

HISTORY OF THE WORLD - SO FAR

c. 200,000 BCE : people live in east Africa

50,000 - 70,000 BCE : people migrate outwards

- south and west in Africa
- north to Middle East
- north east along the coast to India and southeast Asia
- southeast from Indonesia to Australia along a land bridge

c. 40,000 BCE : people continue migrating

- northwest from the Middle East into southern Europe
- northeast from India into China

c. 35,000 BCE : people increase in number

- about 3 million people in the world

13,000 - 17,000 BCE : people continue migrating, hunting and gathering food

- north, east and south from Asia over a land bridge
- dogs domesticated

c. 12,000 BCE : people continue migrating

- south from North America to the tip of South America

c. 10,000 - 6,000 BCE : people start settling down

- agriculture begins in the Middle East: grains
- tools are made of stone (Neolithic Age)
- about 15 million people in the world
- goats, sheep, and cats domesticated in Asia
- pigs and chickens domesticated in Asia
- cattle domesticated in Africa

c. 3000s BCE : people develop civilizations

- cities begin to grow in Sumer (Iraq)
- earliest evidence of written language (cuneiform in Sumer)
- Egypt is united into one kingdom
- tools made of copper in the Middle East (Copper Age)
- horses domesticated in Asia

2000s BCE : people develop civilizations

- Indus Valley civilization (Pakistan)
- Mesopotamia develops into the first world empire (Iraq)
- tools made of tin+copper in Europe and the Middle East (Bronze Age)
- ducks domesticated in Asia

1700s BCE : people develop civilizations

- King Hammurabi establishes written law code in Babylonia (Iraq)
- the Shang dynasty grows in the Huang He Valley (China)

1600s BCE: people tell stories

- the Sumerians write about Gilgamesh and a great flood

1500s BCE : people continue migrating

- southeast from China to New Guinea
- Aryans from central Asia move into India
- Abraham moves from southern Mesopotamia; beginning of the Jewish people

1200s BCE : people continue migrating and developing civilizations

- the Jewish people escape slavery in Egypt & settle in what is now Israel
- they develop a religion based on a belief in one God (Judaism)

c. 1200 - 550 BCE : tools are made of iron in Europe and Middle East

c. 800 BCE : people develop civilizations

- democratic states are established in Greek cities such as Athens
- the first Olympic Games are held in Greece

500s BCE : people continue migrating, developing civilizations, and telling stories

- east from New Guinea to Fiji and other Pacific islands
- Buddhism begins in India
- Confucianism begins in China
- short fables by Aesop in Greece

400s BCE: people continue developing civilizations

- Taoism begins in China

c. 300 BCE : people migrate and develop civilizations

- Alexander the Great of Macedonia builds an empire stretching from Greece to the Indus River and south to Egypt

c. 33 CE : civilizations change

- Jesus, a Jew, begins a new religion (Christianity)

c. 100 CE : people develop civilizations and migrate

- Britons and Picts flee from invading Romans
- Roman Empire is at the height of its power, from Britain to sw. Asia and n. Africa
- Christianity grows in Europe
- trade routes grow from China to the Mediterranean Sea: the Silk Route

200s CE : people develop civilizations

- Mayans build a civilization in Mexico

300s CE: civilizations change

- India's Golden Age
- Romans retreat from Britain to defend Rome

400s CE : civilizations fall and people migrate

- end of Roman Empire

- the Huns of central Asia invade eastern Europe
- the Goths & Vandals are driven out and invade western Europe

c. 500 CE : people continue migrating and telling stories

- Angles and Saxons move from Germany to Britain
- legendary King Arthur tries to fight off the Saxons to defend Britain
- 'Beowulf', an epic poem, tells of a Saxon hero who travels to Denmark
- beginning of the Middle Ages in Europe

600s CE : civilizations grow

- Islam begins in the Arabian peninsula and spreads to Africa and Asia
- Chinese Golden Age

800s CE : people migrate and civilizations grow

- Vikings attack Britain and mainland Europe
- Charlemagne unites much of western Europe

900s CE: civilizations grow

- Arab Golden Age

1066 CE : people continue migrating and civilizations change

- William the Conqueror conquers Britain and institutes Norman feudalism

1200s CE : people migrate and discover new ideas

- Genghis Khan, a Mongol, invades China, Russia and western Asia
- Marco Polo travels from Italy to the Mongol Empire
- European Crusaders travel to the Middle East

1215 CE: civilizations change

- King John of England is forced to sign the Magna Carta

1348 CE : people continue migrating and civilizations are affected

- Black Death arrives in Europe
- about 370 million people in the world afterwards

1350 - 1650 : civilizations change

- Renaissance starts in Italy (Michelangelo,
- Renaissance spreads through Europe (Shakespeare)

1400s CE : people continue migrating and developing civilizations

- slave trade between Portugal and West Africa
- Aztecs in Mexico
- Incas in Peru
- Sikhism founded in India

1500 CE : people increase in number

- about 450 million people in the world

1500s CE : people continue migrating (The Age of Exploration)

- Christopher Columbus travels from Portugal to the Bahamas
- John Cabot travels from England to Canada
- Bartolomeu Dias of Portugal travels from Portugal around south Africa
- Vasco de Gama, travels from Portugal to India
- Ferdinand Magellan, from Portugal, circumnavigates the earth
- Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal sponsors exploration
- Amerigo Vespucci, Italian, realizes the Americas are new continents
- Hernan Cortes of Spain overthrows the Aztec civilization in Mexico
- the Silk Route becomes less important as sea routes become more efficient

1500 - 1870 CE : people continue migrating

- over 12 million African slaves shipped to the Americas
- Pilgrims leave England and sail to America
- Samuel de Champlain, French, starts a settlement in Quebec
- Henry Hudson, English, explores eastern Canada and the Arctic
- James Cook, British, explores & seeks the NW Passage

1650 - 1800 CE : people change civilizations (The Age of Enlightenment)

- Americans declare independence from Britain (1776)
- French begin a revolution (1789)

1760 - 1840 CE: people change civilizations (Scientific Revolution)

- English labourers leave farms and go to work in factories

1800s CE : people continue migrating and increasing in population

- Simon Fraser discovers the Fraser River
- British convicts sent to Australia
- Chinese labourers go to California
- world population at 1 billion

1867 CE : people change civilizations

- Canada becomes independent from Britain

1900s CE: people migrate

- Mennonites flee the revolution in Russia (1920s)
- Hindus move to India and Muslims move to newly created Pakistan (1940s)
- Israel is declared a nation after the Holocaust (1940s)
- Afghans flee when Russia invades Afghanistan (1980s)

2000s CE: people continue migrating

- Mexicans flee poverty and move to the U.S.
- Sudanese flee war and live in refugee camps
- Syrians flee war and try to get to Europe
- world population over 7 billion people