**8000BCE – 600BCE**

Pangaea and Panthalassa Oceania

Eurasia

the seven continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, North America, South America the Middle East

Siberia

the Sahara

the Himalayas

the four oceans: Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean

the Mediterranean Sea the Caribbean Sea

the Panama isthmus and canal the Suez isthmus and canal

the Nile River

the Tigris and Euphrates rivers

the Indus and Ganges rivers

the Yangtze (Yangzi) and Yellow (Huang Ho) rivers

the Volga, Danube, and Rhine rivers

the Mississippi-Missouri river system

the Amazon River

prehistory versus history

features of civilization

stages of hominid development:

australopithecines, *Homo habilis, Homo erectus, Homo sapiens* (Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon), *Homo sapiens sapiens* (modem humans)

the “Out of Africa” thesis versus the multiregional thesis

the Stone Age:

the Paleolithic era (ca. 10,000 to *2.5* million years ago) and the Neolithic era (ca. 5,000 or 6,000 to 10,000 years ago)

also the Mesolithic era (10,000 to 12,000

years ago)

family units, clans, and tribes

hunting and gathering (foraging)

societies gender division of labor

the Neolithic revolution (ca. 10,000 to 12,000 years ago)

the domestication of animals and plants: pastoralism and agriculture

herding societies

civilization

the city specialization of labor metallurgy

 and metalworking

the Bronze Age (ca. 3500-4200 B.C.E.) writing

Mesopotamia: Sumeria and Babylon

the Fertile Crescent (the Tigris and Euphrates rivers)

cuneiform

the Gilgamesh epic

Hammurabi’s law code

Egypt (the Nile River)

the Egyptian Book of the Dead pyramids

hieroglyphics

Indus valley civilization (the Indus River)

early China (the Yellow River)

the Celts

the Hittites and iron weapons

the Assyrians and cavalry warfare

**600BCE – 600CE**

the Persian Empire

the Hebrews and monotheism

the Phoenicians and the alphabet

the Lydians and coinage

the Greek city-states (Sparta and Athens)

democracy

the Persian Wars

the Peloponnesian War

Alexander the Great

Hellenism

Homer Socrates and Plato

Aristotle and the foundations of Western scientific thought

the Roman Republic

plebeians versus patricians

the Punic Wars

Julius Caesar

the Roman Empire

China’s Qin (Ch’in), Han, and Tang dynasties

Shi Huangdi

the Chinese tributary system

the Silk Road Nara and Heian Japan

the Fujiwara clan

Lady Murasaki and *The Tale of Genii*

Central Asia and Mongolia

the Aryan invasion of India the Dravidians

the Indian caste system

Ashoka

Constantinople and the Byzantine Empire Justinian

early medieval Europe (the “Dark Ages”) feudalism

Charlemagne

Mohammed and the foundation of Islam

the Bantu and their migrations

Nubia Ghana

the Olmec the Maya Andean societies

the Mississippian culture

the Anasazi

cultural diffusion versus independent innovation

class distinctions, hierarchy, and social stratification

social mobility caste systems patriarchies and matriarchies

aristocracy (nobility or noble class) parliamentary bodies oligarchy

republics and democracies theocracy

slavery versus serfdom war

trade and trade routes

religious interaction and missionary activity migration

the Bantu migrations, the Polynesian migrations, and Eurasia’s great age of migrations

polytheism

Zoroastrianism (the Avestas)

Judaism and monotheism (the Ten Commandments, the Torah, the Talmud)

YHWH (Yahweh or Jehovah) and the Messiah

Abraham

Moses and the Exodus from Egypt (Passover)

David and Solomon

the Jewish Diaspora

Vedism (the Rig-Veda)

Hinduism (the Upanishads, the Mahabharata, the Bhagavad-Gita)

samsara, karma, and dharma

Brahrna, Vishnu, and Shiva the caste system (the Laws of Manu)

Buddhism (the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path)

Siddhartha Gautama (the Buddha)

nirvana

Theravada (Hinayana) and Mahayana Buddhism

Daoism (the Tao-te Ching and the I Ching)

Laozi (Lao-tzu)

Confucianism (the Analects)

K’ung Fu-tzu (Confucius)

the Mandate of Heaven

the Judeo-Christian tradition

Jesus of Nazareth (Jesus Christ)

the Bible (Old and New testaments)

the Crucifixion and Resurrection (Easter)

Peter and Paul

Constantine and the Edict of Milan

Saint Augustine

Eastern Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism (the Great Schism of 1054)

**600CE – 1450CE**

Islam (the Qur’an)

Allah

Mohammed

Mecca (the Kaaba) and Medina (the Hegira)

the Umayyad and Abbasid caliphates

Sunii versus Shiite

Sufism

classical civilizations

Europe’s medieval era (the Middle Ages)

feudalism and chivalry

the manor

serfdom

the Roman Catholic Church, the medieval popes, and the ideal of Christendom

the Holy Inquisition

the Vikings

William the Conqueror and the Norman inva­sion of England

the Magna Carta

Parliament

the Capetian dynasty and the centralization of France

the Hundred Years’ War

the Habsburgs

Florence and Venice

the Reconquista

Córdoba

the fall of Constantinople

the Crusades

trade, commerce, and urbanization in medieval Europe

the Hanseatic League

the Medicis and the Fuggers

social uprisings in late medieval Europe

the Black Death

Romanesque versus Gothic architecture

Scholasticism

Dante Alighieri, Geoffrey Chaucer, and ver­nacular languages

Johannes Gutenberg and the printing press

the Renaissance

humanism

Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo

the disintegration of the Abbasid Caliphate

the Berber states

Mali

Timbuktu

Mansa Musa

the *Son-Jara (Sundiata)* epic

the Mamluks and

the Seljuk Turks Saladin

the Ottoman Turks

Osman I

Mehmed II

Avicenna, *Canon of Medicine*

Averroës

Maimonides, *Guide to the Perplexed*

Omar Khayyám, *The Rubaiyat*

Ibn Battuta

the Song Empire and its scientific-technological achievements

the Chinese invention of gunpowder

Canton (Guangzhou)

the Silk Road

Neo-Confucianism

Chan (Zen) Buddhism

the Yuan Empire

Zhu Yuanzhang (Emperor Hung-wu)

 the Ming dynasty

Emperor Yongle (Yung-lo)

the tributary system

the voyages of Zheng He (Cheng Ho)

development of the Chinese novel

silk, porcelain, and “china”

Heian Japan and the Fujiwara clan

Lady Murasaki, *The Tale of Genji*

the Taira-Minamoto war and the fall of the Fujiwara

Japanese feudalism

the shogun

the daimyo and the samurai

the code of Bushido

the Kamakura shogunate

the Ashikaga shogunate

Zen and Pure Land Buddhism

haiku poetry

Noh drama

the Delhi Sultanate

the Indian Ocean trade network

Calicut

the Khmer Empire

Angkor Wat

the Srivijayan Empire

Borobudur

Malacca (Melaka)

the Polynesian migrations

the Mongols and Tatars

Genghis Khan and the Mongol army

Ogödei (Ugedei)

Batu, Subudei (Subutai), and the invasion of Russia and eastern Europe

the Pax Mongolica

the Silk Road

the breakdown of the Mongol Empire

the Golden Horde

Khubilai Khan

Timur (Tamerlane)

the Bantu

Saharan trade networks

the Arab slave trade in Africa

the African gold trade

Mali

Ghana

Great Zimbabwe

East Africa and

the Indian Ocean trade network

Mombasa and Zanzibar

the Anasazi

the Mississippian culture

Cahokia

the Toltec

 the Aztecs

Tenochtitlán

Aztec pyramids, the sun god, and human sacrifice

the quipu “writing” system

the Incas

Machu Picchu and Cuzco

the Temple of the Sun and the *acllas*

**1450CE - 1750CE**

the Protestant Reformation

Martin Luther and the Lutheran Church

John Calvin and Calvinist movements

Henry VIII and the Anglican Church

Protestant doctrines

the Catholic Counter-Reformation

Saint Ignatius Loyola and the Jesuits

European religious wars

The Thirty Years’ War and the Treaty of Westphalia

The emergence of the nation-state

absolute monarchy versus parliamentary monarchy

Louis XIV

Maria Theresa and Joseph II

Frederick the Great and the Seven Years’ War

Peter the Great and Catherine the Great

The English Civil War (Charles I versus Oliver Cromwell)

the Glorious Revolution (William I)

the English Bill of Rights

the Northern Renaissance

the Baroque

Nikolai Copernicus and the heliocentric theory

the Scientific Revolution

Galileo

Sir Isaac Newton

the Enlightenment (also the Age of Reason)

Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau

class diversification in Europe

population growth and

the Agricultural Revolution

mercantilism versus capitalism

Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations*

proto-industrialization

the lodestone and compass

the Iberian wave of exploration

Prince Henry the Navigator and Sagres Christopher Columbus

Ferdinand Magellan and the circumnavigation of the globe

Colonization

 the northern wave of exploration

Jacques Cartier

the North American fur trade

the Dutch East India Company

Henry Hudson

New Amsterdam (New York)

the British East India Company

Osman I and the Ottoman Turks

the sultan and his viziers

Istanbul (formerly Constantinople)

Mehmet II and the conquest of Constantinople

Suleiman the Magnificent

the janissaries

the millet system

the harem

the Siege of Vienna

the Safavid Empire

Abbas the Great

Isfahan

the Ming dynasty

Francis Xavier and Matteo Ricci

 the Qing (Ch’ing) Empire

tea and Chinese trade with Europe

Kangxi

the Ashikaga Shogunate

the Onin War, the Era of Independent Lords, and Japanese disunity

the reunification of Japan

Oda Nobunaga and Toyotomi Hideyoshi

Tokugawa Ieyasu

the Tokugawa Shogunate and the Great Peace

the Delhi Sultanate

Babur the Tiger

the Mughal Empire

the Taj Mahal Akbar

the Great Aurangzeb

the Sikhs

Askia Mohammed and the Songhai state

the gold trade in West and Central Africa

Osei Tutu and the Asante (Ashanti) kingdom

the Boers

apartheid

the Zulu

European and Arab domination of the East African—Indian Ocean trade network

the Atlantic slave trade

sugar production and the slave trade

the Middle Passage

the triangular trade

the “Columbian Exchange”

Hernán Cortés and

the conquest of the Aztecs

Francisco Pizarro and the conquest of the Incas

New Spain and Mexico City (formerly Tenochtitlán)

the Spanish importation of smallpox and measles to the Americas

the encomienda system

Bartolomé de Las Casas, *The Tears of the Indians*

silver mining and sugar production in the Americas

Portuguese sugar production in Brazil and the beginning of the Atlantic slave trade

the Dutch West India Company Peter Stuyvesant

Jamestown, John Smith, and Pocahontas

Plymouth Rock and the *Mayflower* Pilgrims

the Massachusetts Bay Colony

the French and Indian Wars

the Russian-American Company

**1750CE – 1900CE**

Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette

the Estates General and the Tennis-Court Oath

the French Revolution

Bastille Day

Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen

the Jacobins, the Committee of Public Safety, and the Reign of Terror

Thermidor

the Directory

Napoleon Bonaparte

the Congress of Vienna and the Congress System

Klemens von Metternich

reaction

serfdom in Russia

the Revolution of 1848

the Third Reform Act

Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon)

the Dreyfus Affair

nationalism

the unification of Italy

the unification of Germany

Otto von Bismarck

the *Augsleich*

Alexander II and the emancipation of Russian serfs

Mary Wollstonecraft, *A Vindication of the Rights of woman*

women’s movements and women’s suffrage

Romanticism

Realism

Charles Darwin, *On the Origin of Species*

Impressionism

Friedrich Nietzsche, Albert Einstein, Sigmund Freud

Imperialism and “new” imperialism

Cecil Rhodes

Social Darwinism

Rudyard Kipling and the “White Man’s Burden”

*La mission civilisatrice*

Manifest destiny

the Balkans

Wilhelm II

the Triple Alliance

the Anglo-German naval race

the Triple Entente

the Schlieffen Plan

proto-industrialization

The Enclosure Acts

The steam engine

James Watt

The Industrial Revolution

The steamship

The railroad

The telegraph

Vulcanization (rubber)

The Bessemer process (stell)

Electricity and petroleum as new power sources

Industrial war

The internal combustion engine

The decline of the aristocracy

The rise of the middle class

The birth of the working class

Population growth in Europe and North America

Urbanization

Capitalism and laissez-faire economics

Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations*

Thomas Malthus, *Essay on Populations*

David Ricardo and the iron law of wages

Socialism

The utopian socialists

Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and communism

Trade unions

The global spread of industrialization

Monoculture

The Ottoman Empire

The janissaries

The reforms of Mehmed III

The Tanzimat reforms

The Easter Question

The Greek War of Independence

The revolt of Muhammad Ali

The Crimean War

The Balkan crisis of 1876-1878 and the Congress of Berlin

Enver Pasha and the Young Turks

The Balkan Wars

The Suez Canal

Isma’il

The Anglo-Egyptian Administration

Charles Gordon, the Mahdi, and the battle of Khartoum

The partition of Persia

The Russian conquest of Central Asia

The Great Game

Kangxi and Qianlong

Cao Xueqin, *Dream of the Red Chamber*

Tea as China’s leading economic commodity

The opium trade

The Opium Wars and the Treaty of Nanking

Hong Xiuquan and the Taiping Rebellion

The Empress Dowager Cixi

The Sino-Japanese War

The Open Door Policy

Missionaries in China

The Boxer Rebellion

Sun Yat-sen, the People’s Principles, and the Nationalist (Kuomintang) Party

The Chinese Republic

The Tokugawa Shogunate

Commodore Matthew Perry

Emperor Meiji and the Meiji Restoration

The abolition of Japanese feudalism

Japanese industrialization and the *zaibatsu*

The annexation of Korea

The Russo-Japanese War

The Mughal Empire

The British East India Company

Sir Robert Clive and the battle of Plassey

Indian cotton and the East Indian spice trade

The zamindar system

The Raj

Sati (suttee), thuggee, and the untouchables

Sepoys

The Indian Mutiny (Sepoy Rebellion)

The Indian National Congress (Congress Party)

Mohandas K. (Mahatma) Gandhi

The British establishment of Singapore

The French conquest of Indochina

Thailand’s modernization and independence

The Spanish-American War and the annexation of the Philippines

Emilio Aguinaldo

The Atlantic slave trade

The scramble for Africa

Asante (Ashanti)

The Boers (Afrikaners)

The Zulu

Shaka Zulu

The diamond and gold industries of South Africa

Zanzibar and the Arab influence in east Africa

The East African slave trade

The outlawing of the Atlantic slave trade

David Livingston

Lepold II and the Belgian Congo

Menelik II and the battle of Adowa

The Herero Wars

Otto von Bismarck and the Berlin Conference

The American rEvolution

Geroge Washington

The Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution

The Monroe Doctrine

The Lousisian Purchase

Slavery in the United States

Immigration to the United States

Canada and the British North America Act

John Macdonald

François Toussaint L’Ouverture and the Haitian Rebellion

The Latin American wars of independence

Simón Bolívar

Pedro I of Brazil

Miguel Hidalgo and José Maria Morelos

Agustín Iturbide

Caudillos

Benito Juárez

Monoculture, plantation agriculture, and foreign economic dominance of Latin America

The Mexican-American War

Maximilian

U.S. “dollar diplomacy” in Latin America

José Martí

**1900CE – Present**

World War I (the Great War)

the Triple Alliance (Central Powers) versus the Triple Entente (Allies)

the assassination of Francis Ferdinand

the Serbian ultimatum and Germany’s “blank check”

the Schlieffen Plan

the Eastern and Western fronts

trench warfare

submarine warfare

tanks and aircraft

the Turkish massacre of Armenian civilians

economic mobilization and the home front

women in the workplace

women and the vote

the Paris Peace Conference

the Treaty of Versailles

Woodrow Wilson and the Fourteen Points

the League of Nations

the “war-guilt” clause

Germany’s war repayments

the Great Depression and its worldwide effects

totalitarianism

the February Revolution and the Provisional Government in Russia

Vladimir Lenin and the Bolshevik (Communist) Party

the October Revolution and the establishment of the Soviet Union

Leon Trotsky Joseph Stalin

The First Five-Year Plan and the collectivization of agriculture

the Great Purges and the gulags

Benito Mussolini and the Italian Fascist Party

the March on Rome

the Weimar Republic

Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party

*Mein Kampf*

the Enabling Act

the Nuremberg Laws

the Young Turks

Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and the birth of modern Turkey

Reza Shah Pahiavi

oil in the Middle East

the Arab mandates

the Balfour Declaration

Ibn Saud and the founding of Saudi Arabia

Sun Yat-sen and the Nationalist (Kuomintang) Party

Yuan Shikai

the Chinese Communist Party

the May Fourth Movement and Tiananmen Square

Chiang Kai-shek and the Nanjing Republic

the Long March

Emperor Taisho and democratic reform in Japan

Kita Ikki

the Japanese invasion of Manchuria and China

Emperor Hirohito

Hideki Tojo

the Rape of Nanking

the Indian National Congress (Congress Party)

the Amritsar massacre

Mohandas K. (“Mahatma”) Gandhi and nonviolent resistance *(satyagraha)*

Jawaharlal Nehru

Muhammad Au Jinnah and the Muslim League

U.S. economic and political influence over Latin America

the Good Neighbor Policy

Mexico and the Institutional Revolutionary Party

Lázaro Cárdenas Getñlio, Vargas Hipólito Irigoyen Juan and Eva Perón

Francisco Franco and the Spanish Civil War

World War II

the Allied Powers versus the Axis Powers

collective security

the occupation of the Rhineland

Lebensraum

the Anschluss

the Sudeten crisis, the Munich Conference, and appeasement

the Nazi-Soviet Pact

the invasion of Poland

blitzkrieg

the fall of France

the Battle of Britain

Lend-Lease

Operation Barbarossa

the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere

Pearl Harbor

Midway, El Alamein, and Stalingrad

Operation Overlord (D-Day)

strategic bombing

Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and the atomic bomb

the Holocaust (“Final Solution”)

the *Einsatzgruppen*

the Wannsee Conference

Auschwitz-Birkenau

the Nuremberg Trials

from balance of power to bipolar equilibrium superpowers

the Cold War

the Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam conferences

the partition of Germany

the division of Eastern Europe

the United Nations

the “iron curtain” speech

the Berlin Blockade

the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan (European Recovery Plan), and NATO

George Kennan and the containment strategy

Mao Tse-tung and communist revolution in China

the Korean War

Nikita Khrushchev

the nuclear arms race

mutually assured destruction (MAD) and deterrence

the Third World

the domino theory

the Soviet invasion of Hungary

the Suez crisis

Fidel Castro and the Cuban Revolution

the Bay of Pigs

the Berlin Wall

the Cuban missile crisis

the Prague Spring and the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia

the Brezhnev Doctrine

the Sino-Soviet split

détente

the Afghan War

Soviet modernization and industrialization of Eastern Europe

postindustrial economies in Western Europe

the European Coal and Steel Community, the Common Market, and the European Union

Charles de Gaulle

Margaret Thatcher

Francois Mitterand

Helmut Kohl

decolonization and national liberation

Middle Eastern oil and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

Gamal Abdul Nasser

the establishment of Israel

the Arab-Israeli conflict

Yasser Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization

Menachem Begin, Anwar Sadat, and the Camp David Accords

the intifada

the Iranian Revolution and the Ayatollah Khomeini

Saddam Hussein

the Algerian War of Independence

the African National Congress

Kwame Nkrumah

Jomo Kenyatta

the Mau Mau

Patrice Lumumba

Nelson Mandela

Desmond Tutu

Idi Amin Mobutu

Sese Seko

the AIDS/HIV epidemic in Africa

the independence of India

Indo-Pakistani partition

Indira Gandhi Sukarno and “Guided Democracy”

Suharto

Ho Chi Minh

the Vietham War

the Khmer Rouge

the postwar economic recovery of Japan

the Liberal Democrats

Taiwan and the Kuomintang

Kim Ii Sung

the Great Leap Forward

the Cultural Revolution

Deng Xiaoping

Augusto Pinochet

the Institutional Revolutionary Party

the Mexico City demonstrations

Ché Guevara

the Sandinistas and the Nicaraguan Revolution

the contras

modern versus postmodern culture

Bretton Woods, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund

the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs

European Union

the energy crunch and economic crisis of the 1970s

multinational corporations the G-7 (G-8)

the World Trade Organization

the North American Free Trade Agreement economic globalization

the standard-of-living disparity between the developed and developing worlds

the north-south split

population growth

the migration of peoples

consumerism

environmental movements and green parties

nongovernmental organizations

terrorism

nationalism and ethnic violence

women’s movements, feminism, and women’s liberation

stream of consciousness

abstract and surrealist art

existentialism

mass media

popular culture

Diego Rivera

Lu Hsun (Lu Xun)

Rabindranath Tagore

Wole Soyinka

Chinua Achebe

Yukio Mishima

Isabel Allende

Salman Rushdie

Albert Einstein and the theory of relativity

quantum physics

rocketry and space exploration biotechnology, DNA, and genetics computer technology

the Internet and World Wide Web, and the information revolution

Marshall McLuhan and the “global village” concept

environmentalism and the green movement

global warming

stagnation in the Soviet Union

Andrei Sakharov, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, and the Soviet dissident movement

Lech Walesa and Solidarity

Deng Xiaoping and limited reform in China

Mikhail Gorbachev, perestroika, and glasnost

Chernobyl

the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of East European communism

the Tiananmen Square demonstrations and massacre

the collapse of the Soviet Union

Boris Yeltsin

the nuclear club and the nonproliferation issue

the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons)

the Gulf War

the rise of China nationalist extremism

the Yugoslav wars (Croatia, Bosnia, Kosovo)

the Hutu-Tutsi conflict

East Timor

Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the second intifada

Bombing of the World Trade Center and Pentagon 9/11