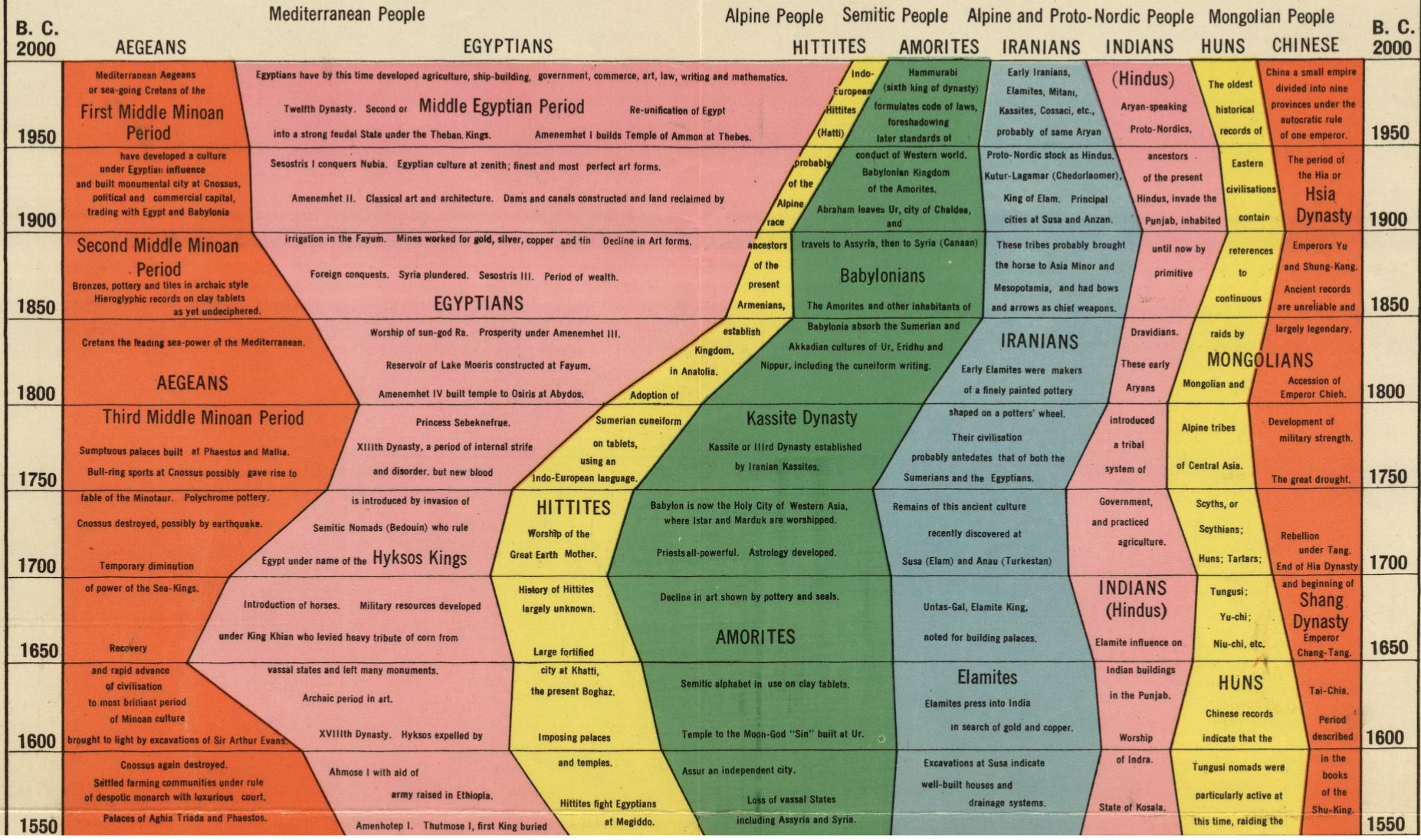
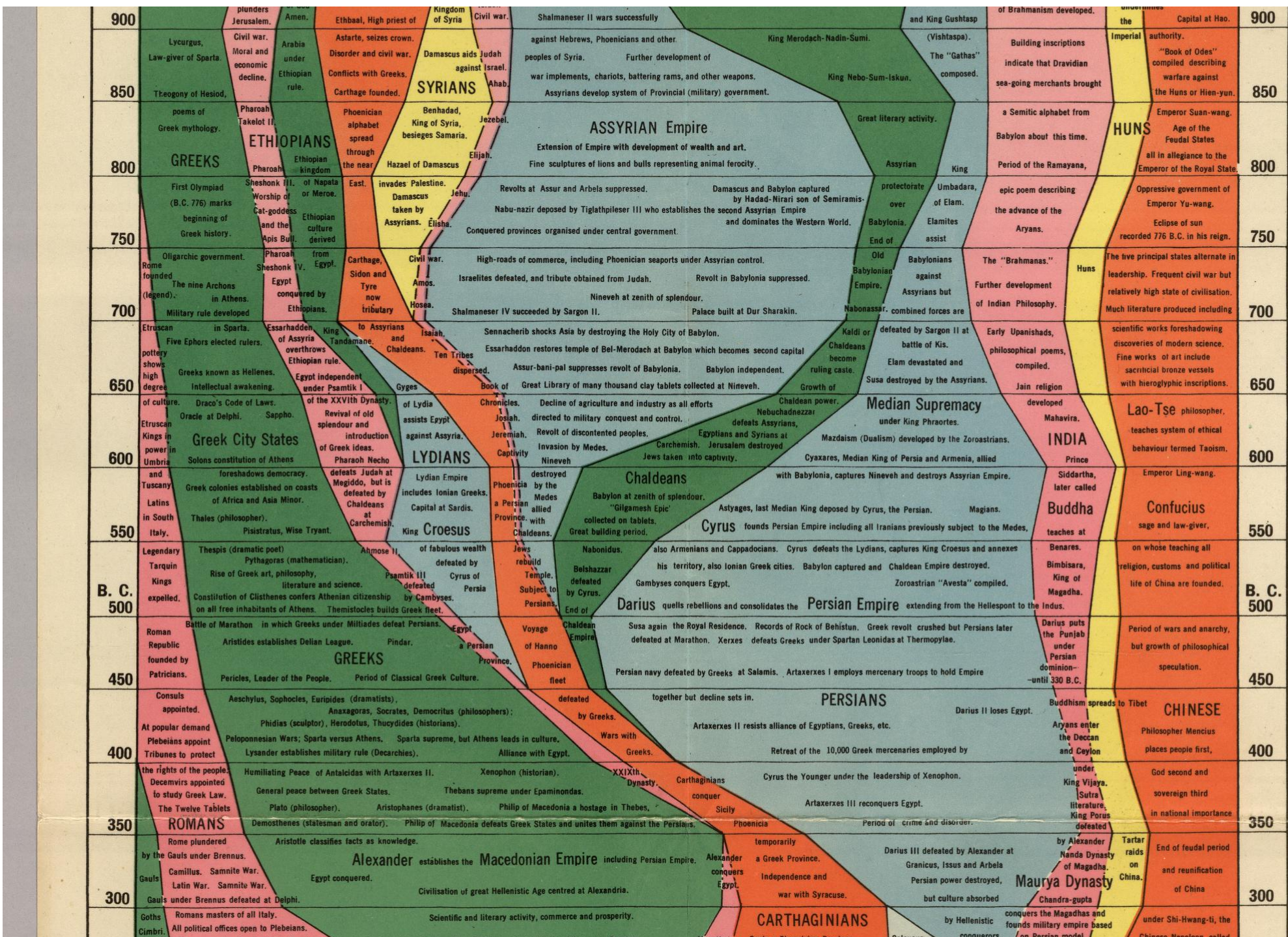


The HISTOMAP

FOUR THOUSAND YEARS OF WORLD HISTORY
RELATIVE POWER OF CONTEMPORARY STATES, NATIONS AND EMPIRES



B. C. 1500	AEGEANS Classical Minoan art period. Creans of this great Late Minoan Period comparable with Egyptians and Babylonians in development of art, architecture and sanitation, and construction of canals. Worship of the Great Earth Mother. Establishment of colonies in Sicily, South Italy and Asia Minor.	in the "Valley of the Tombs." Commerce with Babylon. Literary activity and compilation of the "Book of the Dead."	King Hattusil I expands Hittite territory into Syria, establishing	Decline of Kassite power and struggle for supremacy with the	Seals with pictographic legends carved in style equally as fine as those of Mycenaean Greece.	Probable date of the compilation of the	civilised communities of Northern China	Ancestor worship taught by Emperor Yao.	B. C. 1500
1450	art, architecture and sanitation, and construction of canals. Worship of the Great Earth Mother. Establishment of colonies in Sicily, South Italy and Asia Minor.	Thutmose III "Egyptian Napoleon" conquers Syria and Ethiopia. Queen Hatshepsut. Thebes (Ammon) at height of splendour.	Hittite Empire including Phrygia and Cappadocia. Assyria becomes an independent Kingdom.	Babylonians King Karaindash. Assyria becomes an independent Kingdom.	IRANIANS Pottery and other objects of art show affinity with Egyptian style.	Rig-Veda, comprising over 1000 poems or hymns describing the	Treaties were made by Chinese Emperors of the Shang Dynasty	First written documents date from this time.	1450
1400	Conflict with invading Greeks and fall of Cossus. New cultural centres at	Temples built at Karnak and Luxor. Rise of Egyptian Empire Second great art period succeeded by period of wealth and moral decline. Climax of prosperity of Empire.	Treaty with King Tushrata of Mitani, a formidable Iranian power in the East.	Temple built to the God "Nana." Nineveh raided by the Hittites. Burnaburiash II.	King Tushrata of Mitani Boghaz-Koi inscriptions of Kings of the Mitani show adoption	life of the early Aryan peoples. History of early	with the Hsiung-nu tribes who were ancestors	Shang or Yin Dynasty Cultural centre	1400
1350	Mycenae and Tyrens. AEGEANS Mycenaean Age	Period of the Tel-el-Amarna letters, clay tablets of international correspondence. Amenhetep III, luxury-loving Pharaoh. Capital at Thebes. Amenhotep IV, or Ikhnaton and his Queen Nefretete. Religious movement based on "One God" idea. Tutankhamon	Golden Age of Hittite civilisation. Sidon founded by Phoenicians. Iron mines worked on the Black Sea, and iron weapons developed.	Kuri-Galzu takes Susa from the Elamites and restores the Temple to the Moon-god "Sin" at Ur.	of some Hindu Deities. Worship of the Sun-goddess Nkhakkhunte and of	largely unknown. Beginning of the Kingdom of the Maghadas. Sanskrit	of the later Huns.	on the Hwang-Ho. Emperor Pan-Keng.	1350
1300	Mediterranean South. Arrival of Dorians, Ionians, Eolians and Aetolians.	EGYPTIANS Return to old religion. Period of revolution and disorganization. XIXth Dynasty. War on Hittites. Pharaoh Harmhab restores order. Rameses I. Seti I, wages successful wars on Assyria, Ethiopia and Arabia.	Traditional date of exodus from Egypt. Conflict with Egypt. Moses.	HEBREWS founds city of Calah or Nimrud. Kuri-Galzu III.	Lagamar, at city of Khurba-Tila. Elamite King.	the national language. Development of the caste system	Huns	Capital transferred from Shang to Yin, and Dynasty known as Yin.	1300
1250	of Gaza, Gath and Joppa, were possibly of Cretan origin.	Rameses II, the Great, builds many temples and palaces: Temple of Ammon and House of Rameses at Karnak. Hebrews under Moses escape Egyptian bondage. Egypt exerts imperial influence extending from Ethiopia to Thrace.	HITTITES Hittite Kingdom at height of power under Hattusil II. Aramean centre at Damascus.	Battle of Kadesh. Joshua conquers Canaan. Temple at Assur. Period of Book of Numbers.	Tukulti I. under Assyrian rule. destroys Babylon and carries away	Brahmans or priests: Kshatriyas or warriors: Vaisyas, artisans	Renewed activity of the	Emperor Wu-Ting leads successful expedition against the Tartars. Zenith of	1250
1200	Fall of Troy. GREEKS	Close of the Imperial Era and rapid decline in Art. Egypt attacked by Lybians and loses hold on Phoenicia. Pharaoh Merneptah. Pharaoh Siptah. Rise of power of the Priesthood.	under Hattusil II. Aramean centre at Damascus.	Assur-nazir-pal. Tukulti II. Assur-dan I.	the Stela of Naram-Sin, also the famous code	or farmers: servants	Huns.	Chinese Imperial Power with seventeen hundred small feudal states under the sovereignty of the "Emperor of the	1200
1150	Breakup of Mycenaean civilisation, but the Greeks carry on the Minoan and Egyptian cultures.	Seti II. XXth Dynasty. Rameses III. Decay of the Empire. Further attacks by Lybians. Invasion by Cretans driven from Greece. Rameses V Final dissolution	Commercial activity. Chief city Carchemish.	Assyrians absorb the Babylonian culture, but cultivate active worship of War-god Assur, and extend their territory by conquest.	Dynasty. of laws of Hammurabi, from Sippara. Nebuchadnezzar I. building period in Elam. An early Iranian	Period described in the Mahabharata, epic of	Raids	Middle Kingdom Shang Dynasty ends with tyranny of Emperor Chou-sin, who imprisons Won-wang for protesting.	1150
1100	Worship of Zeus and Demeter.	of Empire in wars with Cretans and Arameans. Rameses X. Priests of Ammon in power.	Hittite Empire Gades or Cadiz founded. (Cretans). Samson.	Conflicts with Philistines (Cretans). Empire extended by Tiglathpileser I. War against Hittites.	Marduk-Nadin. Vth "Dynasty of the Sea-Coast." Simbar-Sipak.	the heroic age. Cliff Temples excavated in Rock.	by the "Dog Barbarians.	Won-wang writes the I-King, or "Canon of Changes. Chou-sin deposed by Wu-wang son of Won-wang, who became first Emperor of the	1100
1050	Probable date of Homer's Iliad, history of the siege of Troy, and of the Odyssey, story of Ulysses.	Rameses XII. XXist Dynasty. Period of decadence and decline. Daughter of Pharaoh married to King David. Ethiopia gains independence	Invasion by Assyrians. Aramean language developed. End of Hittite Empire. Extensive Phoenician colonization and rivalry with Greek colonization.	Worship of Moloch, Baal and Ishtar (Astarte). Prophet Samuel appoints Saul King. David. Period of Book of Kings.	Marduk-Nadin. Vth "Dynasty of the Sea-Coast." Simbar-Sipak. Earliest Empire centered in Bactria.	Laws of Manu.	Hiung-nu or Huns	Chou Dynasty Chou-kung. Decline of Imperial power, and development of new feudal system or confederacy of States.	1050
B. C. 1000	and of the Odyssey, story of Ulysses.	of Pharaoh married to King David. Ethiopia gains independence	End of Hittite Empire. Extensive Phoenician colonization and rivalry with Greek colonization.	Period of Book of Kings. David.	VIIIth Dynasty. An Elamite King. VIIIth Dynasty. Nebo-Kin-Albi.	Priests obtain supremacy over Nobles. Tribal and territorial chiefships	defeated by Chinese Emperor	development of new feudal system or confederacy of States. Emperor Mu-wang	B. C. 1000
950	Greek City States	as Kingdom of Meroe. Queen of Sheba. Hebrew Cush or modern Egypt in power of Lybians.	Tyre at height of prosperity under King Hiram. Phoenicians trade with Greece and Egypt. Solomon builds the Temple. Revolution and Division of Kingdom	Assyrians held temporarily at bay by Phoenicians, Arameans and Hebrews. Babylon now the centre of the Eastern world of commerce.	Assyrians held temporarily at bay by Phoenicians, Arameans and Hebrews. Babylon now the centre of the Eastern world of commerce.	give place to larger States and Kingdoms.	Mu-wang. Intermixing of Tartars or Huns, and extends the western	wars successfully against "Dog Barbarians" or Huns, and extends the western boundary of the empire.	950
950	Greek alphabet compiled.	XXIInd Dynasty. Sheshonk I (Shishak)	PHOENICIANS Invention of alphabet now used by all western civilisations.	Palaces, temples and other large buildings erected at Calah by King Assur-nazir-pal III.	Temple of Bel-Merodach recognised as spiritual centre of the East. King Samas-Mudammig.	prophet	with Chinese	boundary of the empire.	950



900 Capital at Hao. authority. "Book of Odes" compiled describing warfare against the Huns or Hien-yun.

850 Emperor Suan-wang. Age of the Feudal States all in allegiance to the Emperor of the Royal State.

800 Oppressive government of Emperor Yu-wang. Eclipse of sun recorded 776 B.C. in his reign.

750 The five principal states alternate in leadership. Frequent civil war but relatively high state of civilisation. Much literature produced including scientific works foreshadowing discoveries of modern science. Fine works of art include sacrificial bronze vessels with hieroglyphic inscriptions.

700 Lao-Tse philosopher, teaches system of ethical behaviour termed Taoism.

650 Emperor Ling-wang.

600 Confucius sage and law-giver, on whose teaching all religion, customs and political life of China are founded.

B. C. 500 Period of wars and anarchy, but growth of philosophical speculation.

450 Buddhism spreads to Tibet. Philosopher Mencius places people first, God second and sovereign third in national importance.

400 End of feudal period and reunification of China.

350 under Shi-Hwang-ti, the Chinese Han-ten called

300

HUNS

INDIA

Buddha

CHINESE

ASSYRIAN Empire

Chaldeans

Darius I

PERSIANS

CARTHAGINIANS

GREEKS

ETHIOPIANS

Greek City States

LYDIANS

GREEKS

ROMANS

Alexander the Great

Median Supremacy

Darius II

Maurya Dynasty

Kingdom of Syria
Civil war.
Shalmaneser II wars successfully against Hebrews, Phoenicians and other peoples of Syria.
Further development of war implements, chariots, battering rams, and other weapons.
Assyrians develop system of Provincial (military) government.

King Merodach-Nadin-Sumi.
(Vishtasp).
The "Gathas" composed.
Building inscriptions indicate that Dravidian sea-going merchants brought a Semitic alphabet from Babylon about this time.
Imperial authority.

High-roads of commerce, including Phoenician seaports under Assyrian control.
Israeites defeated, and tribute obtained from Judah.
Nineveh at zenith of splendour.
Palace built at Dur Sharakin.

Decline of agriculture and industry as all efforts directed to military conquest and control.
Revolt of discontented peoples.
Invasion by Medes.
Nineveh destroyed.
Jews taken into captivity.

Susa again the Royal Residence. Records of Rock of Behistun. Greek revolt crushed but Persians later defeated at Marathon. Xerxes defeats Greeks under Spartan Leonidas at Thermopylae.
Persian navy defeated by Greeks at Salamis. Artaxerxes I employs mercenary troops to hold Empire together but decline sets in.

Artaxerxes II resists alliance of Egyptians, Greeks, etc.
Retreat of the 10,000 Greek mercenaries employed by Cyrus the Younger under the leadership of Xenophon.
Artaxerxes III reconquers Egypt.
Period of crime and disorder.

by Hellenistic conquerors.
conquers the Magadhas and founds military empire based on Persian model.

plunders Jerusalem.
Amen.
Ethbaal, High priest of Astarte, seizes crown.
Disorder and civil war.
Conflicts with Greeks.
Carthage founded.

Phoenician alphabet spread through the near East.
invades Palestine.
Damascus taken by Assyrians.
Elisha.

Essarhaddon restores temple of Bel-Merodach at Babylon which becomes second capital.
Assur-bani-pal suppresses revolt of Babylonia.
Babylon independent.

Chaldaeans become ruling caste.
Susa destroyed by the Assyrians.
Jain religion developed.

Magians.
Zoroastrian "Avesta" compiled.
Bimbisara, King of Magadha.

by Alexander Nanda Dynasty of Magadha.
Tartar raids on China.

by Alexander the Great.
including Persian Empire.
Civilisation of great Hellenistic Age centred at Alexandria.

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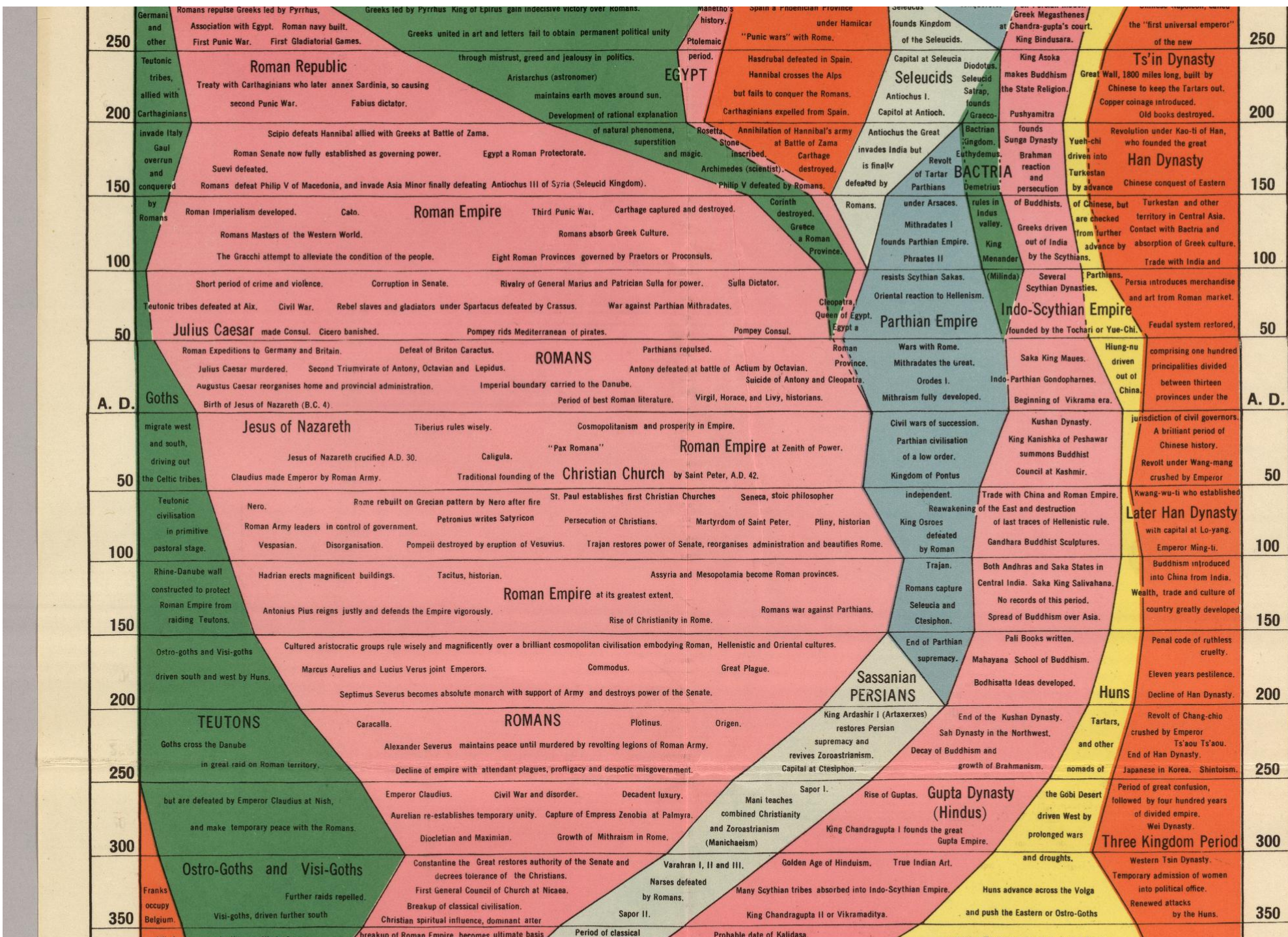
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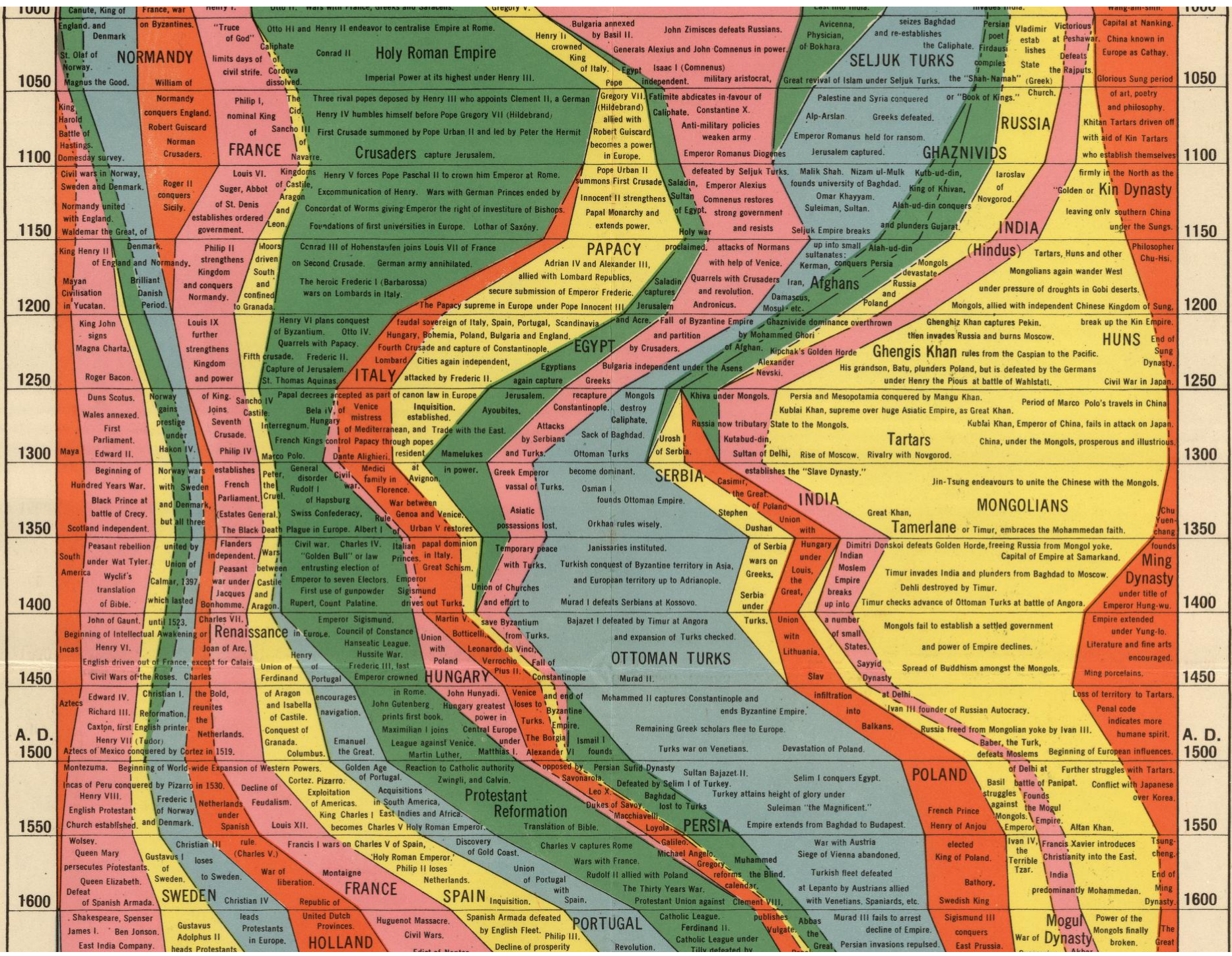
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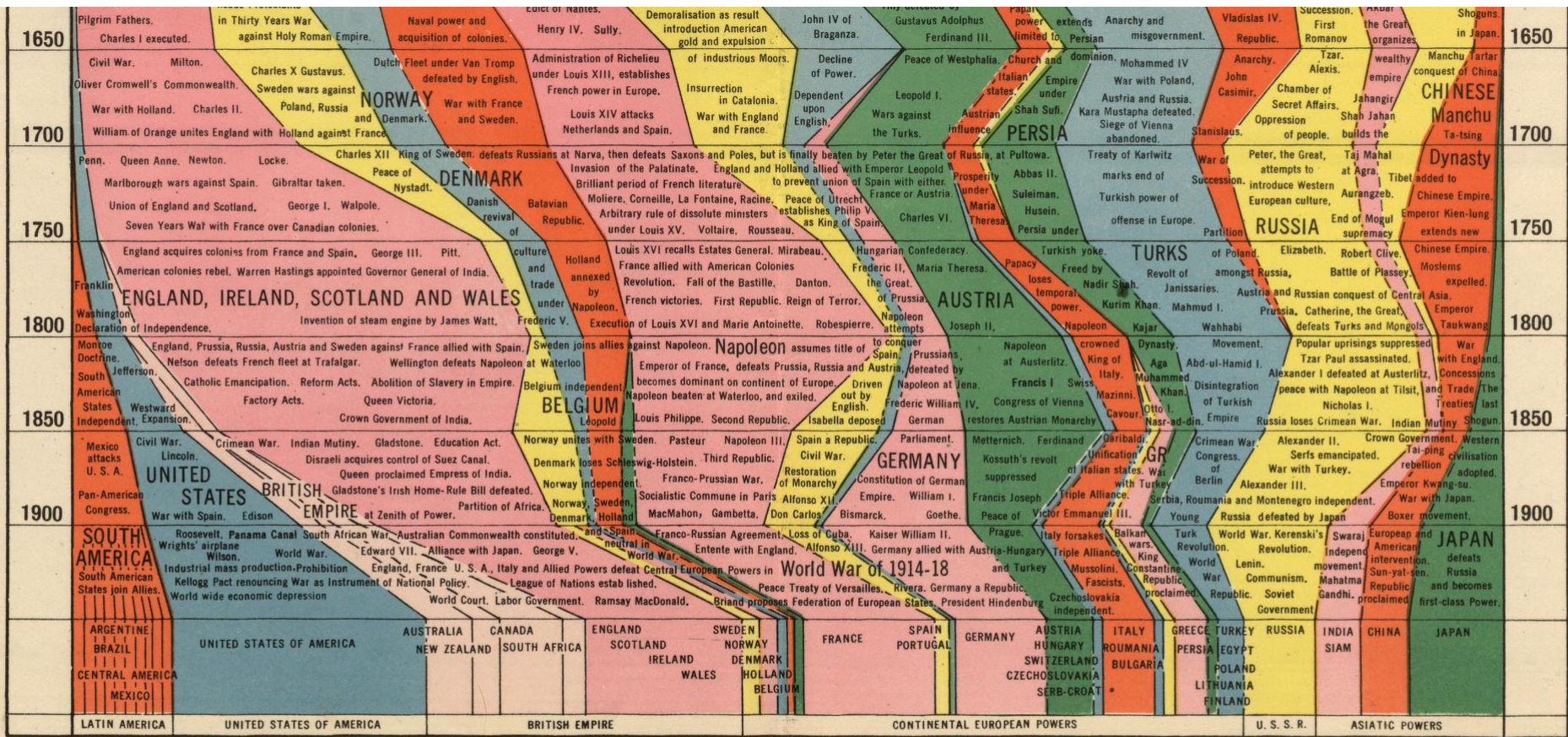
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