

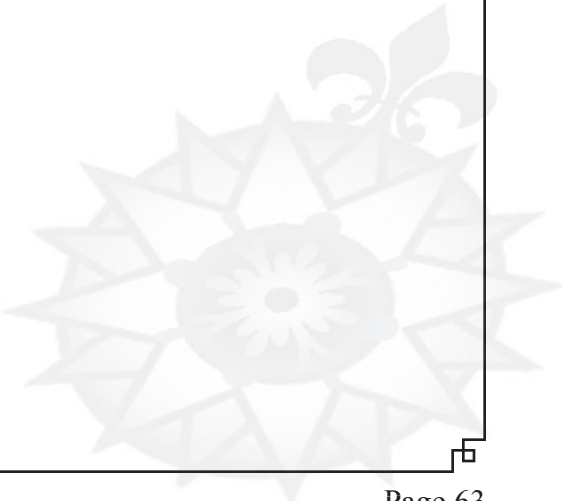
1600 - 1850



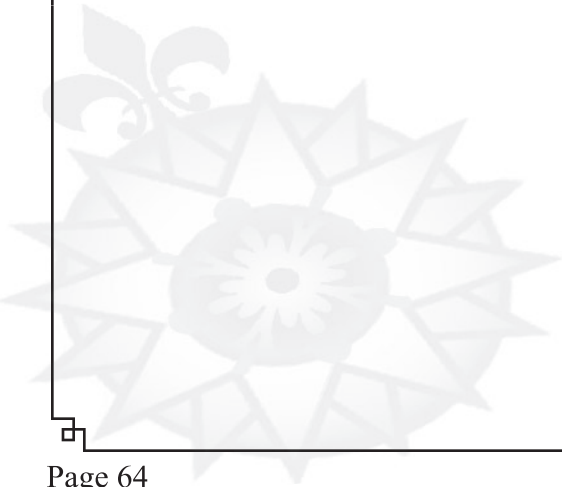
1600



1625

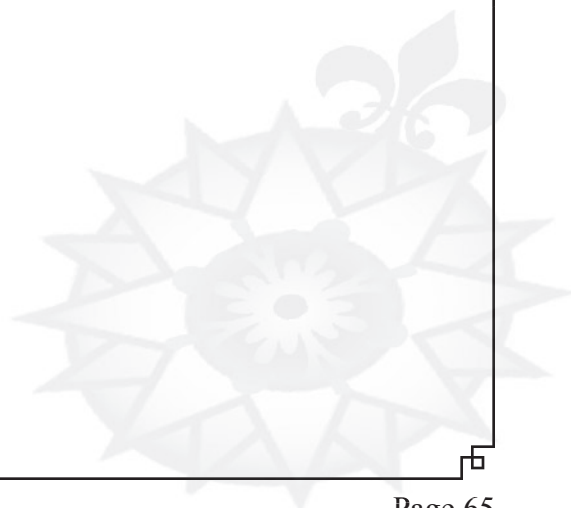


1650

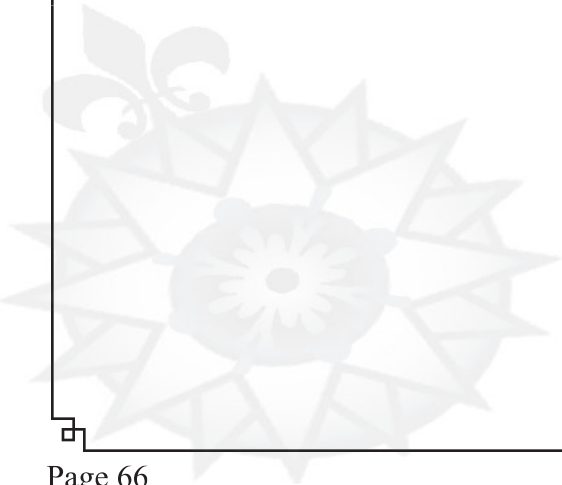




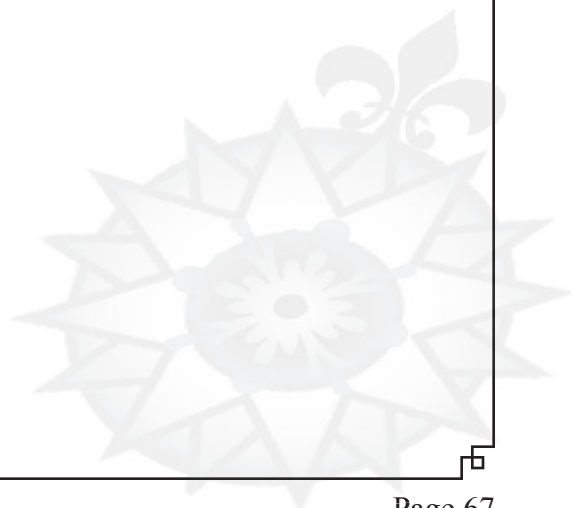
1675



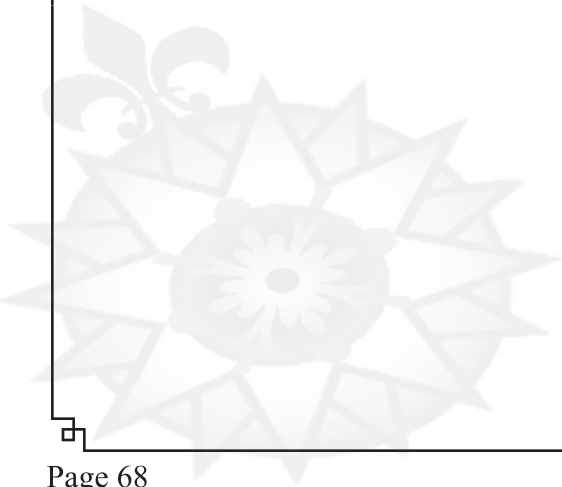
1700



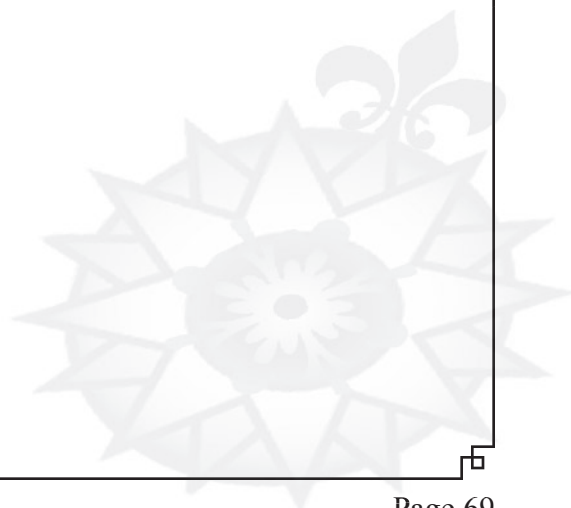
1725



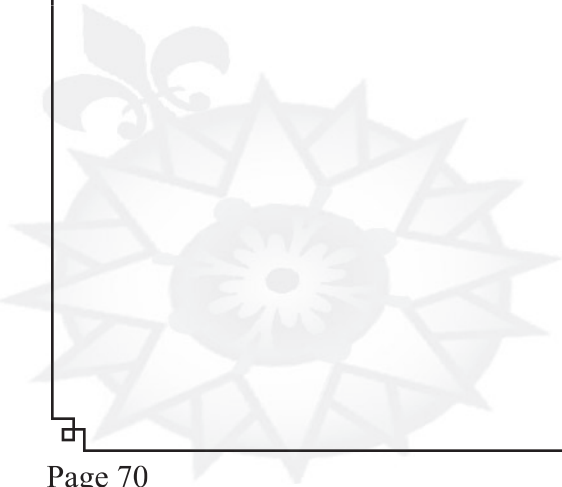
1750



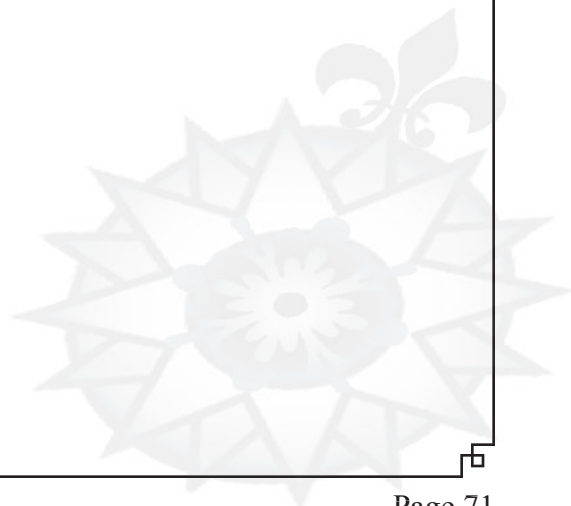
1775



1800



1825



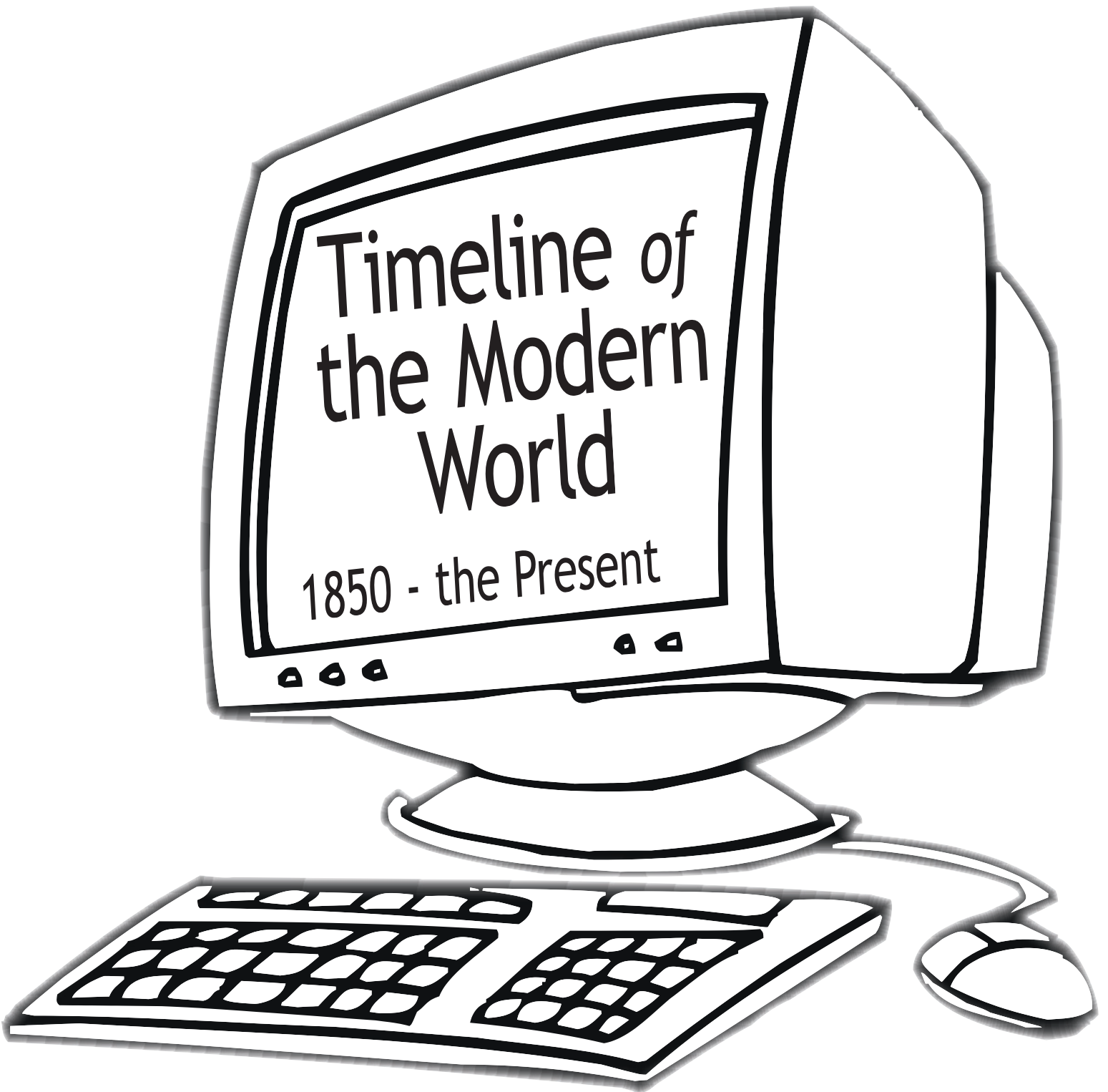
## Significant Dates to Consider for the New World Time Period:

|      |  |
|------|--|
| 1558 | The reign of Elizabeth I (until 1603)  |
| 1564 | The life of William Shakespeare – death 1616                                   |
| 1599 | The Globe Theatre built in London  |
| 1600 | The British East India Company is formed                                       |
| 1603 | James I is king of England (until 1625)  |
| 1603 | Samuel Champlain's arrives in Canada   |
| 1603 | The Tokugawa shoguns rule Japan (until 1867)                                   |
| 1606 | Dutch explorers reach Australia  |
| 1607 | The English build a settlement in Jamestown, Virginia                          |
| 1607 | Henry Hudson voyages to the northeast  |
| 1608 | Quebec colony established in Canada  |
| 1613 | The Romanov dynasty of Russia begins   |
| 1618 | The Thirty Years' War (until 1648)   |
| 1620 | Arrival of the pilgrims in New England   |
| 1624 | The Dutch settle in New Amsterdam (New York)                                   |
| 1625 | Charles I is king of England   |
| 1630 | Galileo Galilei proves that the Earth travels around the sun                   |
| 1642 | Abel Tasman reaches New Zealand  |
| 1643 | Louis XIV is king of France (until 1715)                                       |
| 1644 | The Manchu (Qing) dynasty rules in China (until 1912)                          |
| 1648 | The Republic of the United Netherlands is recognized by Spain                  |
| 1648 | Rebellion in Paris (until 1653)  |
| 1649 | Parliament rules England (until 1653)  |
| 1660 | Charles II is king of England (until 1685)                                     |
| 1660 | Sir Isaac Newton discovers the laws of gravity                                 |
| 1661 | Louis XIV regains control of France  |
| 1665 | The Great Plague of London   |
| 1665 | Charles II reigns as the last Spanish Habsburg king (until 1700)               |
| 1666 | The Great Fire of London   |
| 1675 | Christopher Wren begins to rebuild St. Paul's Cathedral                        |
| 1680 | The peak of the slave trade (until 1780)                                       |
| 1682 | Peter the Great is tsar of Russia (until 1725)                                 |
| 1685 | Johann Sebastian Bach - death 1750   |
| 1687 | Sir Isaac Newton publishes <i>Principia Mathematica</i>                        |
| 1689 | William of Orange is ruler of the Netherlands and king of England (until 1702) |
| 1689 | Russians swap Siberian land for trade in China                                 |
| 1690 | John Locke publishes <i>Two Treatises of Government</i>                        |
| 1692 | The Salem Witch Trials   |
| 1695 | Russia fights the Ottoman empire (until 1706)                                  |

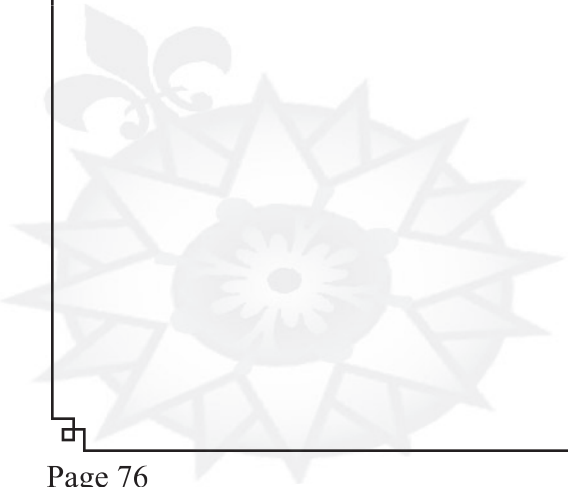


|      |   |
|------|---|
| 1699 | The French create the colony of Louisiana                           |
| 1700 | Russia fights Sweden (until 1721)                                   |
| 1701 | The War of the Spanish Succession (until 1714)                      |
| 1701 | Frederick I is the first king of Prussia (until (1713)              |
| 1701 | Jethro Tull invents seed drill for faster planting                  |
| 1705 | Edmund Halley predicts the return of Halley's comet in 1758         |
| 1707 | The decline of the Moguls in India                                  |
| 1712 | St. Petersburg becomes the new capital of Russia                    |
| 1721 | Johann Sebastian Bach composes the Brandenburg Concertos            |
| 1733 | The British have 13 American colonies                               |
| 1735 | Carl Linnaeus classifies plants and animals                         |
| 1737 | The Persians invade northwest India                                 |
| 1737 | The life of Thomas Paine – death 1809                               |
| 1740 | Maria Theresa rules the Habsburg empire (until 1780)                |
| 1740 | Frederick the Great is king of Prussia                              |
| 1750 | China invades Tibet and Turkestan                                   |
| 1752 | Benjamin Franklin discovers electricity                             |
| 1754 | The French and Indian War in North America                          |
| 1756 | The Seven Years' War (until 1763)                                   |
| 1757 | Britain conquers major areas of India (until 1857)                  |
| 1759 | The British capture Quebec  |
| 1760 | China invades Burma   |
| 1762 | Catherine the Great is tsarina of Russia (until 1796)               |
| 1763 | Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War                           |
| 1768 | Captain Cook leads three sea voyages to the South Seas (until 1779) |
| 1770 | Ludwig von Beethoven - death 1827                                   |
| 1770 | Cook claims Australia for Britain                                   |
| 1773 | The Boston Tea Party  |
| 1775 | The Battle of Bunker Hill (American Revolution)                     |
| 1776 | The 13 American colonies declare independence from Britain          |
| 1777 | France joins the Americans in their war against Britain             |
| 1780 | Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart plays for Empress Maria Theresa in Vienna   |
| 1781 | British army surrenders at Yorktown                                 |
| 1782 | James Watt invents a powerful steam engine                          |
| 1787 | The American Constitution is written                                |
| 1789 | George Washington becomes the first president of the United States  |
| 1789 | The Bastille in Paris is overtaken by revolutionaries               |
| 1791 | Thomas Paine writes <i>The Rights of Man</i>                        |
| 1791 | Bill of Rights is adopted   |
| 1791 | Slaves revolt in Santo Domingo                                      |
| 1792 | Denmark stops its slave trade                                       |
| 1793 | Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette are executed                         |

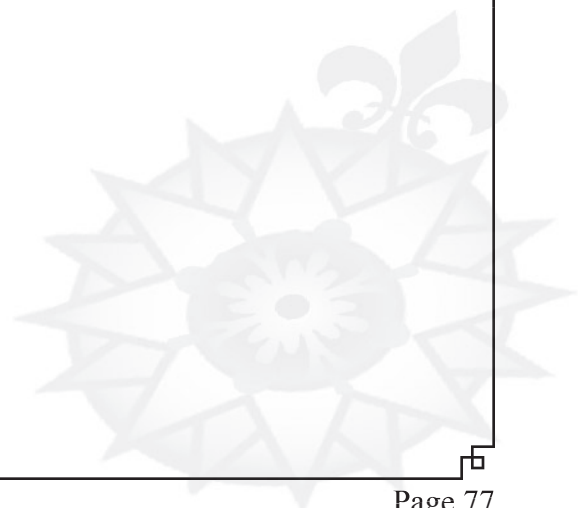
|      |  |
|------|--|
| 1793 | The Reign of Terror in France (until 1794)                                 |
| 1794 | Eli Whitney patents the cotton gin   |
| 1799 | Napoleon takes control of France   |
| 1803 | The Louisiana Purchase   |
| 1804 | Slavery is made illegal in the northern United States                      |
| 1805 | Napoleon conquers most of western Europe (until 1812)                      |
| 1805 | The Battle of Trafalgar, October 21st                                      |
| 1805 | Lewis and Clark reach the Pacific  |
| 1807 | Robert Fulton's steamboat makes its first trip                             |
| 1807 | Abolition of slavery in England  |
| 1812 | Napoleon invades Russia but is forced back                                 |
| 1812 | The War of 1812 (until 1814)   |
| 1812 | The birth of writer Charles Dickens - death 1870                           |
| 1815 | The Battle of Waterloo, June 18th  |
| 1815 | Napoleon is imprisoned on the island of St. Helena until his death in 1821 |
| 1816 | Simon Bolivar helps many South American states achieve their independence  |
| 1819 | Spain gives Florida to the United States                                   |
| 1820 | Britain claims the South African Cape Colony                               |
| 1821 | Mexico declares independence   |
| 1824 | Mexico becomes a republic  |
| 1825 | Bolivar creates the country of Bolivia                                     |
| 1827 | Greece becomes an independent country                                      |
| 1830 | All of the South American colonies are independent                         |
| 1831 | Nat Turner's Revolt  |
| 1833 | Great Britain passes the Act of Emancipation                               |
| 1835 | The birth of Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens) - death 1910                      |
| 1835 | The Great Trek of the Boers  |
| 1836 | The Battle of the Alamo  |
| 1839 | The Opium War in China (until 1842)  |
| 1840 | The birth of painter Claude Monet - death 1926                             |
| 1840 | The British take control of New Zealand                                    |
| 1841 | David Livingstone begins to explore Africa                                 |
| 1843 | Santa Ann becomes dictator of Mexico                                       |
| 1846 | The Mexican-American War (until 1848)                                      |
| 1848 | Gold is discovered in California   |



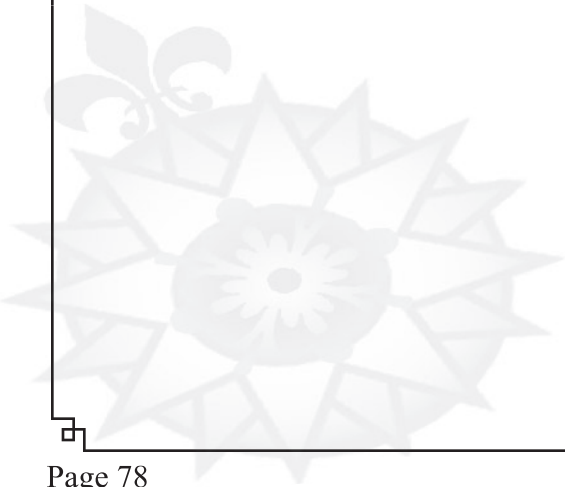
1850



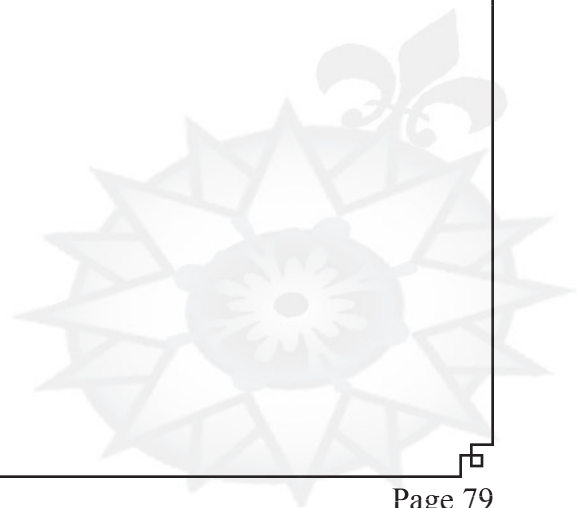
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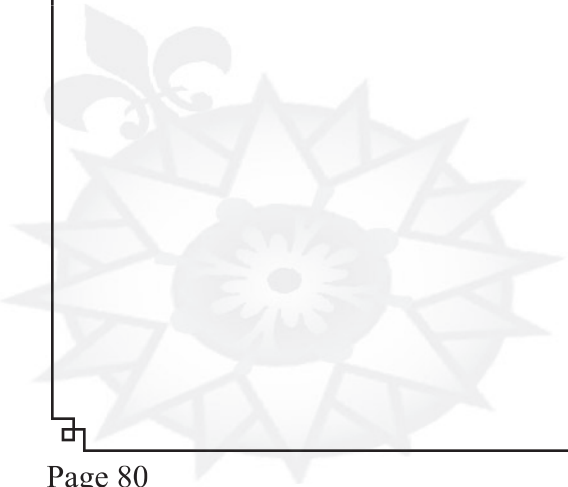
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1880

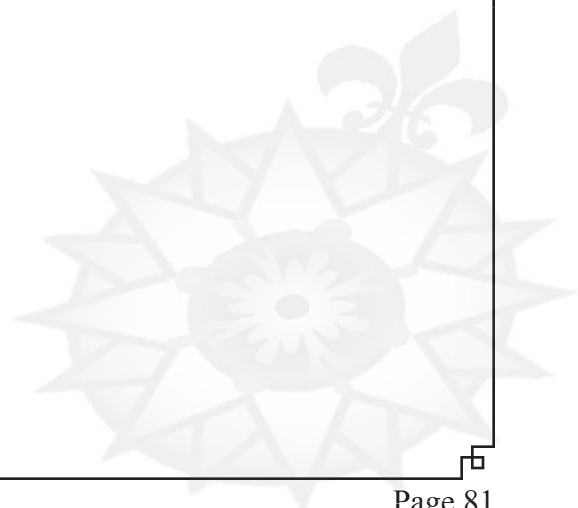


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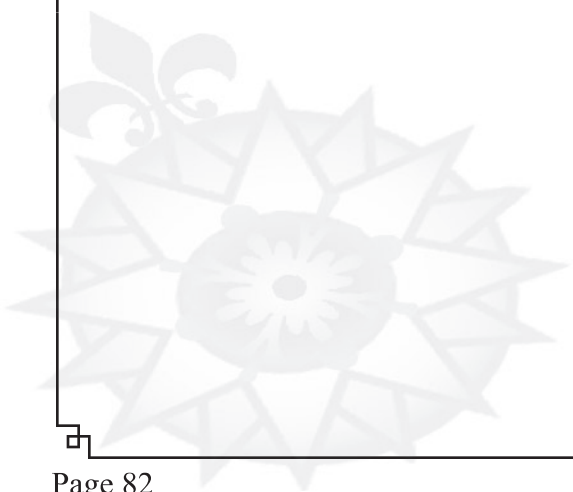




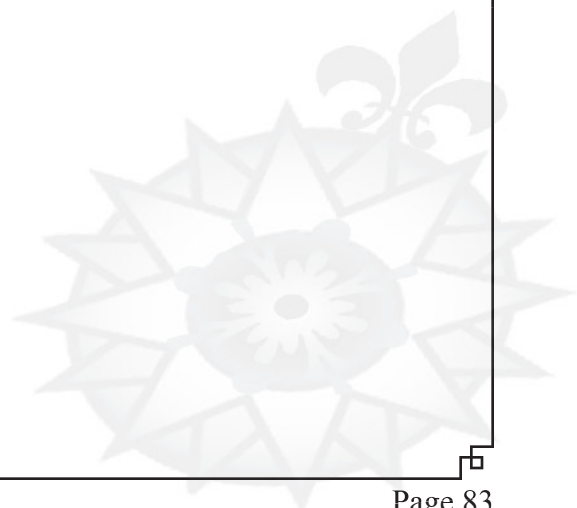
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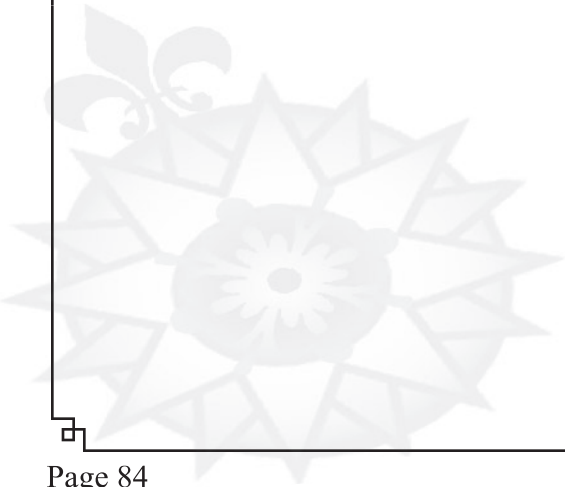
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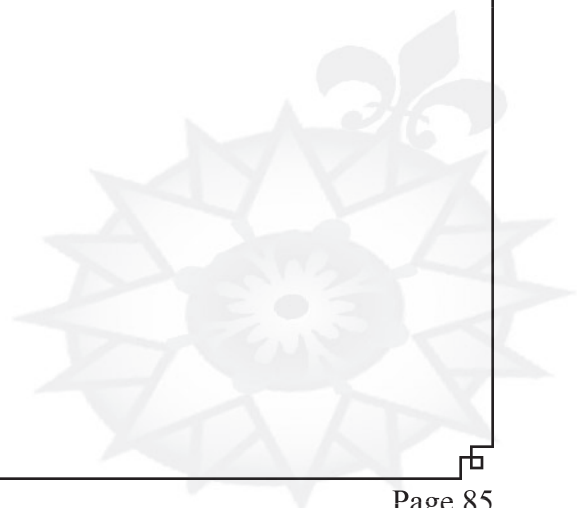
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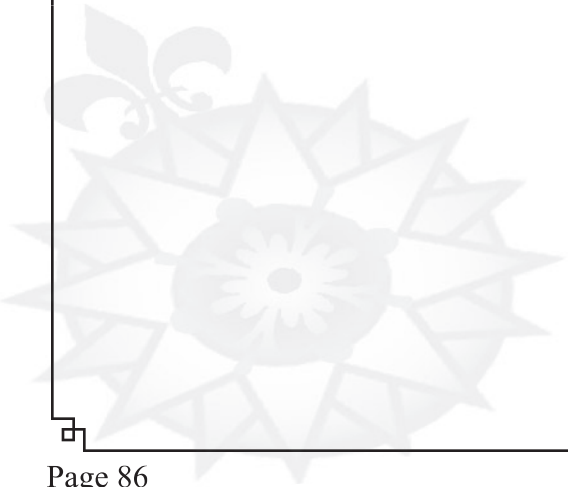
1930



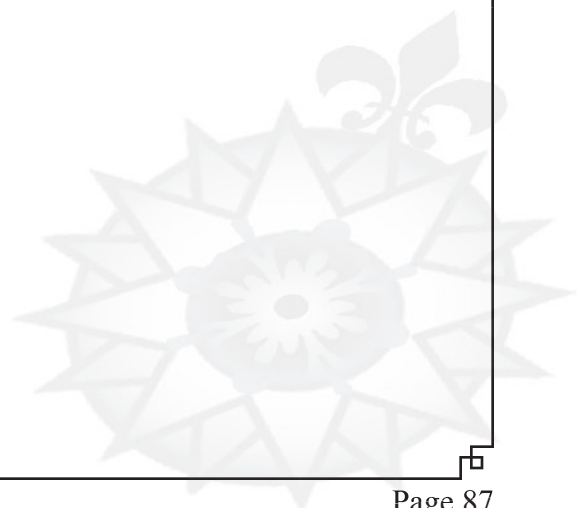
1940



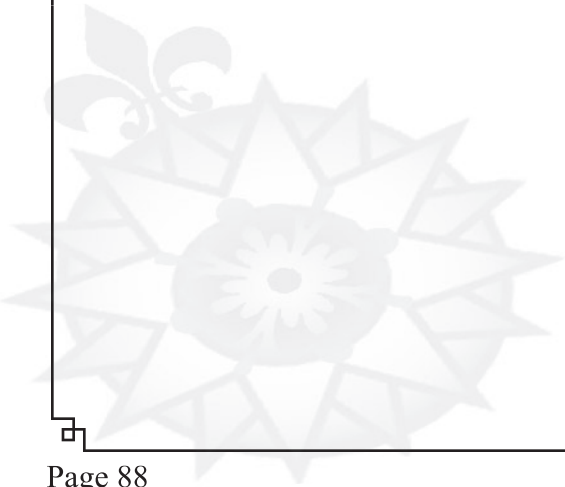
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1960

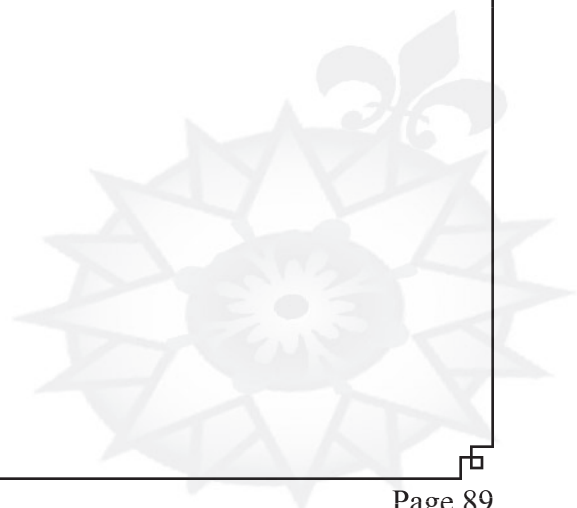


1970

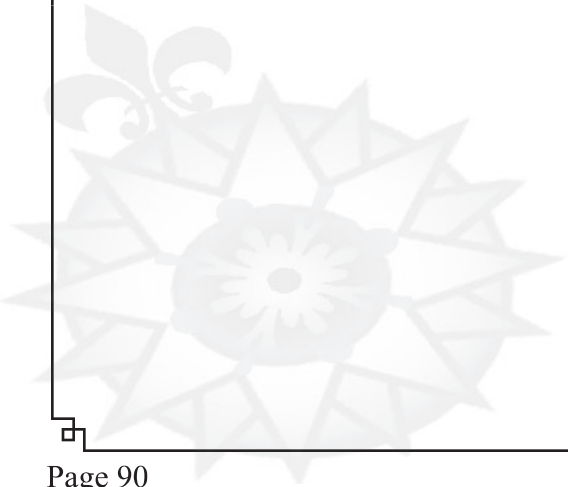


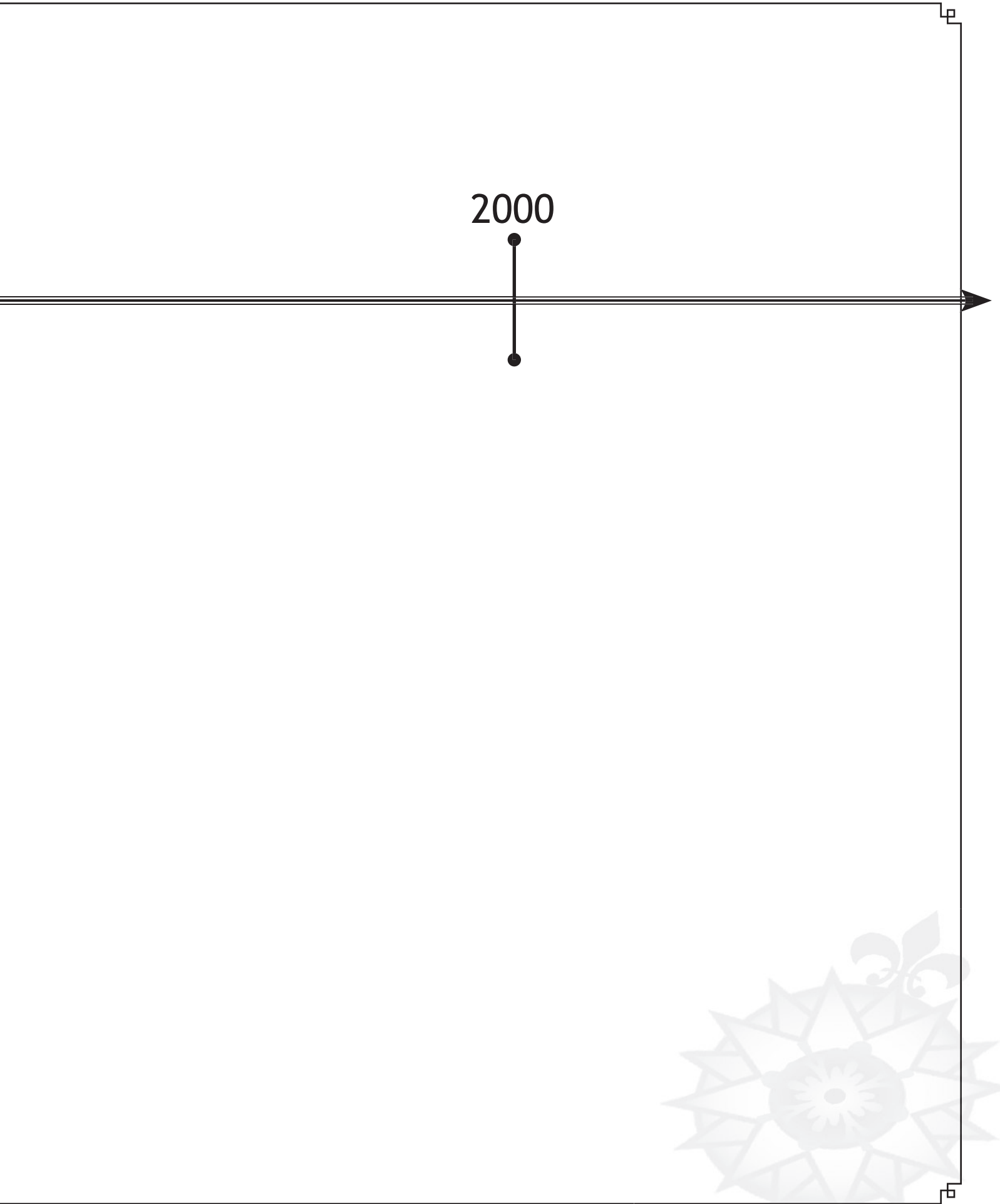


1980

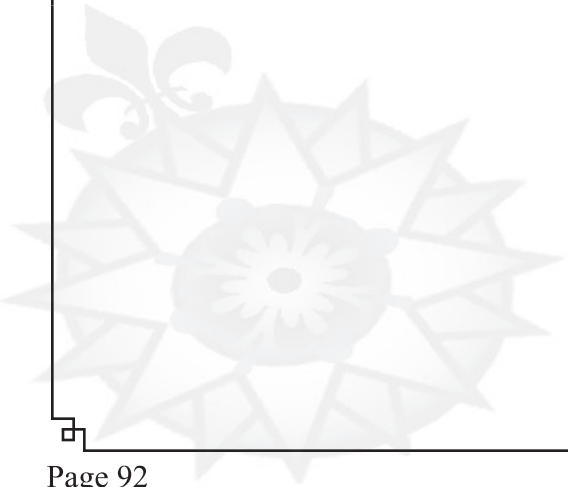


1990

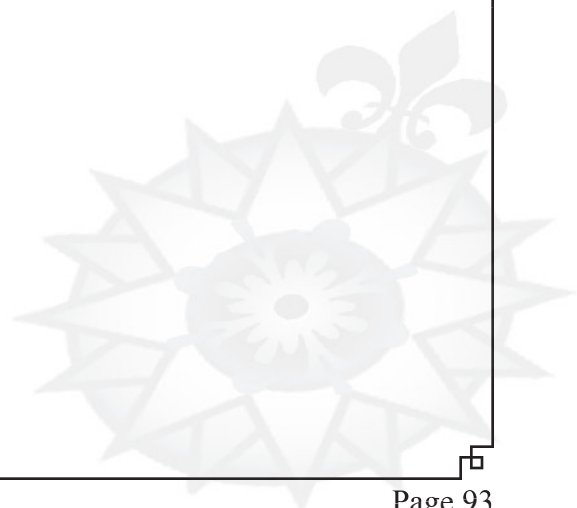




2005



2010



## The Modern World

### Significant Dates to Consider for the Modern Time Period:

|      |  |
|------|--|
| 1845 | Potato blight in Ireland causes widespread famine                      |
| 1850 | The Taiping Rebellion in China (until 1864)                            |
| 1851 | The Great Exhibition (Britain)   |
| 1851 | Gold Rush starts in New South Wales (Australia)                        |
| 1852 | Napoleon III becomes emperor of France                                 |
| 1853 | The Crimean War between Russia and Turkey (until 1856)                 |
| 1854 | Japan signs a trading agreement with the United States                 |
| 1857 | The Indian Mutiny (until 1858)   |
| 1857 | The last Mogul Emperor gives up his throne                             |
| 1858 | The British government takes control of India                          |
| 1860 | Abraham Lincoln becomes President of the United States                 |
| 1860 | Native Americans fight the US army for their land (until 1890)         |
| 1861 | The Italian states join together to form Italy                         |
| 1861 | Civil War breaks out in the United States                              |
| 1863 | The Battle of Gettysburg   |
| 1865 | Slavery is made illegal throughout the United States                   |
| 1865 | The Civil War ends   |
| 1865 | Abraham Lincoln is assassinated  |
| 1865 | George Pullman invents the railroad sleeping car                       |
| 1867 | Nobel invents dynamite   |
| 1869 | The birth of Mahatma Gandhi – death 1948                               |
| 1869 | The Suez Canal is completed  |
| 1869 | Jules Verne writes <i>20,000 Leagues Under the Sea</i>                 |
| 1871 | Germany is united under Wilhelm I                                      |
| 1875 | First telephone call made by Alexander Graham Bell                     |
| 1876 | The Battle of Little Bighorn (United States)                           |
| 1879 | Thomas Edison demonstrates the electric light bulb                     |
| 1882 | British occupy Egypt to protect the Suez Canal                         |
| 1884 | European leaders meet to divide Africa between them                    |
| 1888 | Slavery ends in the Americas   |
| 1888 | George Eastman's Kodak box camera makes photography available to all   |
| 1889 | The Eiffel Tower built in Paris  |
| 1890 | The Native Americans are defeated at the Battle of Wounded Knee        |
| 1893 | New Zealand becomes the first country to grant women the right to vote |
| 1894 | Japan fights China (until 1895)  |
| 1894 | Nicholas II becomes tsar of Russia                                     |
| 1900 | The Boxer Rebellion in China   |
| 1901 | Commonwealth of Australia declared                                     |
| 1902 | The British defeat the Boers   |

|      |   |
|------|---|
| 1903 | Orville and Wilbur Wright make their first powered flight                           |
| 1904 | Japan fights Russia (until 1905)  |
| 1905 | The Treaty of Portsmouth – Japan controls Korea                                     |
| 1907 | New Zealand becomes a dominion within the British Empire                            |
| 1908 | Henry Ford produces Model T automobiles using an assembly line                      |
| 1911 | The Kuomintang starts a revolution in China   |
| 1912 | The first Balkan War (2 <sup>nd</sup> in 1913)                                      |
| 1914 | Archduke Franz Ferdinand is murdered  |
| 1914 | Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia  |
| 1914 | The Germans are defeated by the Allies at the Battle of the Marne                   |
| 1917 | The United States joins the First World War   |
| 1917 | Riots break out in Petrograd and the tsar gives up his throne                       |
| 1917 | The Bolsheviks in Russia seize power  |
| 1918 | The last Habsburg emperor gives up his throne                                       |
| 1918 | The end of WWI  |
| 1918 | Civil war in Russia (until 1921)  |
| 1918 | Tsar Nicholas II and his family are shot by a group of Communists                   |
| 1919 | Benito Mussolini sets up the Fascist Party in Italy                                 |
| 1920 | The Prohibition goes into effect in the United States (until 1933)                  |
| 1920 | The first radio stations are set up in the United States                            |
| 1921 | Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (better known as Lenin) controls Russia                     |
| 1921 | Albert Einstein wins the Nobel Prize for Physics (1879 – 1955)                      |
| 1922 | Russia is renamed the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)                    |
| 1922 | Mussolini comes to power  |
| 1924 | The death of Lenin  |
| 1928 | Josef Stalin takes control of Russia  |
| 1929 | The Wall Street stock market crashes  |
| 1929 | The Great Depression (until 1939)   |
| 1932 | Franklin D. Roosevelt becomes President   |
| 1933 | Roosevelt launches the New Deal   |
| 1933 | Adolf Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany  |
| 1934 | Stalin's purges begin   |
| 1934 | The Long March (until 1935)   |
| 1934 | Hitler takes complete control of Germany as <i>Führer</i>                           |
| 1937 | Frank Whittle designs the first jet engine  |
| 1938 | <i>Kristallnacht</i> – Nazis attack thousands of Jewish homes, shops and synagogues |
| 1939 | Britain and France declare war on Germany   |
| 1940 | Hitler occupies most of western Europe  |
| 1940 | The Battle of Britain   |
| 1941 | Germany invades the Soviet Union  |
| 1941 | Japan attacks US ships at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii                                      |
| 1944 | The Allies land in France (D-Day)   |

## The Modern World

|      |  |
|------|--|
| 1945 | Adolf Hitler commits suicide   |
| 1945 | Germany surrenders   |
| 1945 | Hiroshima is destroyed by an atomic bomb                                 |
| 1945 | The end of WWII  |
| 1945 | The United Nations is formed to encourage world peace and protect rights |
| 1947 | India becomes independent  |
| 1948 | Israel becomes a country   |
| 1949 | Mao Zedong sets up the People's Republic of China                        |
| 1949 | NATO is formed – Germany is divided into East and West                   |
| 1949 | Apartheid is introduced in South Africa                                  |
| 1950 | The Korean War (until 1953)  |
| 1953 | Soviet Communist leader Josef Stalin dies                                |
| 1954 | The Vietnam War (until 1973)   |
| 1955 | The Warsaw Pact is signed  |
| 1957 | <i>Sputnik 1</i> , the first satellite, is launched                      |
| 1958 | Jack Kilby invents the first computer microchip                          |
| 1961 | The Berlin Wall is built   |
| 1961 | Yuri Gagarin is the first person in space                                |
| 1962 | The Cuban Missile Crisis   |
| 1964 | Palestinians form the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)            |
| 1964 | Civil rights laws are passed in the United States                        |
| 1965 | Rhodesia becomes independent (renamed Zimbabwe in 1980)                  |
| 1966 | Mao Zedong starts the Cultural Revolution                                |
| 1969 | <i>Apollo 11</i> reaches the moon – Neil Armstrong walks on the moon     |
| 1971 | E. Pakistan breaks away from W. Pakistan and is renamed Bangladesh       |
| 1971 | The Soviets launch the world's first space station, <i>Salyut 1</i>      |
| 1975 | The first small home computer is sold                                    |
| 1976 | Mao Zedong dies  |
| 1979 | Revolution in Iran   |
| 1979 | The Soviet Union invades Afghanistan                                     |
| 1980 | Most African states gain independence                                    |
| 1980 | Iran – Iraq War (until 1988)   |
| 1981 | The space shuttle makes its first flight                                 |
| 1981 | The first PC is produced by IBM  |
| 1985 | Mikhail Gorbachev becomes the leader of the Soviet Union                 |
| 1986 | The space shuttle <i>Challenger</i> explodes after lift-off              |
| 1989 | East Germans cross the Berlin Wall                                       |
| 1989 | Massacre in Tiananmen Square in Beijing, China                           |
| 1989 | British scientist Tim Berners-Lee creates the World Wide Web             |
| 1990 | Hubble Telescope launched into space                                     |
| 1990 | Iraq invades Kuwait  |
| 1990 | East and West Germany become united                                      |



|      |   |
|------|---|
| 1990 | Apartheid ends in South Africa  |
| 1991 | The Gulf War  |
| 1991 | The Cold War ends   |
| 1991 | The Soviet Union becomes divided                                      |
| 1998 | The first two parts of the International Space Station link up        |
| 2001 | 9-11 – hijacked planes crash deliberately into the World Trade Center |
| 2003 | Saddam Hussein captured by US troops in Iraq (December)               |

## This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 evenly spaced horizontal grey lines across its entire width, providing a guide for handwriting or typing. The paper itself is a clean, off-white color. There are no margins, text, or other markings present on the page.

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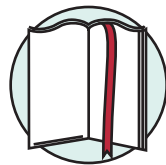
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and Terri Johnson*

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These Timeline Category stickers may be used with or without timeline figures. Their purpose is to categorize entries on your timeline and to make the intricate nature of historical events simpler for students to view and grasp. A listing of categories and their descriptions is outlined for you here:



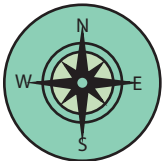
Literature and  
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Old Testament  
and the Bible



Laws, Rulings &  
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and Discovery



Art



Buildings and  
Architecture



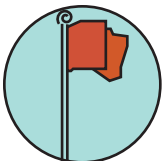
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the Church



Music



Health and  
Medicine



The Rise and  
Fall of Nations



War and  
Conflict



Science and  
Great Thinkers



Inventions



Kings, Rulers &  
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Religious Lead-  
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# Timeline Category Stickers

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