

**Units II**

**Timeline PROJECT**

**120pts**

**INTRODUCTION**

In World Studies we often study one culture at a time. But we know that many cultures existed at the same time in different regions. Your task is to construct a timeline that shows the dates of major events, developments, people and places covered during Units II. The purpose is to make connections between different cultures in different regions during the time period covered, which is roughly from 600 B.C. to 600 A.D.

**TASK & REQUIREMENTS**

1. **DUE DATE:** Your timeline is due on **THURSDAY MARCH 9TH, 2017**. If you do not have it ready to turn in ***AT THE BEGINNING of your specific class time*** you will receive a zero. There will be absolutely NO late timelines accepted.
2. You MUST include the following on your timeline:
3. **202 B.C.** Liu Bang “Gaozu” founds the Han Dynasty.The Han dynasty rules over a golden age of expansion and prosperity for China. The Han develop a bureaucratic system of government and improve life in China.
4. **313 A.D.** Edict of Milan Emperor Constantine gives Christians the freedom to practice their religion openly. By 395 A.D., Christianity becomes the official religion of the Roman Empire.
5. **c. 500s B.C.** Life of Laozi According to Chinese legend, Laozi teaches about the Dao and yin and yang.
6. **c. 440s B.C.** Herodotus writes “The Histories” (or The History). His work will be considered the founding work of history in [Western literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_literature).
7. **c. 322 B.C.** First Unification of India by Chandragupta Maurya. His grandson, Ashoka, expands the Mauryan Empire to include nearly all of the Indian subcontinent.
8. **776 BC** First recorded Olympic Game takes place in Greece.
9. **c. 563 B.C.** Siddhartha Gautama, who will become The Buddha is born. His teachings will go on to found the Buddhist religion.
10. **c. 1045 –256 B.C.** Zhou Dynasty The Zhou claim the Mandate of Heaven and rule China under a system of feudalism.
11. **550s B.C.** The Persian king Cyrus the Great the (r. 570s-530s B.C.) began conquering neighboring lands (conquered Babylon)
12. **c. 530s B.C.** Jews are allowed to return to Israel from Exile in Babylon by order of Cyrus the Great of Persia.
13. **600s B.C.** Zoroastrianism, founded by the sage Zarathustra, becomes a major religion within the Persian Empire.
14. **499–479 B.C.** Persian Wars take place. The Persian wars end with a Greek victory aided by the alliance of Athens and Sparta.
15. **c. 320–550 A.D.** India’s Golden Age A golden age of peace and prosperity advances the arts and sciences in ancient India.
16. **410 A.D.** Rome is sacked by the Visigoths under King Alaric
17. **479–431 B.C.** Golden Age of Athens. The city-state becomes the artistic and cultural center of Greece.
18. **431–404 B.C.** The Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta takes place. The war weakens the Greek city-states.
19. **399 B.C.** Death of Socrates. A jury finds the philosopher Socrates guilty and sentences him to death.
20. **334–323 B.C.** Alexander the Great Alexander the Great builds a vast empire and spreads Greek culture to Asia and Africa.
21. **470s B.C. – 220s B.C.** Warring States Period in China. It is a time when eight different states/factions emerged and began fighting for control. It was a time a great insecurity. Bloody wars, social instability and economic instability.
22. **202 B.C.** Scipio Africanus defeats the great Carthaginian general Hannibal Barca in N. Africa at the Battle of Zama.
23. **c. 753 B.C.** The Latins found the city of Rome in central Italy. Myth claims that Romulus and Remus begin the settlement.
24. **c. 509 B.C.** Roman Republic Formed Roman patricians create a republic, in which elected officials govern the people.
25. **494–287 B.C.** Plebeians Rebellion in Rome. The government of the Roman Republic becomes more democratic as laws are written that protect plebeians’ rights.
26. **c. 528 B.C.** Buddhism is founded around this time. According to tradition, Siddhartha Gautama reaches enlightenment, establishing the Buddhist religion.
27. **c. 650s B.C.** Tyrannies Replace Oligarchies and become the form of government in many Greek city-states.
28. **509–264 B.C.** Roman Conquest of Italy Romans fight Latin neighbors and Etruscans to win control of the Italian peninsula.
29. **264–146 B.C.** Punic Wars take place. Were a series of three wars in which the Roman Republic defeats Carthage to become the greatest power in the Mediterranean region.
30. **49-44 B.C.** Julius Caesar becomes dictator of Rome, institutes reforms, and grants citizenship to Gaul and Spain. He is assassinated on the Ides of March (15th) in 44 B.C.
31. **31 B.C.–14 A.D.** Reign of Caesar Augustus. Augustus begins the Roman Empire and expands its boundaries during the Pax Romana “Roman Peace”.
32. **c. 413-426 A.D.** Saint Augustine of Hippo, famous Christian theologian and philosopher writes his famous work “The City of God” which describes two cities: the earthly city and the city of God. This happens after the shocking sacking of Rome in 410 AD
33. **269–232 B.C.** Reign of King Ashoka in India. Ashoka posts edicts in public places to unify his empire and spread Buddhist values.
34. **c. 187 B.C.** Fall of Mauryan Empire. The empire falls and India breaks apart into separate kingdoms.
35. **c. 320 A.D.** Rise of the Gupta Empire. The Gupta family unites northern India and organizes the empire into provinces.
36. **c. 800 B.C.** Oligarchies replace monarchies as the form of government in most Greek city-states.
37. **138 B.C.** First Trade Along Silk Road. Chinese explorer Zhang Qian establishes trade relationships with Central Asian peoples, using a network of routes that become known as the Silk Road.
38. **c. 500 B.C.** Democracy develops in Athens and gives shared ruling power to all citizens.
39. **280 –233 B.C.** Life of Hanfeizi. Hanfeizi proposes Legalism, a philosophy emphasizing a system of strong central government.
40. **220s A.D.** Eastern General Cao Cao overthrows the Han Dynasty. Eventually the Han fall apart from economical instability, political corruption and invasion.
41. **70 A.D.** Roman armies under Titus Vespasian siege the city of Jerusalem and destroy the holy Temple. This led to the Jewish Diaspora which effectively destroyed the nation of Israel.
42. **c. 440s A.D.** The Huns unite under the war chieftain Attila & invade Roman Empire .
43. **c. 105 A.D.** Chinese Invent Paper. The Chinese invent paper during the Han dynasty, making it easier for people to communicate and create documents and records.
44. **65 A.D.** Spread of Buddhism into China. Cultural diffusion occurs as Buddhism spreads from India to China.
45. **6 B.C.–30 A.D.** Life of Jesus – Jesus and his teachings lay the foundations of Christianity
46. **c. 500 B.C.** Greek City-States Flourish with Democracy. The Greek city-states establish colonies and conduct trade in the wider Mediterranean region.
47. **145-86 B.C.** Life of Siman Qian. First true “historian” in China’s history. Writes the “Records of the Grand Historian”
48. **c. 47-67 A.D.** Missionary Work of the Apostle Paul. Paul begins his missionary work, traveling throughout the Greek-speaking world and spreading Christianity, founding churches and writing Epistles.
49. **551– 479 B.C.** Life of Confucius. Confucius teaches that people should act properly and respect relationships.
50. **313 A.D.** Roman Emperor Constantine I becomes the first Christian Emperor of the Roman Empire. In the Edict of Milan he legalizes Christianity across the empire, ending roughly 300 yrs of persecution.
51. **221–210 B.C.** First Unification of China under Emperor Qin Shihuangdi. The Qin standardizes the culture, institute brutal policies and build the Great Wall.
52. **476 A.D.** Fall of Western Roman Empire. The 14 yr. old Romulus Augustus surrenders the West to Germanic forces under King Odoacer. The eastern part of the empire continues as the Byzantine Empire.
53. You must put all of the events/developments on your timeline in chronological order.
54. You MUST include **at least 10 additional events/developments/people on the timeline** that were either discussed or not discussed in class. You will need to research the internet to choose 10 not discussed in class. Be sure to give dates and a brief description for each.
55. You **must provide a visual/picture representation for ALL of the events/developments/people** on the timeline. You can print pictures and paste them, or draw them, or copy and paste them.
56. The styles in which you can do this project are as follows:
    1. Poster-board
    2. Copy paper sheets taped together (8 ½” x 11”) or (8 ½” x 14”)
    3. Ringed index-cards
    4. Baseball-card sleeves