

Frontiers of Old

*A Blank Timeline
Book of World History*



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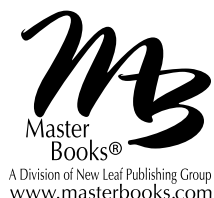
Unless otherwise noted, Scripture quotations are from the King James Version (KJV).

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"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."

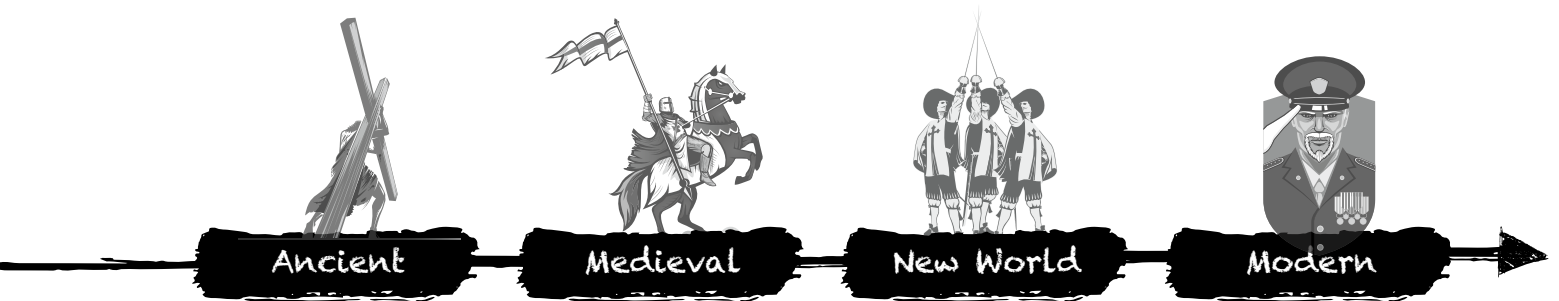
From the Old Testament, the book of Psalms, KJV, written primarily by King David of Israel c.1000 B.C.

Author Bio:

Terri Johnson grew up in sunny California, then married and moved to the rainy but beautifully green state of Oregon. She has been writing history and geography resources for homeschooling families since 2001. She has written a number of other books including several in the *A Child's Geography* series, which gives children a flavor of the world without leaving home.

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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 territory of Louisiana 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 (ages 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 students a valuable tool in making logical connections in history. Encourage them to mark significant dates/events/people from all subject areas into their books when encountering them. The more they record, the more connections they will make. And be careful not to draw the conclusions for them, but rather ask leading questions and allow them to have that “Ah ha!” moment of revelation that brings such satisfaction.

If students are studying *America's Story* or *World's Story* from Master Books®, you may want to purchase the supplemental timeline cards that can be cut out and taped or pasted to these pages, but you are free to use the timeline with any subject and with any resource. These full-color resources have both pictures and information regarding important events and people throughout history. Also, note that there are additional blank pages in the back that you can use if you are placing your timeline in a 3-hole binder.

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...

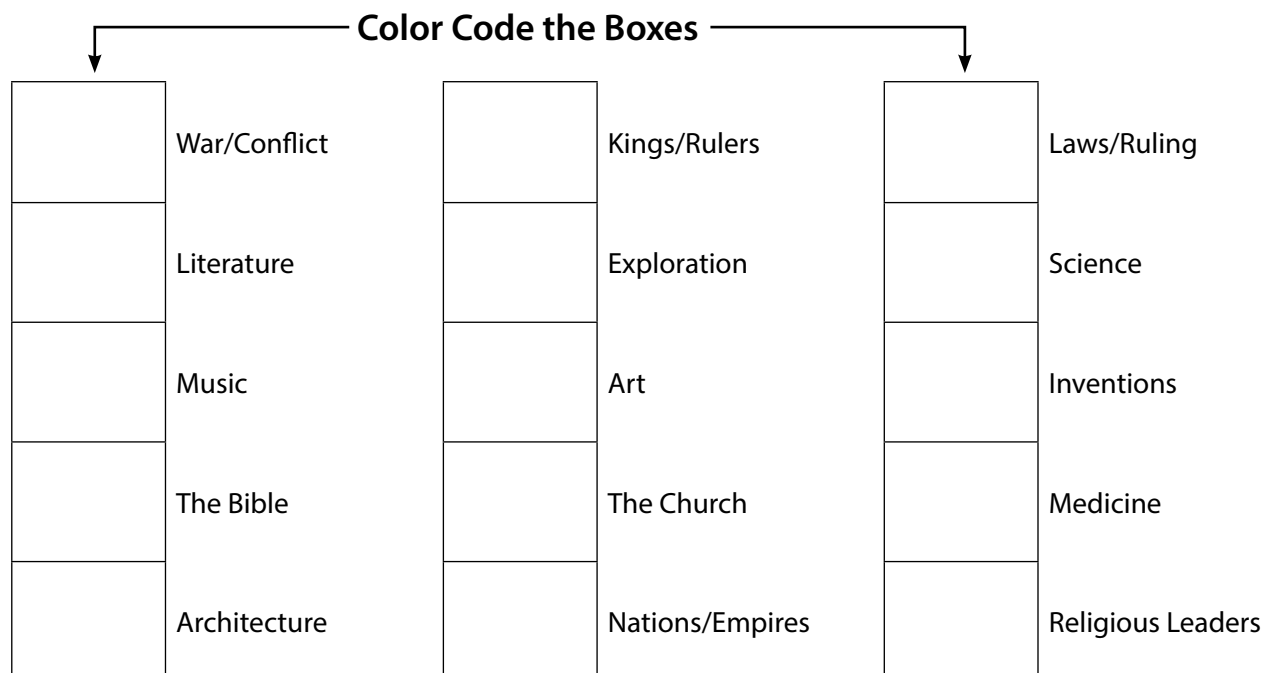
What was significant about the year AD 1453? This was the year that Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks and the end of the Hundred Years' War between Britain and France. These events are seemingly unrelated and yet the use of a timeline can unlock the mystery of why all of these events occurred 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 research and discover 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 preceding 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. Try to be like a sleuth, hunting for opportunities to mark your timeline not just with history in mind, but with information from science, language arts, and even math!

Wishing you all the best,
Terri Johnson

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.



How to Use This Book

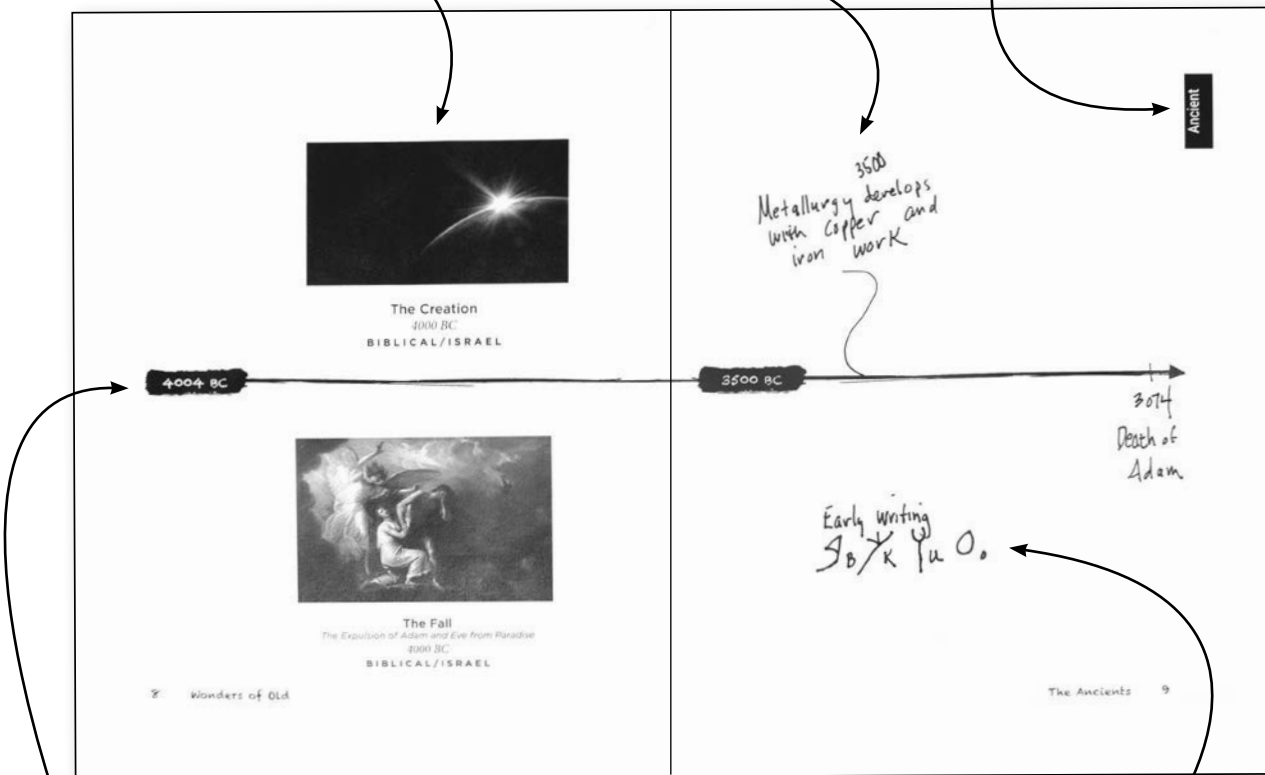
The Wonders of Old timeline has been created to be used in multiple ways. Note that the timeline is divided into four historical time periods: ancient, medieval, new world, and modern. At the beginning of each section there are significant dates listed as a helpful reference, but there are many more possible dates you may wish to mark according to your interests or a particular time period you may be studying.

The following shows just a few samples of how you might choose to use this resource:

This sample spread shows an image from the *The World's Story 1 Timeline Pack* from Master Books®. Note that you can use any resource you wish for images to tape or glue to the pages.

Dates are given at the beginning of each of the four sections that divide the timeline. You may write these in however you like or write in other dates you find important.

The four main sections of the book are noted on the tab on the righthand side of every two-page spread.



The timeline starts at the creation of the world, 4004 BC, and is divided into 500-year periods. This focus eventually narrows to centuries, then periods of 50 years each, and finally to decades.

The Adams' Chart of History from Master Books® is another excellent resource that provides dates of historical significance that you can include on your timeline.

Timeline of Ancient History

4004 BC - AD 400



Significant Dates* of Ancient History

4004 BC – God creates the heavens and the earth	1792 BC – Hammurabi rules Babylon (until 1750 BC)
4004 BC – God creates animals, birds, fish, and other creatures	1750 BC – End of Egypt's first empire (Old Empire)
4004 BC – Adam and Eve created by God	1715 BC – Joseph made governor of Egypt
3500 BC – Metallurgy develops with copper and iron work	1700 BC – Phoenicians develop the first alphabet
3074 BC – The death of Adam	1600 BC – Shang dynasty begins rule in China
2348 BC – The Great Flood covers the Earth	1571 BC – Moses is born
2247 BC – The Tower of Babel and dispersion of peoples	1556 BC – Athens founded by Cecrops of Egypt
2245 BC – Kingdom of Babylon founded	1500 BC – Spinning is taught to the people of Arcadia
2240 BC – Xia rises as first dynasty of China	1500 BC – Assyrian empire founded
2200 BC – Sumerians settle in Iran	1500 BC – Aryans enter India
2200 BC – Indus River Valley Civilization begins in India	1500 BC – End of Egypt's second empire (Middle Empire)
2200 BC – Pyramids of Egypt (Old Empire) are begun	1493 BC – Phoenician and Greek letters form foundation of Roman script
2111 BC – Thebes built by Busiris	1491 BC – The Exodus from Egypt and the law from Sinai
2095 BC – Egypt begins developing geometry	1485 BC – Early ship brought from Egypt to Greece
2089 BC – Javan is founder of Greece	1452 BC – Children of Israel enter Canaan
2000 BC – The Mycenaeans settle in Greece	1451 BC – Jericho falls
2000 BC – Peak of megalith building – Stonehenge nearly complete	1338 BC – Deborah is made judge of Israel
1937 BC – Nineveh divided into four kingdoms	1263 BC – First naval expedition on record
1921 BC – The divine call of Abram (Abraham)	1256 BC – Ruth marries Boaz
1913 BC – Abraham defeats King Chedorlaomer	1244 BC – Dice invented by Palamedes

- 1225 BC – First Theban war
- 1200 BC – The Aryans invade the Indus Valley
- 1200 BC – *Epic of Gilgamesh* written
- 1184 BC – The Trojan War comes to an end
- 1150 BC – The Greek Dark Ages (until 900 BC)
- 1122 BC – Zhou dynasty replaces the Shang
- 1095 BC – Saul becomes King of Israel
- 1055 BC – David becomes King of Israel
- 1012 BC – Foundations of Solomon's Temple laid
- 975 BC – Israel is divided in two
- 900 BC – Greek Renaissance begins
- 900 BC – The Etruscan civilization emerges
- 814 BC – Carthage is built
- 776 BC – The first Olympic Games
- 753 BC – The founding of Rome, First Epoch
- 750 BC – Iron working techniques reach Britain
- 721 BC – Assyrians invade Israel, dispersing the Jews
- 698 BC – Manasseh begins longest Jewish reign, 55 years
- 669 BC – King Ashurbanipal rules Assyria
- 626 BC – Babylonians revolt against the Assyrians
- 612 BC – Nineveh sacked by the Babylonians and Medes
- 612 BC – Fall of Assyria to the Babylonians and Medes
- 606 BC – 70-year captivity begins for Jews
- 605 BC – Nebuchadnezzar becomes king of Babylon
- 603 BC – Nebuchadnezzar's dream recorded in Daniel
- 600 BC – Babylon's hanging gardens and temple built
- 588 BC – Babylonians destroy Jerusalem and deport many Jews to Babylon
- 580 BC – Greek Ionian School was founded
- 551 BC – Confucius born in China
- 558 BC – Cyrus creates the Persian Empire
- 552 BC – Temple of Diana built at Ephesus
- 550 BC – Earliest Mayan temples built
- 544 BC – First public library founded at Athens
- 540 BC – Persians conquer Ionia (Greece)
- 539 BC – Babylon conquered by Cyrus the Great of Persia
- 513 BC – The Scythians fight off an attack by the Persians
- 510 BC – Esther saves the Israelites
- 509 BC – The Roman Republic begins, Second Epoch
- 500 BC – The Greek Eleatic School was founded
- 490 BC – Persian invasion of Greece
- 486 BC – Xerxes I rules Persia
- 484 BC – Herodotus the father of history born
- 465 BC – King Xerxes I assassinated
- 447 BC – The Parthenon is built in Greece

- 440 BC – Herodotus visits Babylon and sees Temple of Belus
- 431 BC – Peloponnesian Wars – Athens against Sparta
- 408 BC – Athens falls to Sparta
- 400 BC – Delhi founded in India
- 400 BC – Teotihuacan founded in Mexico
- 399 BC – Socrates is poisoned
- 390 BC – Rome sacked by the Celts
- 356 BC – Alexander the Great is born
- 330 BC – Fall of Persia to Alexander the Great
- 330 BC – First mention of Germanic tribes
- 327 BC – Alexander the Great conquers northwest India
- 325 BC – First written record of England
- 322 BC – End of third Egyptian empire (New Empire)
- 320 BC – Alexander the Great rules Macedonian Empire
- 300 BC – Rise of Epicureanism and Stoicism
- 300 BC – First great Indian empire created by Chandragupta Maurya
- 300 BC – Tiahuanaco, Peru founded
- 290 BC – Statue of the Colossus at Rhodes built
- 284 BC – Library of Alexandria built, containing 700,000 volumes
- 264 BC – Punic Wars begin
- 260 BC – First Roman fleet built
- 230 BC – King Qin Zheng begins to unify China by force
- 226 BC – Artaxerxes founds new Kingdom of Persia
- 221 BC – Qin dynasty unites China for the first time in one empire
- 220 BC – Construction of the Great Wall begins
- 218 BC – Hannibal crosses the Alps with his army
- 202 BC – The fall of Carthage
- 200 BC – The Polynesians begin migrating to Tahiti
- 200 BC – First African city, Jenne-jeno, is established
- 196 BC – The Rosetta Stone created
- 185 BC – The Mauryan Empire of India collapses
- 146 BC – Rome conquers Greece
- 91 BC – War between Rome and Italian cities
- 73 BC – Revolt by slaves in Rome
- 58 BC – The Gallic Wars
- 55 BC – Julius Caesar invades Britain
- 44 BC – Julius Caesar is assassinated
- 30 BC – Cleopatra dies by the bite of an asp
- 27 BC – Augustus becomes first Emperor of Rome, Third Epoch
- 4 BC – The birth of Jesus in Bethlehem
- 1 – Anno Domini – The year of our Lord
- AD 2 – Rice cultivation in Japan
- AD 30 – Crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus Christ
- AD 30 – Egypt becomes part of the Roman Empire
- AD 46 – Paul's missions begin to Greece, Anatolia, and Rome
- AD 57 – Japan appears in Chinese history
- AD 60 – Paul travels to Rome

- AD 64 – Persecution of Christians in Rome under Nero
- AD 68 – Paul the Apostle is executed
- AD 70 – Herod’s Temple is destroyed by the Romans
- AD 79 – Roman Colosseum finished by Titus
- AD 79 – The destruction of Pompeii
- AD 95 – Last books of the New Testament written
- AD 98 – John the Beloved dies
- AD 100 – Buddhism spreads from India
- AD 100 – Paper is invented in China
- AD 100 – Aztec city of Teotihuacán dominates Mexican region
- AD 117 – The Roman empire reaches its greatest extent
- AD 122 – Hadrian’s Wall begun in Britain
- AD 165 – The Antonine Plague sweeps through the Roman Empire
- AD 168 – Ptolemy, pioneer of math and astronomy, dies
- AD 212 – Roman citizenship granted to all inhabitants of the empire
- AD 265 – Chin Dynasty founded
- AD 269 – Monastery of St. Anthony established in Egypt
- AD 300 – Mayans develop accurate calendars, math, and hieroglyphs
- AD 312 – Emperor Constantine converts to Christianity
- AD 320 – Rule by Chandragupta I of India (founder of the Gupta Empire)
- AD 325 – The first Council of Nicaea
- AD 330 – Constantinople founded as the new capital of the Roman Empire
- AD 367 – Scots, Picts, and Saxons attack Roman Britain
- AD 380 – Rule by Chandragupta II of India (Gupta Empire at its peak)
- AD 380 – Christianity becomes the official religion of the Roman Empire
- AD 400 – Polynesian people migrate to the Hawaiian islands
- AD 405 – Latin Vulgate translation of Scripture developed
- AD 410 – Roman withdrawal from Britain, Gaul, and Iberia
- AD 410 – The Visigoths sack Rome – the fall of Rome
- AD 410 – Rome abandons Britain
- AD 441 – The Huns defeat the Romans
- AD 451 – Huns devastate Gaul and northern Italy
- AD 473 – Decline of the Gupta Empire in India
- AD 476 – Fall of the last Roman emperor

*Please note: Most dates prior to 650 BC are considered approximate. The earliest dates are based on *The Annals of the World* by James Ussher.

4004 BC



3500 BC

3000 BC





2500 BC

2000 BC



1500 BC



1000 BC





500 BC

250 BC
