

Appendix

CHRONOLOGICAL SUPPLEMENT—TIMELINES

To assist in your chronological mastery of the course, you will find three different timelines in this section. With the first timeline, you can identify the major eras and developments by century. Next is a list of important dates. Though your understanding drives this course, it essential to have a roadmap on your journey; that is why it is strongly recommended that you commit these dates to memory as guideposts. Finally, I have provided a more detailed but still manageable timeline divided into categories. The last column for "THEMES" has been left blank for you to identify the characteristics of historical eras or simply make notes.

Timeline 1: Important Eras and Developments (by century)

Renaissance—1350–1550
Exploration—1450–1600
Protestant and Catholic Reformations—sixteenth century
Religious Wars—1520s–1650
Early Modern Society—1500–1700
Price Revolution—sixteenth century
Dutch Commercial Dominance—1550–1650
Age of Crisis—1550–1650
Witchcraft Scare—1580–1680
Scientific Revolution—1543–1687
Baroque Art—1600–1750
Conflict between Parliament and King in England—1603–1689
Age of Louis XIV—1643–1715
Absolutism—1650–1750
Commercial Wars—1650–1763
Rise of Prussia—1650–1763
Rise of Russia—1689–1815
Commercial Revolution—seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
Rococo Art—1720–1760
Rise of the Middle Class—eighteenth century
Enlightenment—eighteenth century
Agricultural Revolution—eighteenth century
Age of Revolutions—1789–1848
Feminism—1790s–1980s
Romanticism—first half of nineteenth century
Rise of Nationalism—1790s–1914
Unification and Nation-Building—1850–1875
Rise of Liberalism—1830s–1870s
Industrial Revolution—1750–1850
Realism and Materialism—1850–1870s

Appendix: Chronological Supplement—Timelines

Second Industrial Revolution—1850–1914
Imperialism—1850–1914
Modern Ideas and Science—1850–1920s
Modern Art—1870–1920
Rise of Modern Society—second half of nineteenth century
Totalitarianism—1920s–1945
World Wars—1914–1945
Cold War—1945–1991
European Unity—1945–present

Note: A century refers to the hundred years numerically prior to the number of the century (e.g., the sixteenth century covers the 1500s).

Timeline 2: Important Dates to Commit to Memory

1348–1351—Black Death
1415–17—Council of Constance burns Hus and ends Great Schism
1453—Fall of Constantinople; end of Hundred Years' War
1455—Invention of printing press
1492—Columbus encounters America; completion of *reconquista* in Spain
1517—Luther posts 95 Theses
1519—Cortez conquers Aztecs
1534—Act of Supremacy in England creates Anglican Church
1536—Calvin establishes reformed faith in Geneva
1543—Copernicus publishes heliocentric theory
1545—Council of Trent opens
1555—Peace of Augsburg ends religious war in Germany;
Charles V abdicates
1588—Defeat of Spanish Armada
1598—Edict of Nantes ends French religious wars
1600—Dutch East India Company founded
1603—Stuart monarchy begins in England
1648—Peace of Westphalia ends Thirty Years' War
1649—Charles I executed in England
1687—Newton publishes *Principia Mathematica*
1688–1689—Glorious Revolution; Peter the Great's reign begins in Russia
1694—Bank of England founded
1713–1715—Peace of Utrecht; death of Louis XIV
1740—War of Austrian Succession begins
1763—Treaty of Paris ends Seven Years' War
1776—American Revolution; Smith publishes *Wealth of Nations*
1789—French Revolution begins

- 1792—Wollstonecraft begins feminist movement with *Vindication of Rights of Women*
- 1799—Napoleon comes to power in France
- 1815—Abdication of Napoleon; Congress of Vienna
- 1830–1831—Revolution in France; Belgian and Greek independence
- 1848—Revolutions of 1848; Marx and Engels publish *Communist Manifesto*
- 1851—Crystal Palace Exhibition in Britain
- 1857—Britain establishes direct rule of India
- 1859—Darwin publishes *Origin of the Species*
- 1861—Italy unified; Russian serfs emancipated
- 1871—Unification of Germany; Paris Commune and Third Republic in France
- 1884–1885—Berlin Conference over imperialism in Africa
- 1900—Freud publishes *Interpretation of Dreams*
- 1905—Einstein publishes relativity theory; Revolution of 1905 in Russia
- 1914—World War I begins
- 1917—Bolshevik Revolution in Russia
- 1919—Treaty of Versailles ends World War I
- 1922—Fascists and Mussolini come to power in Italy
- 1929—Great Depression begins
- 1933—Hitler comes to power in Germany
- 1938—Munich Conference—height of appeasement
- 1939—World War II begins
- 1945—World War II ends; United Nations founded
- 1949—NATO formed
- 1951—European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) formed
- 1953—Stalin dies
- 1956—Khrushchev's de-Stalinization speech; Hungary revolt
- 1957—Treaty of Rome creates European Economic Community (EEC); *Sputnik* launched
- 1958—Fifth Republic in France under DeGaulle
- 1961—Berlin Wall erected
- 1962—Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1962—Second Vatican Council begins
- 1968—Student revolts; Czech "Prague Spring" revolt
- 1975—Helsinki Accords—height of détente
- 1978—John Paul II elected pope
- 1979—Soviet Union invades Afghanistan; Thatcher elected prime minister in Britain
- 1980—Solidarity founded in Poland
- 1985—Gorbachev comes to power in Soviet Union
- 1989—Berlin Wall falls and collapse of communism
- 1991—Break-up of Soviet Union; Balkan conflicts begin in former Yugoslavia
- 1992—Maastricht Treaty creates European Union (EU)
- 1999—Euro currency introduced
- 2001—Terrorist attacks on United States

Timeline 3: Detailed Timeline by Topic

Date	Political/ Diplomatic	Religious	Social	Cultural/ Intellectual	Economic/ Technological	THEMES
1300		Babylonian captivity of papacy, 1307–1378 ↓	Great Famine, 1315–1317		Economic depression until mid-fifteenth century ↓	
1325	Hundred Years' War, 1337–1453 ↓		Black Death, 1348–1351	Early Renaissance (writings of Petrarch and paintings of Giotto) ↓		
1350	Golden Bull, 1356		Jacquerie revolt in France, 1358	Vernacular literature ↓	Decline of serfdom in western Europe ↓	
1375		John Wyclif's ideas of reform Great Schism, 1378–1417 ↓ Conciliar movement	Ciompi revolt in Florence, 1378 Wat Tyler revolt in England, 1381			
1400		Jan Hus burned at the stake, 1415 Council of Constance ends Great Schism, 1417	Slave labor imported from Africa into Europe, until ca. 1500 ↓		Prince Henry founds navigation school, 1415	

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1425	Medicis come to power in Florence, 1430s		Arranged marriages in Italy, age gap between husbands and wives ↓	Florence emerges as center of Italian Renaissance ↓		
1450	Constantinople captured by Turks, 1453 Peace of Lodi, 1454 Wars of Roses in England, 1455-1485 ↓ Isabella and Ferdinand unify Spain, 1469 Rise of New Monarchs, to mid-16 th century ↓				Economic recovery, until mid-sixteenth century Gutenberg invents printing press, 1455 Rise of Portuguese trading empire ↓	
1475	Isabella and Ferdinand complete <i>reconquista</i> / Jews expelled from Spain, 1492 French invade Italy, 1494 Habsburg-Valois Wars, 1494-1559 ↓			High Renaissance in Rome, after 1490 Writings of Erasmus Christian Humanism Machiavelli, <i>The Prince</i> , 1513	Columbus's voyages to the Americas, 1492 Price Revolution, sixteenth century ↓	
1500	Henry VIII, ruler of England (1509-1547) Charles V, ruler of Spain/HRE (1516-1556)	Luther posts 95 Theses, 1517 Protestant Reformation ↓	Enclosure movement begins Early Modern Society, 1500-1700 ↓ Population recovers to pre-plague levels		Cortez conquers Aztecs, 1519 Magellan's circumnavigation, 1519-1521	

Date	Political/ Diplomatic	Religious	Social	Cultural/ Intellectual	Economic/ Technological	THEMES
1525	Military revolution, 1500-1650 ↓ Henry VIII creates Anglican Church, 1533-1534	Calvinism in Geneva, 1536 Jesuits founded, 1540s Catholic Counter-Reformation	German Peasants Revolt, 1524-1525	Rome sacked to end Renaissance, 1527 Castiglione, <i>The Courtier</i> , 1527 Copernicus, heliocentric theory, 1543		
1550	Peace of Augsburg, 1555 Elizabeth I of England (1558-1603) ↓ French religious wars, 1562-1598 ↓ Dutch Revolt vs. Spain, 1566-1648 ↓ St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre, 1572	Council of Trent, 1545-1563 ↓ re-Catholicization of central and eastern Europe	Age of Crisis, ca. 1550-1650 ↓	Scientific Revolution, 1543-1687 ↓ Baroque Art, 1550s-1720s ↓ Michelangelo dies, 1564 Shakespeare in England (1564-1616) ↓ Mannerist Art, 1560s-1600 ↓	Spanish and Portuguese colonization Rise of Netherlands as commercial power ↓	
1575	Defeat of Spanish Armada, 1588		Witchcraft persecution, 1580-1700 ↓	Bacon advocates empirical science		
1600	Edict of Nantes, 1598 Time of Troubles in Russia, 1590s-1613 Stuart monarchy in England, 1603-1714 ↓		Population peaks and then declines throughout seventeenth century ↓	Galileo's <i>Starry Messenger</i> , 1610 Dutch cultural flowering, seventeenth century ↓	Commercial Revolution, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries ↓	
1625	Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648 ↓		High crime rates, seventeenth century		Development of Triangular Trade	

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1650	English Civil War, 1642-1649 Age of Louis XIV, 1643-1715 ↓ Peace of Westphalia, 1648	Galileo before the Inquisition, 1633 Jansenism and Pascal in France	Numerous revolts Wide-spread famine during "Little Ice Age"	Descartes' <i>Discourse on Method</i> , 1637	Practice of mercantilism, to ca. 1650-1750 ↓ Commercial Wars, 1650-1763 ↓	
	Cromwell and Protectorate, 1650s Stuart Restoration, 1660-1688 Rise of absolute monarchies ↓ Rise of Prussia ↓	English Test Act, 1673		Hobbes's <i>Leviathan</i> , 1651 Great Age of Opera and Baroque music, 1600-1750 ↓		
1675	Ottomans besiege Vienna, 1683	Revocation of Edict of Nantes, 1685		Newton's <i>Principia Mathematica</i> , 1687		
	Peter the Great's reforms in Russia, 1689-1725 ↓ Glorious Revolution, 1688-1689	Development of deism ↓ German Pietist revival in Lutheranism ↓	Rise of the middle class Aristocratic reaction	Locke's <i>Second Treatise on Government & Essay On Human Understanding</i> , 1690		
1700	War of Spanish Succession, 1702-1713 (Peace of Utrecht) Great Northern War, 1700-1721	Development of skepticism, atheism, and secularism Wesley's Methodist revival in England, 1730s-1800 ↓			Agricultural Revolution, 18 th century ↓ Enclosure movement in England, eighteenth century ↓	

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1725			Population increase begins throughout eighteenth century	Enlightenment, 1720s-1789 ↓ Rococo art, 1720s-1760s ↓	Cottage industry system, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries ↓	
	War of Austrian Succession, 1740-1748		↓ Concept of childhood emerges, eighteenth century ↓	Montesquieu's <i>Spirit of the Laws</i> , 1748	Textile innovations, 1733-1800 ↓	
1750	Age of Enlightened Absolutism, 1740-1790 ↓			Diderot publishes <i>Encyclopedia</i> , 1751		
	Seven Years' War, 1756-1763	Jesuits disbanded, 1773 (until 1814)		Voltaire's <i>Candide</i> , 1759		
	Catherine the Great in Russia (r. 1762-96)			Rousseau's <i>Social Contract</i> and <i>Emile</i> , 1762		
	Partitions of Poland, 1772-1795	Jewish emancipation from restrictions, 1780s-1918 ↓		Neoclassical art ↓		
1775	American Revolution, 1775-1783		Rise of industrial cities in Britain		Smith's <i>Wealth of Nations</i> , 1776	
	French Revolution, 1789-1799	De-Christianization campaign of French Revolution, 1791-1794	Population increase, nineteenth century ↓ Abolition of feudalism, 1789-1800, in western and central Europe	Wollstonecraft's <i>Vindication of Rights of Women</i> , 1792	First textile mill, 1780 Watt's steam engine, 1780s.	
	Rise of Napoleon, 1796-1815					
1800	French Empire, 1804-1814	Napoleon's Concordat with Catholic Church, 1801		Romanticism, 1800-1850 ↓	Classical economists—Smith, Malthus, Ricardo	
	Congress of Vienna, 1814-1815	Revival of religion during Romanticism	Rise of proletariat and labor unions	Rise of nationalism, nineteenth century ↓		

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1825	Concert of Europe, 1815-1840s ↓				Industrialization in Britain, nineteenth century ↓	
	Greek/ Belgian independence, 1830-31		Chartism in Britain, 1830s-1840s	Utopian Socialism	First railroads, 1830s	
	Revolution of 1830 in France		Potato famine in Ireland, 1840s	Marx's <i>Communist Manifesto</i> , 1848	Zollverein, 1834 Reforms in Britain, 1830s-1840s	
	Reform Act of 1832 in Britain			Liberalism ascendant		
	Revolutions of 1848					
	Napoleon III in France, 1848-1870	Pope Pius IX (r. 1846-1878) opposes modernism ↓		Positivism	List's economic nationalism, 1844	
1850	Crimean War, 1853-1856			Realism in the arts and philosophy	Corn Laws repealed, 1846	
	Reforms of Alexander II in Russia, 1855-1881		Serfdom abolished in Russia, 1861	Darwin's <i>Origin of Species</i> , 1859	Second Industrial Revolution, 1850s-1914	
	Italian unification, 1858-1861	First Vatican Council, 1870 (papal infallibility)	Pasteur's germ theory, 1860s		Crystal Palace Exhibition, 1851	
	Bismarck as Chancellor, 1862-1890		Socialist parties	Impressionism	Sepoy Mutiny, 1857	
	Austro-Hungarian <i>Ausgleich</i> , 1867	Protestant denominations split between modernists and fundamentalists	Urban reform movements	Nietzsche's writings, 1870s-1880s	Suez Canal, 1869	
	German unification, 1864-1871			Developments in quantum physics	Imperialism in Africa and Asia, 1850s-1914 ↓	
				Modern Art ↓	Business cycles, 1873-1896	
1875	Paris Commune and Third Republic, 1871					
	Congress of Berlin, 1878	Dreyfus Affair in France, 1890s			Industrialization of Russia, 1880s-1930s ↓	
	Mass politics					

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1900	↓ Russo-Japanese War and Revolution of 1905 in Russia World War I, 1914-1918 Russian Revolution, 1917 Treaty of Versailles, 1919 Russian Civil War, 1918-1921 Weimar Republic, 1918-1933 Mussolini in Italy, 1922-1943	Zionism ↓	Rise of mass leisure, literacy, education Feminism Modern medical care, life expectancy increases ↓	Freud's <i>Interpretation of Dreams</i> , 1900 Einstein's relativity theory, 1905 Interwar high culture of alienation and pessimism, 1918-1939 Interwar mass culture, 1918-1939	Berlin Conference over Africa, 1885 Airplane invented, 1903 New Economic Policy in USSR, 1921-1928 Hyperinflation in Germany, 1923 Radio and motion pictures	
1925	Hitler comes to power, 1933-1945 Appeasement, 1930s World War II, 1939-1945 Cold War, 1945-1991 ↓ NATO, 1949 Hungary revolt, 1956	Lateran Accord between fascist Italy and Vatican, 1929 Concordat between Nazis and Catholic Church, 1933 Nuremberg Laws, 1935 Holocaust, 1939-1945	Women gain vote in many nations, 1918 Postwar baby boom Guest workers Growth of welfare state		Collectivization of agriculture in USSR, 1930s Five-Year Plans in USSR, 1928-1938 Great Depression, 1929-39 Decolonization, 1945-1970s ↓	
1950				Postwar existentialism	ECSC, 1951 Economic recovery in Western Europe	

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1975	Berlin Wall, 1961 Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962 Czech revolt, 1968 Détente, 1970s	Pope John XXIII (r. 1958– 1963) calls Second Vatican Council	Postwar, feminism, 1960s– 1980s Student revolts, 1968 Generation gap	Rock music ↓ Pop art Post- modernism	EEC, 1957 <i>Sputnik</i> , 1957 Space race and ICBMs, 1960s Oil shock, 1970s Stagflation Personal computers, 1980s	
	Solidarity in Poland, 1980 Gorbachev in power, 1985–1991 Fall of communism and USSR, 1989–1991 German reunification, 1990 Breakup of Yugoslavia— Balkan conflicts, 1991–1999	John Paul II (r. 1978– 2005) elected first Slavic pope				Maastricht Treaty creates EU, 1991 Euro, 1999
2000						

