

APPENDIX 17C (Completed on 7/6/2025)

CHRONOLOGY OF BIBLICAL AND SECULAR PROPHETIC HISTORY 3994 BCE to AD 2023

Note: Many of the following dates are firmly established, but in the case of some, approximate dates are provided, based on the available evidence. The purpose of the chart is to help Bible scholars to locate events in the stream of time and see their relationship to one another. Symbols are as follows: “a” for “after”; “b” for “before”; and “c” for “circa or about.” **Sources:** Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania (1963), “All Scripture is Inspired of God and Beneficial,” First Edition, Brooklyn: Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of New York, Inc., International Bible Students Association, Pages 292-296. After further investigation of Biblical and secular sources by the author, many of the original dates of the original source were adjusted on 10/02/2022, using the same procedure that was used by the original source, to resolve conflicts between the Biblical and secular timelines. The source of the secular timelines for the various secular empires is Wikipedia.com.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
3994 BCE	<p>Adam's creation. In the beginning, God created humanity in His own image, and He endowed humanity with spiritual attributes, in addition to their physical attributes, which gave them access to the spiritual universe. God created woman out of man to be a helpmate for man, and it is the man's responsibility to leave his father and mother and find a wife so that they can become one flesh. This is God's definition of the family, and Adam and Eve became the first family on earth. (Gen. 2:21-25) God places Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, which is located near the ancient lands of Ethiopia and Assyria, and near the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. (Gen. 2:15-17)</p>	Gen. 2:21-25; (Gen. 1:28); (Gen. 2:15-17)
a. 3994 BCE	<p>Edenic covenant (3 Universal Commandments from God). God created woman out of man to be a helpmate for man, and it is the man's responsibility to "leave his father and mother, and cleave unto his wife: and they shall be one flesh." <u>God commands Adam and Eve, the first family, to be fruitful, multiply, and replenish the earth, to subdue the earth, and to have dominion over all living organisms on the earth.</u> (Gen. 1:28)</p>	Gen. 1:28
b. 3864 BCE	<p>Adamic Covenant (Universal curses from God). God tells Adam that he can freely eat the fruit of every tree in the Garden, except for the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil. The day that he eats the fruit of this tree, he will surely die. Satan, in the form of a serpent, convinces Eve to eat the fruit and Eve convinces Adam to eat the fruit. <u>God curses Satan and the serpent above all other animals and establishes hatred between Satan and Eve, and between Satan's offspring and Eve's offspring. Eve's offspring will bruise the head of Satan's offspring, and Satan will bruise the heel of Eve's offspring. (Many theologians believe this is the first prophecy of the Messiah)</u> God curses Eve by <u>greatly multiplying women's sorrow and conception, causing pain during child birth, increasing women's desire for their husbands, and allowing their husbands to rule over them.</u> God curses Adam by <u>cursing the ground that men need to provide food for the family, men will have to work by the sweat of their brows all their lives, and humanity will die physically and go back to the dust from which they were created.</u> (Gen. 3:14-21)</p>	Gen. 3:14-21

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
b. 3864 BCE	Cain slayed Abel. Cain brought an offering to God of fruit, but Abel brought an offering of the firstlings of his flock along with the fat. God had respect for Abel's offering, but He did not have respect for Cain's offering, implying that Cain should have known better, as his offering represented a Sin Against God. (Gen. 4:3-7). Cain became jealous of Abel because God had accepted Abel's offering instead of his offering, and he killed Abel. God cursed Cain to be a fugitive and a wanderer on the earth, and when he tilled the ground, it would not respond favorably to him. (Gen. 4:8-12)	Gen. 4:3-12
b. 3864 BCE	Cain complained about his punishment and God shows compassion. Cain complained that his sentence was too great for him to bear because he would be driven from the face of God and anyone who found him would kill him. God had compassion on him and placed a mark on Cain that let everyone know that if they killed him, vengeance would be taken sevenfold on them. (Gen. 4:13-15) Cain moved away from the presence of God and dwelt in the land of Nod, which is east of the Garden of Eden. Cain started a family, and his descendants continued to rebel against the sovereign authority of God. (Gen. 4:16-24) Eve conceived a third time and bore a son by the name of Seth whose descendants were obedient and called upon the name of the Lord. The descendants of Seth provided the Godly lineage between Adam and Jesus Christ. Adam lived 800 years after the birth of Seth and begat other sons and daughters. (Gen. 4:25-26; 5:1-5)	Gen. 4:13-24; 5:1-5
3864 BCE	Birth of Seth, Son of Adam	Gen. 5:3
3759 BCE	Birth of Enos, Son of Seth	Gen. 5:6
3669 BCE	Birth of Cainan, Son of Enos	Gen. 5:9
3599 BCE	Birth of Mahalalel, Son of Cainan	Gen. 5:12
3534 BCE	Birth of Jared, Son of Mahalalel	Gen. 5:15
3372 BCE	Birth of righteous Enoch, Son of Jared	Gen. 5:18
3307 BCE	Birth of Methuselah, Son of Enoch	Gen. 5:21
3120 BCE	Birth of Lamech, Son of Methuselah	Gen. 5:25
3064 BCE	Death of Adam	Gen. 5:5
3057 BCE	Death of Seth, Son of Adam	Gen. 5:8
3007 BCE	Transference of Enoch, Son of Jared; ends his period of prophesying. The transference of Enoch is an example of how God might have used the Tree of Life in the Garden of Eden to transfer humanity directly from the physical universe to the spiritual universe.	Gen. 5:23, 24; Jude 14
2944 BCE	Death of Enos, Son of Seth	Gen. 5:11
2938 BCE	Birth of Noah, Son of Lamech. "And Lamech lived an hundred eighty and two years, and begat a son: And he called his name Noah, saying, This same shall comfort us concerning our work and toil of our hands, because of the ground which the Lord hath cursed."	Gen. 5:28-29
2759 BCE	Death of Cainan, Son of Enos	Gen. 5:14
2704 BCE	Death of Mahalalel, Son of Cainan	Gen. 5:17
2572 BCE	Death of Jared, Son of Mahalalel	Gen. 5:20

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
2458 BCE	<p>God's pronouncement to humanity. According to Genesis 6:1-4, God had more than one son, and some of His sons saw the beauty of the daughters of humanity and married them and had children with them. God then determined that the life span of humanity should be limited to 120 years. The sons of God who came into the daughters of men were likely Satan and the other fallen angels who were cast out of the family of God and were now residing on earth and in the spiritual universe. The children that came from these marriages became giants and mighty men of renown on earth. (Gen. 6:1-4) "And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. And it repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him at his heart. And the Lord said, I will destroy man whom I have created from the face of the earth; both man, and beast, and the creeping thing, and the fowls of the air." (Gen. 6:5-7)</p>	Gen. 6:1-7
2438 BCE	Birth of Shem, Son of Noah	Gen. 7:11; 11:10
2343 BCE	Death of Lamech, Son of Methuselah	Gen. 5:31
2338 BCE	Death of Methuselah, Son of Enoch	Gen. 5:27
2338 BCE	<p>The Great Flood. God sent the Great Flood in about 2338 BCE to destroy all of the offspring of Satan and all of the offspring of Eve, except for the family of Noah, which has the same structure as the original family of Adam and Eve. The offspring of Satan and the other fallen angels by the daughters of men are destroyed by the flood because they are mortal, as Jesus Christ was. The only human beings alive after the flood are Noah, his wife, his three sons — Shem, Ham, and Japheth —and their wives (8 Persons).</p>	Gen. 7:1-8:22
2337 BCE	<p>The Noahic Covenant (2 Universal Commandments from God). God established a covenant with Noah, the Noahic Covenant, after the Great Flood, as expressed in the scripture from Genesis 9:1-17, which included the earlier commandments that humanity was to be fruitful and multiply, and exercise dominion over all living things, but <u>two new commandments were added: eat the flesh of animals but refrain from eating their blood, and treat the life of every human being as sacred.</u> God will no longer curse the ground for man's sake (Adamic Covenant), because the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth, and God will not destroy every living thing as He has done with the flood. (Gen. 8:21)</p>	Gen. 8:13; 9:1-17
a. 2337 BCE	<p>Our ancestors after the Great Flood. Noah, his wife, his three sons —Shem, Ham, and Japheth —and their wives were our only ancestors after the Great Flood (8 Persons). After the Flood, the descendants of Noah's sons resided in different areas near Mount Ararat, where the ark had settled after the Flood, which was also relatively close to the population centers before the Flood. The descendants of Shem resided in the area east of the Red Sea, which is now occupied by Saudi Arabia. (Gen. 10:30) The descendants of Japheth resided in the area near where the ark settled after the Flood, which is now occupied by Turkey. (Place names of Japheth's sons) The descendants of three of Ham's sons resided in the following areas: his son Mizraim resided in the area now occupied by the Gaza Strip (Philistia); (Gen. 10:13-14) his son Canaan resided in the area now occupied by Palestine; (Gen. 10:19) and his son Cush resided in the area now occupied by Syria and Iraq, which includes the area where the Tower of Babel was located. (Gen. 10:8-12) The Bible did not show any descendants of Ham's fourth son, Phut. The Tower of Babel was located in the territory of Cush's son Nimrod.</p>	Gen. 10:8-12, 13-14, 19, 30)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
2336 BCE	Birth of Arphaxad, Son of Shem	Gen. 11: 10
2336 BCE	Birth of Salah, Son of Arphaxad	Gen. 11:12
2301 BCE	Birth of Eber, Son of Salah	Gen. 11:14
2271 BCE	Birth of Peleg, Son of Eber	Gen. 11:16
2237 BCE	Birth of Reu, Son of Peleg	Gen. 11:18
2207 BCE	Birth of Serug, Son of Reu	Gen. 11:20
a. 2207 BCE	Building of the Tower of Babel. According to Genesis 11:1-9, after the Great Flood, the entire earth had only one language and one speech. A group of people then traveled to the east and settled in the area where Iraq is now located, which was called Babel. We know that the Tower of Babel is located in the territory of Nimrod, the son of Cush, who is the son of Ham. (Gen. 10:8-12) When God sees what Nimrod and his followers are planning to do, He notes that because of their unity, they will be able to accomplish anything they imagine. Therefore, to stop this challenge to His sovereignty, God confuses their language and scatters them and the other descendants of Noah over the face of the earth. This is the second time humanity has challenged the sovereignty of God. Since the descendants of Noah settled in different areas after the Flood, and Babel is located in the area where Nimrod, the son of Cush, and his followers resided, Nimrod is considered the leader of the Tower of Babel event. However, their challenge to God's sovereignty causes all the descendants of Noah to be judged by God and be scattered all over the face of the earth into different language groups. As a result of the event that occurred at the Tower of Babel, which led to the formation of different language groups and dispersion throughout the world, the ancestors of all humanity on earth today can be traced back to Adam and Eve through Noah and his sons. (Gen. 11:1-9)	Gen. 10:8-12; 11:1-9; 10:25 (Peleg)
2175 BCE	Birth of Nahor, Son of Serug	Gen. 11:22
2116 BCE	Birth of Terah, Son of Nahor	Gen. 11:24
1998 BCE	Death of Peleg, Son of Eber	Gen. 11:19
1997 BCE	Death of Nahor, Son of Serug (The grandfather, not the brother of Abraham)	Gen. 11:25
1988 BCE	Death of Noah, Son of Lamech	Gen. 9:28, 29
1986 BCE	Birth of Abraham, Son of Terah	Gen. 11: 26, 32; 12:4
1968 BCE	Death of Reu, Son of Peleg	Gen. 11:21
1945 BCE	Death of Serug, Son of Reu	Gen. 11:23
1911 BCE	The Abrahamic Covenant (First theocratic covenant from God). In about 1911 BCE, after the death of Abram's (Abraham's) father Terah, God tells Abram (Abraham), at the age of 75, to separate from his siblings in the city of Haran and go into the land of Canaan, and he takes his nephew Lot, the son of his brother Haran, along with him. God initiates the Abrahamic Covenant with Abraham: <u>"Now the Lord had said unto Abram (Abraham), Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will shew thee: And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing: And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed."</u> (Gen. 12:1-3)	Gen. 12:1-3
1911 BCE	Beginning of the 430-year period to the Law Covenant.	Ex. 12:40; Gal. 3:17

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
b. 1901 BCE	Lot rescued; Abraham visited by Melchizedek. The kings from the cities surrounding Sodom and Gomorrah make war with Sodom and Gomorrah, defeat them, and capture Lot and all of his possessions. When Abram hears that Lot has been captured, he assembles an army of his servants and the Amorites who dwell there, rescuing Lot and the kings of Sodom and Gomorrah. After Abram returns from the battle, Melchizedek, king of Salem and priest of the Most High God, brings bread and wine and blesses Abram. Abram then gives him a title of all his possessions. (Gen. 14:1-24) This is the first instance of the title in the Bible.	Gen. 14:1-24
a. 1901 BCE	God promises Abram (Abraham) he will have children. God promises Abraham he will have children and they will be a stranger in a land that is not their own, and they will serve the people of the land and the people will afflict them for 400 years. God will judge the nation they serve and afterward they will come out with great substance.	Gen. 15:13, 14
1900 BCE	Ishmael born	Gen. 16: 15,16
1898 BCE	Death of Arphaxad, Son of Shem.	Gen. 11:13
1887 BCE	God makes the covenant of circumcision with Abraham and changes his name from Abram to Abraham and his wife's name from Sarai to Sarah. When Abram (Abraham) was 99 years old, God changed Abram's name to Abraham and his wife's name from Sarai to Sarah and again promised to give him and his heirs the land of Canaan as an everlasting possession. God's covenant with Abraham is to be symbolized by the circumcision of every male child when he reaches the age of 8 days old.	Gen. 17:3-15
1887 BCE	Judgment of Sodom and Gomorrah	Gen. 19:24
1886 BCE	Birth of Isaac the true heir; beginning of the "about 450 years"	Gen. 21:2, 5; Acts 13:17-20
1881 BCE	Weaning of Isaac; Ishmael sent away;	Gen. 21:8; 15:13;
1881 BCE	Beginning of the 400-year affliction	Acts 7:6
1868 BCE	Death of Salah, Son of Arphaxad	Gen. 11:15
1849 BCE	Death of Sarah	Gen. 17:17; 23:1
1846 BCE	Marriage of Isaac and Rebekah	Gen. 25:20
1836 BCE	Death of Shem	Gen. 11:11
1826 BCE	Birth of Esau and Jacob	Gen. 25:26
1811 BCE	Death of Abraham	Gen. 25:7
1807 BCE	Death of Eber, Son of Selah	Gen. 11:17
1786 BCE	Esau marries first two wives	Gen. 26:34
1763 BCE	Death of Ishmael	Gen. 25:17
1749 BCE	Jacob steals Esau's blessing from Isaac. When Esau is 40 years old, he marries two Hittite women from the land of Canaan, which greatly displeases Isaac and Rebekah. As time passes, Isaac becomes old and blind, and he tells his oldest son, Esau, to go out in the field and kill some venison and prepare him a meal, so he can bless him before he dies. Rebekah hears what Isaac has told Esau, and she tells Jacob to get two kids of the goats from the flock so she can prepare a meal for Isaac. (Gen. 27:1-10) She dresses Jacob in Esau's clothing, and since Esau is a very hairy man, she puts the skins from the kids of the goats on Jacob's hands and neck. When Jacob goes to his father, he convinces Isaac that he is Esau and receives Esau's blessing. Just as Jacob is leaving, Esau shows up to receive his blessing. Isaac then realizes that Jacob has deceived him, but he cannot change his blessing. Esau is overcome with grief and asks his father to bless him anyway.	Gen. 27:1-28:9

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
1749 BCE	Jacob's dream at Bethel. Rebekah learns that Esau is planning to kill Jacob after the death of Isaac, and she convinces Isaac to send Jacob to find a wife among her kinsmen. On his way to Padanaram, Jacob has a dream concerning God's Covenant with Abraham, which is reiterated as follows: "I am the Lord God of Abraham thy father, and the God of Isaac: the land whereon thou liest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed; And thy seed shall be as the dust of the earth, and thou shalt spread abroad to the west, and to the east, and to the north, and to the south: and in thee and in thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." (Gen. 28:10-17) Jacob makes a vow concerning God's promises in the Covenant to give a tenth (tithe) of all that he owns if God will fulfill His promises to him. This is the second instance of the tithe in the Bible, and this vow by Jacob will later be applied by God to the Levitical Priesthood.	Gen. 28:10-22
1742 BCE	Jacob marries Leah and Rachel	Gen. 29:21-25
1735 BCE	Jacob marries Rachel	Gen. 29:26-30
1735 BCE	Jacob agrees to work another 7 years and devises a scheme to gain property.	Gen. 29:27-43
c. 1732 BCE	Birth of Joseph	Gen. 30:23, 24
1729 BCE	Jacob returns to Canaan from Haran	Gen. 31:18, 41
c. 1729 BCE	Jacob wrestles angel and is renamed Israel. When Jacob is returning to the land of his father, he is afraid of reconciling with his brother Esau. During the night, Jacob sends all of his people ahead of him with gifts for Esau, and he is left alone. Jacob wrestles with a man all night, and when the man does not prevail, he touches Jacob's thigh and puts it out of joint, but Jacob will not let him go until he blesses him. The man tells Jacob that his name has been changed to Israel because he has struggled with God and men and prevailed. As Jacob leaves to be with his people, he walks with a limp. (Gen. 32:24-31)	Gen. 32:24-31
c. 1718 BCE	Joseph sold as a slave by his brothers into Egypt. Joseph is sold by his brothers into Egypt in about 1718 BCE during the Middle Kingdom (2134-1690 BCE).	Gen. 37:2, 28
1706 BCE	Death of Isaac	Gen. 35:28, 29
c. 1702 BCE	Joseph made prime minister of Egypt	Gen. 41:40, 46
1696 BCE	Jacob with his whole family enters Egypt. Jacob and his family entered Egypt around 1696 BCE, which also coincided with the Middle Kingdom of Egypt.	Gen. 45:6; 46:26; 47:9
1679 BCE	Death of Jacob	Gen. 47:28
1622 BCE	Death of Joseph	Gen. 50:26
b. 1581 BCE	Job's trial	Job 1:8; 42:16
a. 1568 BCE	Egypt attains prominence as First World Power	Ex. 1:8
1561 BCE	Birth of Moses. Moses is born in approximately 1561 BCE during the reign of Hyksos Pharaoh Apophis (1590-1550 BCE), near the end of the Fifteenth Dynasty (1677-1550 BCE) of the Hyksos.	Ex. 2:2, 10
1521 BCE	Moses kills an Egyptian who is abusing one of the Jews and flees to Midian. Moses flees to Midian from Egypt during the early part of the the New Kingdom (1550-1069 BCE).	Ex. 2:11, 14, 15; Acts 7:23
c. 1482 BCE	Moses at the burning thornbush. Moses returns to Egypt in approximately 1482 BCE to rescue his people during the New Kingdom (1549-1069 BCE), after the native Egyptians have eradicated the Hyksos' presence in Egypt around 1549 BCE. The pharaoh at the time of the Exodus is Thutmose II (1492-1479 BCE), and his reign ends approximately two years after the Exodus from Egypt, in about 1481 BCE.	Ex. 3:2-22

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
1481 BCE	<p>Moses initiates the plagues; the Passover; and Exodus from Egypt thru the Red Sea. In preparation for the departure from Egypt after the tenth plague, God tells Moses to tell the Israelite men and women to borrow jewels of silver and gold from their Egyptian neighbors. God gives them favor in the sight of the Egyptians, because Moses is very great in the land of Egypt, and they are eager for the Israelites to depart their land. About midnight of a certain day, God will kill the firstborn of every man and beast in Egypt, except for the children of Israel, and Pharaoh will then let the people go. (Ex. 11:1-10) Over 600,000 Israelite men, not including women and children, leave Egypt with a huge treasure of jewels and raiment that they borrowed from the Egyptians and with all of their flocks and herds. The sojourning of the children of Israel from the departure of Abraham from Haran to the departure from Egypt is 430 years (215 years in Canaan and 215 years in Egypt). (Ex. 12:37-41; 13:21-22)</p>	Ex. 11:1-10; 12:37-41; 13:21-22
1481 BCE	Egypt's power shaken; and end of 400-year period of affliction	Gen. 15:13, 14
1481 BCE	End of the 430-year period from Abrahamic Covenant	Gal. 3:17; Ex. 12:40
1481 BCE	<p>The Mosaic Covenant (Second theocratic covenant from God). The Mosaic Covenant is the second theocratic covenant, which pertains to the rule of God. This covenant was given to the Nation of Israel at Mt. Sinai so that they would know how they should conduct themselves as a nation. The Mosaic Covenant is the same as the "Ten Commandments" which are: (1) Thou shalt have no other gods before me; (2) Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image; (3) Thou shalt not take the Lord's name in vain; (4) Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy; (5) Honor thy father and thy mother; (6) Thou shalt not kill; (7) Thou shalt not commit adultery; (8) Thou shalt not steal; (9) Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor; and (10) Thou shalt not covet anything that is thy neighbor's. The first three Commandments deal with our relationship with God. The fourth Commandment deals with our relationship with self. The last six Commandments deal with our relationships with our fellow human beings.</p>	Ex. 24:6-8
1480 BCE	Tabernacle construction completed	Ex. 40:17
1480 BCE	Consecration of the Aaronic priesthood	Lev. 8:34-36
1480 BCE	Moses completes Exodus and Leviticus	Lev. 27:34; Num. 1:1
1480 BCE	Moses sends spies to investigate the Promised Land; The negative report of the spies causes the Israelites to wandersing in the wilderness for 40 years.	Num. 1:1-14:45; 26:1-36:13
1480 BCE	Moses compiles Genesis in wilderness; Bible writing begins	John 5:46
1441 BCE	<p>Preparation of New Generation for Invasion of Promised Land. God commands Moses and Eleazar to take a second census of the children of Israel, and the number of men twenty years old and upward and available for war is 601,730. The number of Levites one-month-old and upward is 23,000. All of the men twenty years and upward counted in the first census have died in the wilderness as commanded by God, except for Caleb and Joshua. (Num. 26:1-4, 7, 14, 18, 22, 25, 27, 34, 37, 41, 42-43, 47, 50-51, 60-65) God tells Moses that Israel is to cross the Jordan and drive out all the inhabitants of the land of Canaan, destroy their pictures, molten images, and high places, and take over their land. Then they are to divide the land by lot among the tribes of Israel in proportion to their size for their inheritances. If they fail to drive out the inhabitants, they will cause problems for themselves, and it will come to pass that God will do to them what He thought to do to the inhabitants. (Num. 33:50-56)</p>	Num. 26:1-4, 7, 14, 18, 22, 25, 27, 34, 37, 41, 42-43, 47, 50-51, 60-65; Num. 33:50-56

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
1441 BCE	<p>The Palestinian Covenant (Third theocratic covenant from God. The Palestinian Covenant was made with the whole Nation of Israel before their second attempt to enter Palestine, 40 years after God had caused them to wander in the wilderness because of their lack of faith. Moses calls together the whole Nation of Israel to be parties to the Palestinian Covenant, which is a reaffirmation of the Mosaic Covenant that was given to the previous generation forty (40) years earlier. God is ensuring that the new generation entering the Promised Land receives the same information and warnings that He gave to the previous generation. The Palestinian Covenant promises tremendous blessings for obedience to the Ten Commandments and tremendous curses for disobedience to them. It has legal aspects which are immediate and conditional, and it has grace aspects which are future and unconditional. (Deut. 27 – 29) In the conditional aspects of the Covenant, <u>God promises blessings to those who obey the Commandments and curses to those who violate them. If Israel fails to obey God’s Commandments, the legal and conditional aspects of the Covenant will not be fulfilled, and the nation will be cursed, and the people will be scattered to other nations. (Deut. 29:21-28) The unconditional grace aspects of the Covenant will take place if Israel is scattered to other nations due to their sins, because God will eventually regather them to the land He has promised unconditionally to give them when they repent of their sins and obey His Commandments. (Deut. 30:1-8)</u></p>	(Deut. 27 – 29), (Deut. 29:21-28), (Deut. 30:1-8)
c. 1441 BCE	Moses completes the book of Job	Job 42:16, 17
1441 BCE	Moses completes Numbers on Moab plains	Num. 35:1; 36:13
	Moses writes Deuteronomy	Deut. 1:1, 3
	Moses dies on Nebo in Moab	Deut. 34:5, 7
	Israel enters Canaan under Joshua	Josh. 4:19
c. 1426 BCE	End of Joshua’s war operations in Canaan;	Josh. 11:23; 14:7, 10-15
	end of the “about 450 years” of Acts 13:17-23	
c. 1401 BCE	Book of Joshua completed	Josh. 1:1; 24:26
	Death of Joshua	Josh. 24:29
1085 BCE	Samuel anoints Saul as king of Israel	1 Sam. 10:24; Acts 13:21
1075 BCE	Birth of David at Bethlehem	1 Sam. 16:1; 2 Sam. 5:4
c. 1055 BCE	Samuel completes the book of Judges	Judg. 21:25
c. 1051 BCE	Samuel completes the book of Ruth	Ruth 4:18-22
c. 1045 BCE	Book of 1 Samuel completed	1 Sam. 31:6
1045 BCE	David becomes king of Judah at Hebron	2 Sam. 2:4
1038 BCE	David becomes king of all Israel; takes Jerusalem; Makes it capital	2 Sam. 5:3-7

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
1038 BCE	<p>The Davidic Covenant (Fourth theocratic covenant from God). 2 Samuel 7:4-17, describes how God established the Davidic Covenant with David through the prophet Nathan in which <u>God promised David three things. He would provide him a land forever (2 Sam. 7:10), an unending dynasty (2 Sam. 7:11, 16), and an everlasting kingdom (2 Sam. 7:13, 16).</u> God tells David through the prophet Nathan that his kingdom would be established through his offspring (2 Sam. 7:12). His offspring would build a temple for God to dwell in and would establish the throne of the Davidic Kingdom forever (2 Sam. 7:13). David's throne has continued, though his descendants were cursed by Jeremiah (Jer. 22:24-30) in the person of Jehoiachin (Coniah), who was the king of Judah when the nation was first carried into captivity in Babylon. The lineage of Joseph, the legal but not physical father of Jesus, is traced back to David through Jehoiachin (Coniah) and Solomon (Matt. 1:2-17). However, David had another son named Nathan, whose lineage was not cursed. The lineage of Mary, the physical mother of Jesus, is traced back to David through Nathan, the second son of Bathsheba (Luke 3:23-38). Jesus received his "blood right" to the throne of David through his earthly mother, Mary, and his "legal right" to the throne of David through his earthly adoptive father, Joseph. Zerubbabel, a leader of the Jews returning to Judah from Babylon, will be the genetic link between Mary, the mother of Jesus, and Nathan.</p>	2 Samuel 7:4-17, Jer. 22:24-30, Matt. 1:2-17, Luke 3:23-38
a. 1038 BCE	The Ark brought into Jerusalem; Kingdom covenant made with David	2 Sam. 6:15; 7:12-16
c. 1008 BCE	Gad and Nathan complete 2 Samuel	2 Sam. 24:18
1005 BCE	Solomon succeeds David as king of Israel	1 Ki. 1:39; 2:12
1001 BCE	Construction of Solomon's temple begun	1 Ki. 6:1
c. 989 BCE	Solomon completes the Song of Solomon	Song of Sol. 1:1
984 BCE	Solomon's temple in Jerusalem completed	1 Ki. 6:38
c. 970 BCE	Solomon completes the book of Ecclesiastes	Eccl. 1:1
965 BCE	Rehoboam succeeds Solomon, kingdom split;	1 Ki. 11:43;12:1-15;14:21-31
965 BCE	Jeroboam begins reign as king of Israel	1 Ki. 12:16-33;13:7-34
948 BCE	Abijam succeeds Rehoboam as king of Judah	1 Ki. 15:1-8
945 BCE	Asa succeeds Abijam as king of Judah	1 Ki. 15:9-16, 24
943 BCE	Nadab succeeds Jeroboam as king of Israel	1 Ki. 15:25-34; 16:6-7
940 BCE	Baasha succeeds Nadab as king of Israel	1 Ki. 15:25--34; 16:6-7
927 BCE	Shishak assaults Jerusalem and takes treasures from temple	1 Ki. 14:25, 26
916 BCE	Elah succeeds Baasha as king of Israel	1 Ki. 16:8-14
914 BCE	Zimri succeeds Elah as king of Israel	1 Ki. 16:15
914 BCE	Tibni and Omri succeed Zimri as kings of Israel	1 Ki. 16:16-22
908 BCE	Omri rules as king of Israel alone	1 Ki. 16:23-28
904 BCE	Jehoshaphat succeeds Asa as king of Judah	1 Ki. 22:41-46, 50
902 BCE	Ahab succeeds Omri as king of Israel	1 Ki. 16:29-34
880 BCE	Ahaziah succeeds Ahab as king of Israel	1 Ki. 22:51-53
878 BCE	Joram (Jehoram) of Israel succeeds Ahaziah as king	2 Ki. 3:1-18; 21-24
879 BCE	Jehoram of Judah succeeds Jehoshaphat as king	2 Ki. 8:16-24
871 BCE	Ahaziah succeeds Jehoram as king of Judah	2 Ki. 8:25-29; 9:1-13
869 BCE	Jehu succeeds Jehoram as king of Israel	2 Ki. 9:14-16;20-26;30-37
869 BCE	Queen Athaliah usurps throne of Judah	2 Ki. 11:1-4, 9-12
863 BCE	Joash (Jehoash) succeeds Queen Athaliah as king of Judah	2 Ki. 12:1-5, 11-21
c. 843 BCE	Obadiah completes the book of Obadiah	Obad. 1
c. 835 BCE	Joel completes the book of Joel	Joel 1:1
840 BCE	Jehoahaz succeeds Jehu as king of Israel	2 Ki. 13:1-4, 7-9
822 BCE	Jehoash succeeds Jehoahaz as king of Israel	2 Ki. 13:10-13
821 BCE	Amaziah succeeds Joash (Jehoash) as king of Judah	2 Ki. 14:1-14, 17-21

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
805 BCE	Jeroboam II succeeds Jehoash as king of Israel	2 Ki. 14:23-29
792 BCE	Uzziah (Azariah) succeeds Amaziah, king of Judah. In the twenty-seventh year (adjust to the fifteenth year based on the line of succession in Judah) of Jeroboam II, king of Israel and son of Jehoash, Azariah (Uzziah), son of Amaziah, begins to reign in Judah, and he reigns for fifty-two years in Jerusalem. When he was strong, his pride led to his downfall, because he sins when he goes into the temple and attempts to burn incense on the altar, which is reserved for the Levites only. The temple priests try to stop him, and when he resists them, the Lord strikes him with leprosy on his forehead. He is a leper for the rest of his life, and he has to live in a separate house from the king's house. His son Jotham rules in the king's house and judges the people in his stead. He later dies, and his son Jotham reigns in his stead. (2 Kin. 15:1-4; 2 Chr. 26:16-23)	2 Ki. 15:1-4; Chr. 26:16-23
c. 770 BCE	Jonah completes the book of Jonah	Jonah 1:1, 2
764 BCE	Zechariah succeeds Jeroboam II as king of Israel	2 Ki. 15:8-12
764 BCE	Shallum succeeds Zechariah as king of Israel	2 Ki. 15:13-15
764 BCE	Menahem succeeds Shallum as king of Israel	2 Ki. 15:16-22
c. 763 BCE	Amos completes the book of Amos	Amos 1:1
754 BCE	Jotham succeeds Uzziah (Azariah), king of Judah	2 Ki. 15:32-38
754 BCE	Pekahiah succeeds Menahem as king of Israel	2 Ki. 15:23-26
752 BCE	Pekah succeeds Pekahiah as king of Israel	2 Ki. 15:27-31
a. 745 BCE	Hosea completes the book of Hosea	Hos. 1:1
c. 740 BCE	Isaiah begins to prophesy	Isa. 1:1; 6:1
738 BCE	Ahaz succeeds Jotham as king of Judah	2 Ki. 16:1-14, 20
731 BCE	Hoshea, king of Israel (731-722 BCE). Hoshea succeeds Pekah as king of Israel. In the twelfth year of Ahaz, son of Jotham, king of Judah, Hoshea, the son of Elah, begins to reign in Israel, and he reigns for nine years in Samaria. (The twelfth year of Ahaz, whose adjusted co-regency began in 743 BCE, would coincide with Hoshea's beginning reign of 731 BCE.). Shalmaneser (727-722 BCE), king of Assyria, captures Israel, and Hoshea becomes his servant and gives him presents. The king of Assyria later discovers a conspiracy in Hoshea when he learns that he has sent messengers to So, king of Egypt, and brought no present, as in past years. He puts Hoshea in prison. In the ninth year of Hoshea, the king of Assyria captures Samaria and carries the inhabitants of Israel away to Assyria and places them in Halah, in Habor by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes. (2 Kin. 17:1-6)	2 Ki. 17:1-18; 24-31
722 BCE	Assyria, 2 nd World Power, subjugates Israel, takes Samaria	2 Ki. 17:6, 13, 18
722 BCE	Hezekiah, king of Judah (722-697 BCE). In the third (adjust to the ninth year of Hoshea based on the line of succession in Judah) year of Hoshea, son of Elah, king of Israel, Hezekiah, son of Ahaz, begins to reign in Judah. He was twenty-five years old when he began to reign, and he reigned for twenty-nine years in Jerusalem. In the fourteenth year of Hezekiah, the king of Assyria comes up against all of the fortified cities of Judah and takes them. Hezekiah sends a message to the king of Assyria at Lachish and offers to pay tribute to save Jerusalem. The king of Assyria charges him three hundred talents of silver (about \$115,000,000) and thirty talents of gold (about \$172,000,000). Hezekiah gives him all the silver in the house of the Lord and the king's house, and he strips the gold from the doors and pillars of the temple and gives it to the king of Assyria. (2 Kin. 18:9-16)	2 Ki. 18:1-16,

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
702 BCE	Sennacherib invades Judah. Sennacherib (705-681), king of Assyria, sends a message to Hezekiah that he can't depend on Egypt to help him, and he can't trust in the Lord, because it is the Lord that told them to come up against the land and destroy it. Hezekiah sends his officers and elders of the priests to Isaiah the prophet to inquire of the Lord concerning the blasphemy of the Assyrians against the Lord. Isaiah tells them to tell Hezekiah not to be afraid of the words of the Assyrians, because the Lord will send a hot wind against the king of Assyria, and he will hear a rumor that will cause him to return to his own land, where he will fall by the sword. Hezekiah receives another blasphemous message from the king of Assyria, and he spreads the letter in the house of the Lord and prays for deliverance. He receives another message from Isaiah that the Lord will defend the city of Jerusalem. That night, the angel of the Lord kills 185,000 Assyrians, and Sennacherib, king of Assyria, departs and returns to Nineveh. As he is worshipping in the house of Nisroch, his god, two of his sons, Adrammelech and Sharezer, kill him with the sword, and his son Esarhaddon (681 – 669 BCE) reigns in his stead. (2 Kin. 19:1-7, 9-10, 14-15, 20, 32-37)	2 Ki. 18:13
a. 732 BCE	Isaiah completes the book of Isaiah	Isa. 1:1
b. 716 BCE	Micah completes the book of Micah	Mic. 1:1
c. 716 BCE	Compiling of Proverbs completed	Prov. 25:1
697 BCE	Manasseh succeeds Hezekiah as king of Judah	2 Ki. 21:1-6, 12-15
642 BCE	Amon succeeds Manasseh as king of Judah	2 Ki. 21:19-26
640 BCE	Josiah succeeds Amon as king of Judah	2 Ki. 22:1-20; 23:1-3, 25
b. 633 BCE	Nahum completes the book of Nahum	Nah. 1:1
b. 630 BCE	Zephaniah completes the book of Zephaniah	Zeph. 1:1
627 BCE	Jeremiah begins preaching	Jer. 1:1, 2
609 BCE	Nineveh falls to Chaldeans and Medes. Babylon now in line to become 3rd World Power	Nah. 3:7
609 BCE	Jehoahaz, king of Judah (609 BCE). Jehoahaz, son of Josiah, is twenty-three years old when he begins to reign in Judah, and he reigns for three months in Jerusalem. Pharaohnechoh (610 - 595 BCE), king of Egypt, puts Jehoahaz in chains so that he cannot reign in Jerusalem, and he puts the land in tribute for a hundred talents of silver (about \$38,400,000) and a talent of gold (about \$5,760,000), and he makes Eliakim, son of Josiah, king instead of Jehoahaz, and he changes his name to Jehoiakim. He takes Jehoahaz to Egypt, and he dies there. (2 Kin. 23:31-34)	2 Ki. 23:31-34
c. 607 BCE	Habakkuk completes the book of Habakkuk	Hab. 1:1
605 BCE	Nebuchadnezzar rules as king of Babylon	Jer. 25:1
601 BCE	Jeremiah prophesies the destruction of Judah and other nations and the punishment of Babylon after 70 years.	Jer. 25:8-12
598 BCE	Jehoiakim, king of Judah (609-598 BCE). Jehoiakim is twenty-five years old when he begins to reign in Judah, and he reigns for eleven years in Jerusalem. He does what is evil in the sight of the Lord. During his reign, the Lord sent the armies of the Syrians, Moabites, Ammonites, and Chaldees against Judah to destroy it, because of the sins of Manasseh, who filled Jerusalem with innocent blood, which the Lord would not pardon. The king of Egypt no longer comes against Judah, as the king of Babylon has captured all their territory, from the River Nile to the Euphrates River. Nebuchadnezzar (605-562 BCE), king of Babylon, confronts Judah, and Jehoiakim becomes his servant for three years. However, he rebels against the king of Babylon, is bound in fetters, and is carried to Babylon. Jehoiakim dies, and Jehoiachin, his son, reigns in his stead. (2 Kin. 23:36-37; 24:1-7)	2 Ki. 23:36-37; 24:1-7

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
597 BCE	Jehoiachin (Coniah), king of Judah (597 BCE). Jehoiachin, the son of Jehoiakim, is eighteen years old when he begins to reign in Judah, and he reigns for three months in Jerusalem. He does evil in the sight of the Lord. In the eighth year of his reign, Nebuchadnezzar (605 - 562 BCE), king of Babylon, surrounds the city of Jerusalem and captures it. Then he takes Jehoiachin, his mother, his servants, his princes, all the mighty men of courage, and all the craftsmen and smiths and carries them to Babylon. A total of 10,000 captives. He also takes all the treasures from the house of the Lord and carries them to Babylon. Only the poorest of the people are left in the land of Judah. The king of Babylon makes Mattaniah, the brother of Jehoiachin's father, king of Judah instead of Jehoiachin and changes his name to Zedekiah. (2 Kin. 24:8-16)	Dan. 1:1-4; 2 Ki. 24:6-16
c. 597 BCE	Jeremiah prophesies against the throne of David. Jeremiah prophesies that none of the descendants of David through Jehoiachin (Coniah) and Solomon will prosper, sitting on the throne of David. It appears that God has gone against His promise in the Davidic Covenant because Jerimiah has prophesied that no person in the lineage of Solomon and Jehoiachin (Coniah) will sit on the throne of David. But David had another son Nathan, and his lineage was not cursed. Mary, the physical mother of Jesus, traces her lineage back to David through Nathan. (Luke 3:23-38).	Jer. 22:29-30; Luke 3:23-38
597 BCE	Zedekiah, king of Judah (597-586 BCE). Zedekiah is twenty-one years old when he begins to reign in Judah, and he reigns for eleven years in Jerusalem. He does what is evil in the sight of the Lord, and he rebels against the king of Babylon. He did not heed Jeremiah's prophecy that they should live peacefully, raise their families, multiply, and pray to God for the peace of the place, because they will be returning to Judah after spending seventy years in Babylon. "For thus saith the Lord, That after seventy years be accomplished at Babylon I will visit you, and perform my good word toward you, in causing you to return to this place." (Jer. 29:1-11)	2 Ki. 24:17-20; Jer. 29:1-11
592 BCE	Ezekiel begins prophesying. He prophesies that God will not only use the king of Babylon to punish Judah and Jerusalem for their sins, but He will also use him to punish the surrounding nations of Egypt, Ammon (descendants of Lot), Moab (descendants of Lot), Philistia, Edom (descendants of Esau), Tyrus (Tire), and Zidon (Sidon) for their idolatrous behavior. (Ezek. 11:1-12; 13:1-23, 14:1-11; 21:18-32; 25:1-32:32, 35:1-15) Ezekiel prophesies that God will regather His people from Babylon and all of the other nations where they have been scattered, and he will set up a true shepherd who will lead them in the future. He has a vision of a valley of dry bones that represents the scattered tribes of Israel, and the Spirit of God causes the dry bones to come to life again. This vision represents the reunification of Judah and Israel as a purified and unified nation. (Ezek. 37:1-28)	Ezek. 1:1-3; 11:1-12; 13:1-23, 14:1-11; 21:18-32; 25:1-32:32, 35:1-15; 37:1-28
588 BCE	In the ninth year of his reign, in the tenth month, on the tenth day of the month, the king of Babylon and his army surround Jerusalem and build siege works around the city, and the city is under siege until the eleventh year of Zedekiah.	2 Ki. 25:1-2

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
586 BCE	Distruction of Jerusalem and the temple. On the ninth day of the fourth month, Zedekiah and the army of Judah flee the city and are pursued and captured by the king of Babylon. The sons of Zedekiah are killed before his eyes, and they then put out his eyes and take him to Babylon. (25:3-7) In the fifth month, on the seventh day of the month, which is in the nineteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar (605-562 BCE) king of Babylon, Nebuzaradan, captain of the guard of Babylon, comes to Jerusalem and destroys the temple and all the major houses in Jerusalem and sends additional captives to Babylon, but he leaves the poor to be vinedressers and farmers. He tears down the walls of the city and sends everything of value that is in the temple to Babylon along with the priests who are in charge of the temple, and the king of Babylon kills the priests. (2 Kin. 25:8-12, 18-21)	2 Ki. 25:1-10; Jer. 52:12-14
586 BCE	In the seventh month, Jews abandon Judah; 7 gentile times begin count Jeremiah writes Lamentations	2 Ki. 25:25, 26 Lam., preamble LXX
c. 586 BCE	The New Covenant. Jeremiah prophesies that God will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and the house of Judah in which He says, " <u>I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and will be their God, and they shall be my people. And they shall teach no more every man his neighbour, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord: for I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more.</u> "	Jer. 31:31-34
570 BCE	Ezekiel completes the book of Ezekiel	Ezek. 40:1; 29:17
c. 570 BCE	Books of 1 and 2 Kings and Jeremiah completed	Jer. 52:31; 2 Ki. 25:27
561 BCE	Daniel prophesies about future kingdoms. In the first year of Belshazzar king of Babylon, the prophet Daniel has a vision of four great beasts, which represent four kings that will rise from the earth. The first beast represents the king of Babylon, the second beast represents the kings of Media/Persia, the third beast represents the king of Greece, and the fourth beast represents the king of Rome. The fourth beast will conquer the whole world, and ten kings will come from this kingdom. After them will come another king, different from the earlier ones, who will subdue three kings and speak against the Most High. He will oppress God's holy people and try to change the set times and the laws, and the holy people will be delivered into his hands for a time. But God's judgment will come, and the king's power will be taken away and destroyed, and the sovereignty, power, and greatness of all the kingdoms of the earth will be handed over to the holy people of the Most High, and his kingdom will last forever. (Dan. 7:1-3, 15-28)	Dan. 7:1-3, 15-28

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
559 BCE	Daniel prophesies about the Greek Empire. In the third year of Belshazzar king of Babylon, the prophet Daniel has a second vision of a ram, a he-goat, and a little horn. Daniel sees a vision of a ram with two horns, and he pushes toward the north, south, and west and defeats all of the beasts that he encounters and he becomes great. A he-goat with a very large horn between his eyes comes from the west with great power and defeats the ram and becomes very great. When the male goat is very strong, his great horn is broken, and out of the great horn comes four horns with less strength. Out of one of the four lesser horns comes a small horn that grows to be exceedingly great. The little horn becomes so great that it takes away the daily sacrifices to heaven by destroying the temple and the holy people. The interpretation of the vision. After the prophet Daniel has seen the vision, he hears a voice tell Gabriel to interpret the vision for him. The ram with two horns represents the two kings of the Median/Persian Empire, and the goat with the great horn between his eyes represents the first king of the Greek Empire. The four lesser horns represent the breakup of the kingdom into four lesser kingdoms. Out of one of the four kingdoms will come another kingdom whose king will take over the world and destroy the mighty and holy people and their place of worship, but in the end, he will be defeated by spiritual power. (Dan. 8:1-14, 20-27)	Dan. 7:1-3, 15-28
539 BCE	Babylon falls to the Medes and Persians: Medo-Persia becomes the 4th World Power	Dan. 5:30, 31
538 BCE	Decree of Cyrus the Persian, permitting Jews to return to Jerusalem. During the first year of Cyrus I, king of Persia, who was also king over Babylon (539 BCE), the king proclaimed in his kingdom that the Jews may return to Jerusalem to rebuild the temple. (2 Chron. 36:22-23) Ezra, the priest and scribe from the tribe of Levi, is one of the early leaders of the return, and he describes the decree and gifts Cyrus provides for the temple. (Ezra 1:1-11) According to Jeremiah 31:1-8, the decree for the return to the Promised Land by Cyrus the Great would also apply to the Samaritans scattered in Assyria, as supported by the New Testament history of the Samaritans. (Jer. 31:1-8) Cyrus was ruler over Assyria and Babylon.	2 Chron. 36:22-23; Ezra 1:1-11; Jer. 31-1-8
538 BCE	Jerusalem's 70-year desolation ends	Jer. 29:1-10
530 BCE	Foundation of temple laid by Zerubbabel	Ezra 3:8-10
522 BCE	Ban put on temple-building work	Ezra 4:23, 24

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
522 BCE	<p>Daniel receives a revelation concerning the Messiah. During the first year of the reign of Darius (522-486 BCE), the Mede, while the prophet Daniel is praying to God concerning the return of Judah to their land after the seventy years of captivity, as prophesied by Jeremiah, an angel of the Lord, Gabriel, appears to him. The angel gives him the following revelation in Daniel 9:24-27 concerning the coming of the Messiah: “Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression, and to make an end of sins, and to make reconciliation for iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness, and to seal up the vision and prophecy, and to anoint the most Holy. Know therefore and understand, that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the Prince shall be seven weeks, and threescore and two weeks: the street shall be built again, and the wall, even in troublous times. And after threescore and two weeks shall Messiah be cut off, but not for himself: and the people of the prince that shall come shall destroy the city and the sanctuary; and the end thereof shall be with a flood, and unto the end of the war desolations are determined. And he shall confirm the covenant with many for one week: and in the midst of the week he shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease, and for the overspreading of abominations he shall make it desolate, even until the consummation, and that determined shall be poured upon the desolate.” (Dan. 9:24-27)</p>	Dan. 9:24-27
520 BCE	<p>Haggai the prophet gives notice to Judah that the temple must be completed. In the second year of Darius I (522-486 BCE) king of Persia, in the sixth month, and the first day of the month the prophet Haggai gives notice to Zerubbabel, governor of Judah, and Joshua, the high priest, that God is not pleased by their delay in completing the temple. He tells them that God is directing them to complete the temple, and He will be with them. The latter temple will be more glorious than the first. On the twenty-fourth day of the sixth month, Zerubbabel and the remnant of people in Judah begin work on the temple again. After a few weeks, the people become discouraged, because the elders remember the glory of Solomon’s temple compared to the one they are building. But they are encouraged by Haggai to be strong because God promises that this latter temple will become greater than the first temple. (Hag. 1:1-15; 2:1-9) The future recognition of Zerubbabel. Haggai gives a message from God to Zerubbabel, the governor of Judah, on the same day he chastises the priests. God sends a message that He will judge and overthrow the heathen nations of the earth, and Zerubbabel will be honored as a symbol of the Messiah to come. (Hag. 2:20-23) Zerubbabel will become the genetic link between Mary, the mother of Jesus, and Nathan, the second son of David by Bathsheba.</p>	Hag. 1:1-15; 2:1-9; 2:20-23
519 BCE	Zachariah completes the book of Zechariah	Zech. 1:1
516 BCE	<p>Zerubbabel completes second temple and Jews officially return to Jerusalem. The temple was completed on the third day of the month of Adar in the sixth year of the reign of King Darius I, in 516 BCE, which is 70 years after the total captivity and destruction of Judah and the temple in 586 BCE. The temple is dedicated with an offering of 100 bullocks, 200 rams, 400 lambs, and a sin offering for all of Israel, consisting of twelve male goats, one for each of the twelve tribes of Israel. (Ezra 6:13-18)</p>	Ezra 6:13-18
468 BCE	Ezra and priests return to Jerusalem	Ezra 7:7
c. 464 BCE	Mordecai completes the book of Ester	Esther 3:7; 9:32
c. 460 BCE	Ezra completes the books of 1 and 2 Chronicles and Ezra; final compilation of Psalms	Ezra 1:1 2 Chron. 36:22; Ps. 137

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
455 BCE	Jerusalem's walls rebuilt by Nehemiah;	Neh. 1:1; 2:1, 11; 6:15;
	prophecy of 70 weeks begins fulfillment	Dan. 9:24
a. 443 BCE	Nehemiah completes the book of Nehemiah	Neh. 5:14
	Malachi completes the book of Malachi	Mal. 1:1
406 BCE	Jerusalem fully rebuilt to ancient glory	Dan. 9:25
332 BCE	Greece, 5 th World Power, rules Judea	Dan. 8:21
330 BCE	The Division of the Greek Empire (330-37 BCE). In about 330 BCE the Persia/Iranian Empire is conquered by the Greek Empire under the leadership of Alexander the Great. After the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BCE, Alexander's generals fight for control of his empire. As a result of over 40 years of war between the generals of Alexander the Great, the empire is divided into four relatively stable kingdoms in 281 BCE: the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, the Seleucid Kingdom of Mesopotamia and Central Asia, the Attalid Kingdom of Anatolia, and the Antigonid Kingdom of Macedon. By 175 BCE the four kingdoms have been consolidated into the Seleucid Kingdom in the North and the Ptolemaic Kingdom in the South. Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 BCE) becomes the king of the Seleucid Kingdom, and he begins a military campaign to conquer the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. His army defeats the Ptolemaic Kingdom, but the Roman Empire prevents him from taking control of Egypt. As Antiochus is retreating from Egypt, there is fighting in Jerusalem between Hellenistic Jews, who want to adopt Greek customs, and traditional Jews who want to maintain Mosaic Laws and customs. Antiochus thinks the fighting is a revolt against Greece, and he attacks Jerusalem, massacres about 40,000 men, women, and children, and sells another 40,000 Jews into slavery.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maccabees
c. 280 BCE	The Greek Septuagint translation begun	
165 BCE	The success of the Maccabees (165 BCE). Antiochus later decides to join with the Hellenistic Jews, outlaws Jewish religious rites and traditions, and orders the worship of Zeus as the supreme god, which results in the Maccabean Revolt in Judea in 165 BCE. Using guerrilla warfare, the Maccabees are victorious in their battle against the king, and they re-cleanse the temple and establish a fully independent Hasmonean Dynasty that rules in Judea from about 110 to 63 BCE. Antiochus dies suddenly of disease in 164 BCE. The Hasmonean Dynasty ends in 37 BCE when Herod the Great is designated king of Judea by the Roman Empire. The Jewish festival of Hanukkah celebrates the re-dedication of the Temple following the victory of the Maccabees.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maccabees
146 BCE	The conquest of Greece by Rome. In about 146 BCE the Greek Empire was conquered by the Roman Empire, and when Julius Caesar came to military power in about 60 BCE, he extended the Roman Empire to France, England, and Spain. He then came back to Italy and won a civil war to gain control of the entire Roman Empire in about 45 BCE. Caesar is assassinated in 44 BCE, and Caesar Augustus, Mark Anthony, and Marcus Lepidus form a triumvirate to defeat Julius Caesar's assassins and divide the empire among themselves. But by 27 BCE Caesar Augustus has defeated the other two in the triumvirate and become the sole ruler of the empire, and he rules until he dies in AD 14.	Wikipedia-History of Rome. n.d.
63 BCE	Rome, 6 th World Power, rules Jerusalem and Palestine	John 19:15; Rev. 17:10

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
37 BCE	<p>Herod the Great becomes king of Judea (37 BCE-AD 4). Herod the Great is designated king of Judea by the Roman Empire in 37 BCE and reigns until approximately AD 4. He is known for his massive building projects throughout Judea, which include the rebuilding of the Second Temple in Jerusalem and the expansion of the temple base to incorporate it into the Western Wall. Jesus Christ is born toward the end of the reign of Herod the Great.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Rome. n.d.
17 BCE	Herod begins rebuilding the temple in Jerusalem	John 2:20
2 BCE	<p>Birth of John the Baptist. In the days of Herod, king of Judaea, a priest named Zacharias is performing his duties in the temple when an angel of the Lord appears to him. The angel tells him that his prayers have been answered, and his wife Elisabeth will bear him a son, and his name will be John, even though they are both advanced in age. He will be filled with the Holy Spirit, and he will turn many of the children of Israel to the Lord, and he will go before the Lord in the spirit and power of Elijah to turn the hearts of the fathers to the children and the disobedient to the wisdom of the just. Zacharias asks the angel for a sign that these things will happen, and the angel Gabriel tells him that he will not be able to speak until these things have happened because he failed to believe him. (Luke 1:5-25) After the son of Elizabeth is born and it is time for his circumcision and for him to be named, her neighbors and cousins want to name him after his father, but Elisabeth says his name will be John. They make signs to Zacharias as to what he wants to name him. He asks for a writing table and writes that his name will be John, and he is immediately able to speak again, and he praises God. (Luke 1:57-80)</p>	Luke 1:5-25, 57-80
2 BCE	<p>Birth of Jesus. In the sixth month, the angel Gabriel appears to a virgin named Mary, who is engaged to a man named Joseph, a descendant of David. The angel tells her that she has found favor with God, and she will conceive and bear a son, and his name will be Jesus. Mary asks how this will happen since she has not been with a man. The angel answers that the Holy Spirit will come upon her, the power of the Highest will overshadow her, and the child will be called the Son of God. He tells her that her cousin Elizabeth has conceived a son in her old age, and this is the sixth month of her pregnancy, for nothing is impossible with God. Mary goes to visit Elizabeth, and when Mary enters her house and greets her, the baby leaps in Elizabeth's womb, and she is filled with the Holy Spirit. Elizabeth shouts in a loud voice and tells Mary she is blessed among women, and the fruit of her womb is blessed. (Luke 1:26-42)</p>	Luke 1:26-42; Matt. 1:19-24

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
2 BCE	<p>Birth of Jesus (Cont.) When Joseph, the future husband of Mary, learns that she is pregnant with Jesus, he makes plans to let her go without a public spectacle, but an angel of the Lord appears to him in a dream and tells him she is pregnant by the Holy Spirit, and he should not be afraid to make her his wife. She will give birth to a son, and his name will be called Jesus, and he will save his people from their sins. All this is done to fulfill the prophecy that “Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel,” which is interpreted as, God with us. When Joseph awakens from his dream, he follows the angel's directions and takes Mary to be his wife.</p> <p>When Joseph, the future husband of Mary, learns that she is pregnant with Jesus, he makes plans to let her go without a public spectacle, but an angel of the Lord appears to him in a dream and tells him she is pregnant by the Holy Spirit, and he should not be afraid to make her his wife. She will give birth to a son, and his name will be called Jesus, and he will save his people from their sins. All this is done to fulfill the prophecy that “Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel,” which is interpreted as, God with us. When Joseph awakens from his dream, he follows the angel's directions and takes Mary to be his wife. (Matt. 1:18-25)</p>	Matt. 1:18-25
2 BCE	<p>Birth of Jesus (Cont.) During the reign of Caesar Augustus, he made a decree that all the empire should be taxed, and everyone into his own city. Joseph, of the lineage of David, goes from Nazareth to Bethlehem, the city of David, to be taxed along with his wife Mary who was great with child. Jesus is born while they are in Bethlehem, and she wraps him in swaddling clothes and lays him in a manger because there is no room for them in the inn. An angel of the Lord appears to shepherds (wise men) in the field and tells them a Savior is born which is Christ the Lord, and that they will find him wrapped in swaddling clothes and lying in a manger. The angel is joined by a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, “Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.” When the angels depart, the shepherds (wise men) decide to go to Bethlehem to see what the Lord has made known to them. (Luke 2:1-15) When Herod hears about the wise men’s search for the newborn baby, he advises them to let him know where the child is so he can come and worship him. The wise men find Jesus with his mother in Bethlehem, and they fall down and worship him, and they open their treasures and present him with gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh. (Matt. 2:3-11)</p>	Luke 2:1-15; Matt. 2:3-11
2 BCE	<p>Birth of Jesus (Cont.) The flight into Egypt. The wise men are warned in a dream not to return to Herod, and they go to their country by a different way. After the wise men have departed, the angel of the Lord appears to Joseph in a dream and tells him to take the child and his mother and flee to Egypt, because Herod will try to kill the child. When Herod sees that he has been mocked by the wise men, he is very angry and kills all the children in Bethlehem and the surrounding area who are two years old and under. (Matt. 2:7-18) After the death of Herod, Joseph returns from Egypt to the land of Israel, but he does not go back to Bethlehem for fear of Herod’s son Archelaus who is now reigning in his place. He decides to dwell in the city of Nazareth. (Matt. 2:19-23)</p>	Matt. 2:7-23

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
2 BCE	<p>Birth of Jesus (Cont.) The political environment in Palestine. According to the website (Firstbaptistchurch-Biographies of the Herods) and the article, Biographies of the Herods, after the death of Herod, his kingdom was divided between his three sons: one-half of his kingdom which consisted of Samaria, Judea, and northern Idumaea went to his son Herod Archelaus; one-quarter of his kingdom which consisted of Galilee and Perea went to Herod Antipas, the brother of Archelaus; and one-quarter of his kingdom which consisted of the area east and northeast of the Jordan River from the Yarmuk River to Mount Hermon went to Herod Philip, the half-brother of Archelaus. The article further states that Archelaus was the most wicked of the three brothers, and terror marked his reign. When a rebellion broke out in Jerusalem during the Passover season, his troops killed over 3000 Jews. In the ninth year of the reign of Herod Archelaus (4 BCE to A.D. 6), a delegation of leading men from Judea and Samaria went to Rome to appeal to Augustus to have him removed. Augustus agreed to their demands, removed him, confiscated his fortune, and banished him to Gaul. Consequently, this section of Palestine was then placed under a military governor (a Roman Procurator who was directly responsible to the emperor). There would be fourteen of these procurators up to the fall of Jerusalem in A.D. 70, three of whom are mentioned in the New Testament: Pontius Pilate, Antonius Felix, and Porcius Festus. Herod Antipas was responsible for the beheading of John the Baptist and was the adversary of Jesus.</p>	Firstbaptistchurch-Biographies of the Herods
AD 29	<p>Daniel's revelation concerning coming of the Messiah. Assuming that the AD 29 Julian calendar date is correct for the anointing of the Messiah, Daniel 9:27 provides that "at the half of the [seventieth] week he will cause sacrifice and gift offering to cease. This happened when the traditional Jewish sacrifices lost their legitimacy, due to the sacrifice of Jesus of himself. "The half" of this "week" of years takes us forward from the fall of AD 29 three-and-a-half years to the spring of AD 33, when Jesus was crucified. According to Daniel 9:24, "Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression, and to make an end of sins." This indicates the continuation of God's special relationship with the children of Israel during the seven years from AD 29 to AD 36. After this period, the way was opened for uncircumcised Gentiles to receive the Holy Spirit, as revealed by the conversion of Cornelius in AD 36. (Acts 10:30-33, 44-48; 11:1)</p>	Acts 10:30-33, 44-48; 11:1
AD 29	John the Baptist and Jesus begin their ministries	Luke 3:1, 2, 23

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 33	<p>The prophecies of Jesus Christ: As Jesus sits on the Mount of Olives, his disciples come to him and ask him when these things will happen (the destruction of Jerusalem and the temple), and what will be the sign of his second coming and the end of the world. He answers that the disciples should let no man deceive them because the following signs will appear before the end of the world comes:</p> <p>a. Many will come in his name, saying, they are Christ, and will deceive many;</p> <p>b. They (his disciples) will hear of wars and rumors of wars;</p> <p>c. nation will rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom.</p> <p>d. There will be famines, and pestilences, and earthquakes in various places;</p> <p>e. They (his disciples) will be delivered up to be afflicted and killed, and they (his disciples) will be hated by all nations for his name's sake;</p> <p>f. Many will be offended and betray one another and will hate one another;</p> <p>g. Many false prophets will rise and deceive many, and because wickedness will abound, the love of many will grow cold;</p> <p>h. The gospel of the kingdom will be preached in the entire world for a witness unto all nations, and then the end will come, but those who endure until the end will be saved.</p> <p>And he tells them that the present generation will not pass before these things (Jerusalem and the temple) have been fulfilled. But no one knows the day or the hour of the second coming, except for the Father.</p>	Matt. 24:1-36
AD 33	Nisan 14, Jesus is crucified	Luke 22:20; 23:33
	Nisan 16, the resurrection of Jesus	Matt. 28:1-10
	Sivan 6, Pentecost; outpouring of spirit; Peter opens the way for Jews to Christian congregation; uses first key	Acts 2:1-17; Matt. 16:19; Acts 2:38
AD 36	End of the 70 weeks of years; Peter uses second key, uncircumcised people of the nations enter the Christian congregation	Dan. 9:24-27 Acts 10:1, 45
c. AD 41	Matthew writes the Gospel entitled "Matthew"	
c. AD 47-48	Paul's first missionary tour	Acts 13:1-14:28
c. AD 49	Governing Body rules against Gentile circumcision for the believers	Acts 15:28, 29
c. AD 49-52	Paul's second missionary tour	Acts 15:36-18:22
c. AD 50	Paul writes 1 Thessalonians from Corinth	1 Thess. 1:1
c. AD 50-52	Paul writes Galatians from Corinth or Syrian Antioch	Gal. 1:1
c. AD 51	Paul writes 2 Thessalonians from Corinth	2 Thess. 1:1
c. AD 52-56	Paul's third missionary tour	Acts 18:23-21:17
c. AD 55	Paul writes 1 Corinthians from Ephesus and 2 Corinthians from Macedonia	1 Cor. 15:32; 2 Cor. 2:12, 13
c. AD 56	Paul writes the letter to the Romans from Corinth	Rom. 16:1
c. AD 56-58	Luke writes the Gospel entitled "Luke"	Luke 1:1, 2
c. AD 60-61	From Rome Paul writes: Ephesians	Eph. 3:1
	Philippians	Phil. 4:22
	Colossians	Col. 4:18
	Philemon	Philem. 1
c. AD 60-65	Mark writes the Gospel entitled "Mark"	
c. AD 61	Paul writes letter to the Hebrews from Rome	Heb. 13:24; 10:34
	Luke completes the book of Acts in Rome	
c. AD 61-64	Paul writes 1 Timothy from Macedonia	1 Tim. 1:3
c. AD 61-64	Paul writes Titus from Macedonia (?)	Titus 1:5
b. AD 62	James, Jesus' brother, writes "James" from Jerusalem	Jas. 1:1
c. AD 62-64	Peter writes 1 Peter from Babylon	1 Pet. 1:1; 5:13
c. AD 64	Peter writes 2 Peter from Babylon (?)	2 Pet. 1:1

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 64	Roman persecution of Christians (AD 64-380). From the time of the Great Fire of Rome in AD 64 under Emperor Nero to the Edict of Milan in AD 313, which tolerates all religions in the empire including Christianity, there is evidence that Christians are persecuted and executed because of their beliefs. Historians have attempted to measure the impact of these persecutions by estimating the number of Christian martyrs that occurred during this period. The martyrs are divided into three categories: those who volunteer for martyrdom; those who do not volunteer, but their behavior, i.e. refusing to obey, causes them to be executed, and those who are pursued and executed by authorities without any overt act on their part. Also, the Great Antonine Plague that occurs from AD 165 to 180, which kills 5-10 million in the Roman Empire, may have had some impact on Roman persecutions.	Wikipedia-History of Rome. n.d.
c. AD 65	Paul writes 2 Timothy from Rome	2 Tim. 4:16-18
c. AD 65	Jude, Jesus' brother, writes "Jude"	Jude 1, 17, 18
AD 66-74	The First Jewish–Roman War (AD 66–74) takes place. It was the first of three major rebellions by the Jews against the Roman Empire fought in the province of Judaea. It resulted in the destruction of Jerusalem, the temple, and other Jewish towns. The Jewish people were displaced and land was appropriated for use by the Roman military.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Jewish%E2%80%93Roman_War
AD 70	Jerusalem and its temple destroyed by Romans and Jews dispersed to Armenia, Iraq, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Italy, Spain and Greece.	Dan. 9:27; Matt. 23:37, 38; Luke 19:42-44
AD 79	Volcanic eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in Pompeii, Italy causing 1500-3500 deaths.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eruption_of_Mount_Vesuvius_in_79_AD
c. AD 96	John, on Patmos, writes Revelation	Rev. 1:9
c. AD 98	John writes the Gospel entitled "John" and his letters 1, 2, and 3 John; Bible writing completed	John 21:22, 23
c. AD 100	John, the last of the apostles, dies	2 Thess. 2:7
AD 115-117	The Second Jewish–Roman War (AD 115-117), also known as the Kitos War, takes place. The Kitos War occurred during Jewish uprisings across the Roman East, including Egypt, Libya, Cyprus, and Mesopotamia. The Roman general Lusius Quietus (also known as Kitos) was appointed consul and governor of Judaea by Emperor Trajan after the suppression of the revolt in Mesopotamia, Quietus laid siege to Lydda, where the rebel Jews had gathered under the leadership of Julian and Pappus. Lydda was taken, and many of the rebellious Jews were executed, including Pappus and Julian.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kitos_War
AD 129-130	The Roman emperor Hadrian visits Syria, Palestine, and Arabia, and decides to found the Roman colony of Aelia Capitolina in Jerusalem. Presumably, this event is linked to the outbreak of the Bar Kokhba revolt in AD 132.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 132-135	<p>The Bar Kokhba revolt (AD 132-135) is the third major rebellion by the Jews of Judaea Province against the rule of the Roman Empire. After the rebellion failed emperor Hadrian changed the name of the province from Judaea to "Syria Palaestina" to complete the disassociation between the Jewish rebels to the region. Fifty (50) fortresses and 985 villages are destroyed and many war captives are sold into slavery. Emperor Hadrian forbids Jews from ever entering Jerusalem again, which lasts for over 500 years. Note: The Jews do not accept Jesus Christ as the Messiah and, during the three Jewish-Roman Wars between AD 66 and 136, some Jews claim to be the Messiah. The Romans eventually defeat the Jews and once again the Jews are scattered to many nations of the world. In AD 136, Roman Emperor Hadrian forbids Jews from ever entering Jerusalem again.</p>	<p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bar_Kokhba_revolt</p>
<p>2. Antonine Plague: Date- 165–180 (possibly up to 190), Death Toll-5–10 million</p>	<p>The Antonine Plague of 165 to 180 AD, also known as the Plague of Galen (after Galen, the physician who described it), is the first known pandemic impacting the Roman Empire, possibly contracted and spread by soldiers who are returning from a campaign in the Near East. Ancient sources agree that the plague likely appears during the Roman siege of the Mesopotamian city of Seleucia in the winter of 165–166. The plague occurs during the last years of what is called the Pax Romana, which is the high point in the influence, territorial control, and population of the Roman Empire. Historians differ in their opinions of the impact the plague has on the empire in the increasingly troubled eras after its appearance.</p> <p>Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonine_Plague</p>	<p>Roman Empire. Cause: Unknown, possibly smallpox</p>
AD 324	<p>Emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire Constantine the Great, having defeated Emperor Maximian, Caesar of the Western Roman Empire at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge becomes the sole ruler of the re-united Roman Empire with its capital at Byzantium and declares Christianity as the official religion of the empire.</p>	<p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine</p>

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 325	<p>The First Council of Nicaea. In AD 325 Constantine I convenes the First Council of Nicaea to attain consensus in the churches throughout the Roman Empire through an assembly representing all of Christendom. One of the main purposes of this ecumenical council is to resolve the controversy concerning the relationship of God the Father to His Son Jesus Christ. The controversy is between the presbyter Arius and his bishop, St. Alexander of Alexandria, as to whether Jesus Christ has a beginning, or whether he is co-equal and co-eternal with God the Father. Arius argues that God the Father is supreme, that Jesus Christ is the firstborn of all creation (Col. 1:15-16), and that the Father is greater than the Son (John 14:28), and the Son has a beginning. The opposition argues that begetting the Son is itself like the Father, which is eternal. Therefore, the Father was always a Father, and both Father and Son existed always together, eternally, coequally, and consubstantially. The Council votes against Arius, and when he and his two supporters refuse to endorse the Council's Creed, they are excommunicated, and the emperor exiles them to Illyria. This marks the beginning of the practice of utilizing secular power to implement and enforce the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church within the empire, thereby making the Roman Catholic Church an integral part of the government. This leads to the practice in the Roman Catholic Church of persecuting Christians and non-Christians for heresy when they do not submit to the doctrines of the Church and the Christian resistance movement being expressed in terms of martyrdom.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Rome. n.d.
AD 325	<p>First Council (Cont.) The Unity Doctrine established by the Church at the First Council of Nicaea in AD 325 that God the Father was always a Father, and that both the Father and His Son Jesus Christ existed always together, eternally, coequally, and consubstantially, appears to be contrary to the teaching of the Old and New Testaments, and it appears to diminish the sovereignty of God the Father, Creator of heaven and earth. The Holy Spirit does not even exist as an entity in the Old Testament, so the Trinity Doctrine established by the Church at a later Council appears to further diminish the sovereignty of God the Father, who, according to scripture, sent the Holy Spirit to earth, at the request of Jesus Christ, to continue to teach and guide humanity after Jesus Christ left this earth.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Rome. n.d.
AD 326-333	<p>Concurrent construction of the world's first 4 church buildings under Queen Helena's tutelage: The Church of the Nativity is built in Bethlehem, marking the site where Jesus was born; "Eleona" on the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem marking the site where Jesus ascended to heaven; The Church of The Holy Sepulchre, on hill of Golgotha where Jesus was crucified, buried and resurrected; and Mamre, near Hebron.</p>	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 351-352	<p>Jewish revolt against Emperor Constantius Gallus in the Palestine region, which was quickly subdued by Gallus' general Ursicinus.</p>	
AD 362	<p>Roman emperor Julian the Apostate ordered Alypius of Antioch to rebuild the Jewish Temple.</p>	
AD 363	<p>The severe Galilee earthquake of 363 occurred, which halted the temple construction. Plan was scrapped after death of emperor Julian in 363.</p>	

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 380	<p>Christianity becomes the state religion of the Roman Empire (AD 380). In AD 380, the Edict of Thessalonica is issued, which makes Christianity the state religion of the Roman Empire. This is the first example of the non-violence taught by Jesus Christ in Matthew 5:38-42 being able to overcome the tyranny and persecutions of the whole Roman Empire. Since Rome is a major world power, it sets the stage for the spread of Christianity to most of the civilized and non-civilized world, and it ultimately eliminates the public worship of idol gods within the empire, which includes the idol-worshipping nations of Rome, Greece, Persia/Iran, and Egypt. The “Edict of Thessalonica” by Emperor Theodosius I in AD 380 is the first known usage of the term ‘heresy’ in a civil legal context. The Church has no state-sponsored support for any particular legal mechanism to counter what it perceives as ‘heresy’ before the issuance of this edict. This edict results in the Church and state working together to enforce the doctrines that the Church determines to be orthodox teachings. The Church in the West also utilizes indulgences to secure financial and military support for both religious and secular building projects, as well as for military campaigns.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Rome. n.d.
AD 425	The Sanhedrin is disbanded by the Byzantine Roman Empire.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
<p>Plague of Justinian (beginning of first plague pandemic): Date-541–549, Death Toll-15–100 million (25–60% of population of Europe)</p>	<p>The Plague of Justinian (541–549 AD) is the first recorded major outbreak of the first plague pandemic, which is caused by the bacterium <i>Yersinia pestis</i> (Bubonic plague). The disease afflicts the entire Mediterranean Basin, Europe, and the Near East, and has a severe affect on the Sasanian Empire and the Byzantine Empire and especially the latter's capital in Constantinople. The plague is named for the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I (r. 527–565) who, according to his court historian Procopius, contracts the disease and recovered in 542, at the height of the epidemic which kills about a fifth of the population in the imperial capital. The contagion arrives in Roman Egypt in 541, spreads around the Mediterranean Sea until 544, and persists in Northern Europe and the Arabian Peninsula, until 549.</p> <p>Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plague_of_Justinian</p>	<p>Europe and West Asia. Cause: In 2013, researchers confirm earlier speculation that the Plague of Justinian is caused by <i>Yersinia pestis</i>, the same bacterium responsible for the Black Death (1347–1351).</p>
AD 476	<p>Conquest of the Western Roman Empire (AD 476-1519) by Germans. Julius Nepos (475-476), the last Italian Emperor of the Western Roman Empire, is deposed by his general of the Roman army of the empire, Orestes, who elevates his son, Romulus Augustus (475-476), to be emperor of the Western Roman Empire. In AD 476, when Orestes fails to provide the land promised to the Germanic foederati (Germanic tribes allied with the Roman army), Odoacer, the leader of the Germanic tribes, attacks and defeats the Roman army at Ravenna, becoming the first Germanic King of Italy. This marks the fall of the Roman-controlled Western Roman Empire. To maintain harmony with the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire, the new Germanic rulers in the Western Roman Empire continue to recognize the Emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire as head of the Catholic Church in both empires.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Rome. n.d.
AD. 614	The Persian Empire under general Shahrbaraz captures and sacks Jerusalem; the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is damaged by fire and the True Cross is captured.	
AD 629	Byzantine Emperor Heraclius retakes Jerusalem, after the decisive defeat of the Sassanid Empire at the Battle of Nineveh (627). Heraclius personally returns the True Cross to the city.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 638	The conquest of Jerusalem by the armies of the Rashidun Caliphate (Islamic Empire) under Caliph Umar Ibn el-Khatab. Jews are permitted to return to the city after 568 years of Roman and Byzantine rule.	
AD 644	The Islamic Empire Conquers Most of the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire (750-1258). By the end of the reign of Umar I, the father-in-law of Muhammad, in AD 644, the Islamic Empire has expanded to include Syria, the Holy Land, Egypt, Mesopotamia, and much of Persia. The local populations of Jews and indigenous Christians often help the Muslims to take over their lands from the Romans and Persians. The Muslim constitution allows Jews and indigenous Christians to continue to inhabit the Islamic Empire as “people of the book” and use their own laws and have their own judges, but they must pay taxes to the Muslims as they are doing with the other ruling powers. However, pagan religions are persecuted by the Muslims. With the conquest of the Holy Land in AD 638, the Jews are allowed to re-inhabit the city of Jerusalem for the first time in the 502 years since the decree by Roman Emperor Hadrian in AD 136 that forbade the Jews from ever entering Jerusalem again. Beginning in AD 750, the Abbasid Caliphate consolidates all the Islamic regions gained by the previous nine Caliphates, which consist of Arabia, Mesopotamia, Persia, the Levant (Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and Palestine), Egypt, the Maghreb, Transoxiana, and Hindustan. However, as time passes, civil wars and war with the Mongol Empire cause the dismantling of the consolidated Abbasid Caliphate into multiple dynasties.	Wikipedia-History of Islam. n.d.
AD 661	The beginning of the Umayyad Caliphate rule from Demascus following the assassination of the Caliph Ali ibn Abi Talib.	
AD 687-691	The caliph Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan of the Umayyad dynasty establishes the Muslim shrine Dome of the Rock on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem at the site of the First and Second Jewish Temples, a site which according to Muslim tradition was the place where Muhammad ascended to heaven.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 749	The Seventh Earthquake: Another powerful earthquake is recorded in the Jordan Rift Valley. The cities of Tiberias, Beit She'an, Hippos and Pella were largely destroyed and many others were damaged. The earthquake reportedly claimed tens of thousands of victims.	
AD 750	The Abbasids overthrew the Umayyad Caliphate.	
AD 878	The Tulunids occupied most of the former Byzantine Diocese of the East, enabling them to defend Egypt against Abbasid attack.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 905	The Abbasids reconquered the region.	
AD 970	The Fatimids, a self-proclaimed Shia caliphate, took control and appointed a Jewish governor.	
AD 1009	(Oct. 18) The Church of the Holy Sepulchre is destroyed by Caliph al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah.	
AD 1071	The Seljuk Turks invaded large portions of West Asia, including Asia Minor and the Eastern Mediterranean.	
AD 1095	(Nov. 27) Pope Urban II launches the First Crusade at the Council of Clermont with the principal objective - the Catholic reconquest of the sacred city of Jerusalem and the Holy Land and freeing the Eastern Christians from Islamic rule.	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 1096-1099	First Crusade and the establishment of the Catholic Kingdom of Jerusalem in Outremer.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1099	(Jul. 15) Catholic soldiers under Godfrey of Bouillon, Robert II of Flanders, Raymond IV of Toulouse and Tancred take Jerusalem after a difficult siege, killing nearly every inhabitant. (Aug. 12) The Crusaders defeat the Fatimids at the Battle of Ascalon.	
AD 1177	(Nov. 25) Battle of Montgisard: Baldwin IV of Jerusalem and Raynald of Chatillon defeat Saladin.	
AD 1187	(May 1) Battle of Cresson: Saladin defeats the Crusaders. (Jul.4) Battle of Hattin: Saladin defeats Guy of Lusignan, King of Jerusalem. (Oct. 2) Saladin captured Jerusalem from the Crusaders.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1189-1192	Third Crusade led by the armies of Richard the Lionhearted. The Siege of Acre took place during the Third Crusade (Aug. 1189-July 1191).	
AD 1191	(Aug. 20) Richard the Lionhearted had 2,700 of the Muslim prisoners from the garrison of Acre decapitated. (Sep. 7) Richard I of England defeats Saladin at the Battle of Arsuf during the Third Crusade.	
AD 1258	The Conquest of the Islamic Empire by the Mongol Empire (1206-1405). The three remaining Regions of the Abbasid Caliphate, which are Mesopotamia, Persia, and Transoxiana come under attack by the Mongol Empire, beginning in about 1206 with the conquest of Persia and Transoxiana. In 1258, the Mongols conquer Mesopotamia and destroy Baghdad, Iraq, the capital of the Islamic Empire. This ends the Abbasid Caliphate and the centralized control of the Islamic Empire. The Mongol Empire maintains control of these three Regions of Islam until they are conquered by the Ottoman Turks in 1405. Although the Islamic Regions of Persia, Transoxiana, and Mesopotamia are controlled by the Mongol Empire until 1405, the remaining seven Islamic Regions operate as multiple independent dynasties, and many non-Muslims in these independent dynasties begin to convert to Islam.	Wikipedia-Mongol Empire. n.d.
AD 1260	Battle of Ain Jalut between the Egyptian Mamluks and the Mongols which took place in the Jazreel Valley.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1265	The Mamluk Bahri dynasty of Egypt captures several cities and towns from Crusader states in the Middle East, including the cities of Haifa, Arsuf, and Caesarea Maritima.	
AD 1291	(May 18) Fall of Acre: Al-Ashraf Khalil of Egypt captures Acre, thus exterminating the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem (the final Catholic landholding remaining from the Crusades), and ending the Ninth Crusade and effectively all Crusades, by eliminating the possibility of further attacks on the Holy Land.	

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
<p>Black Death (start of the second plague pandemic): Date-1346-1353, Death Toll-75-200 million (30-60% of European population)</p>	<p>The second plague pandemic is a major series of epidemics of plague that starts with the Black Death, which reaches Europe in 1348 and kills up to half of the population of Eurasia in the next four years. Although the plague dies out in most places, it becomes endemic and recurs regularly. A series of major epidemics occur in the late 17th-century, and the disease recurs in some places until the late 18th-century or the early-19th century. After this, a new strain of the bacterium gives rise to the third plague pandemic, which starts in Asia around the mid-19th century. The Plague is caused by the bacterium <i>Yersinia pestis</i>, which exists in parasitic fleas of several species in the wild and of rats in human society. In an outbreak, it may kill all of its immediate hosts and thus die out, but it can remain active in other hosts that it does not kill, thereby causing a new outbreak years or decades later. The bacterium has several means of transmission and infection, including through rats carried on ships or vehicles, fleas hidden in grain, and transmitted by blood and sputum directly between humans. In the Byzantine Empire, the 1347 Black Death outbreak in Constantinople lasts a year, but the plague recurs ten times before 1400. The plague is repeatedly reintroduced to the city because of its strategic location between the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, and between Europe and Asia, as well as its position as the imperial capital. The city retains its imperial status at the center of the Ottoman Empire after the Fall of Constantinople to Mehmed the Conqueror in 1453. Approximately 1–2% of the city's population dies annually of plague. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Death</p>	<p>Worldwide. Cause: Bubonic plague, <i>Yersinia pestis</i> bacterium. The bacterium has several means of transmission and infection, including through rats carried on ships or vehicles, fleas hidden in grain, and transmitted by blood and sputum directly between humans.</p>
<p>AD 1453</p>	<p>The Ottoman Empire (1453-1945) conquers Constantinople. Mehmed the Conqueror, the son of Murad II, reorganizes both the Ottoman state and military and conquers Constantinople in 1453, ending the Byzantine Empire (the original Eastern Roman Empire). Mehmed allows the Eastern Orthodox Church to maintain its autonomy and land in exchange for accepting Ottoman authority. Due to the tension between the Western Roman Empire and the Byzantine Empire, the majority of the Orthodox population prefers Ottoman rule over Venetian rule. The Ottoman Empire enters a period of expansion during the 15th and 16th centuries. Sultan Selim I (1512-1520) dramatically expands the empire's eastern and southern frontiers by defeating Shah Ismail of Safavid Iran in the Battle of Chaldiran. The Ottoman Empire remains in tact until 2018. The Ottoman Empire enters World War I on the side of the Central Powers. After being defeated on every front, the Ottoman Empire signs the Armistice of Mudros in October 1918. After the signing of the armistice in 1918, there arises a nationalist opposition in the Turkish national movement which wins the Turkish War of Independence in 1919-1923 under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal (later given the surname "Ataturk"). The sultanate is abolished in November 1922, and the last sultan, Mehmed VI (1918-1922), leaves the country. The Republic of Turkey is established in its place in October 1923, in the new capital city of Ankara. The caliphate is abolished in March 1924.</p>	<p>Wikipedia-Ottoman Empire. n.d.</p>
<p>AD 1517</p>	<p>Conquest of the Levant by the armies of the Turkish Sultan Selim I. 1517 Hebron pogrom.</p>	<p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine</p>

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1517	<p>The Protestant Reformation (1517-1617). The Renaissance Popes of the 15th and early 16th centuries promote the excessive sale of indulgences and offices and titles of the Roman Curia to manage their ever-growing expenses. In 1517, the monk Martin Luther publishes a pamphlet with 95 Theses that he posted in the town square of Wittenberg and hands copies to feudal lords. The list details 95 assertions, which Luther argues represent corrupt practices of the Christian faith and misconduct within the Catholic Church. He receives popular support for his condemnation of the sale of indulgences and clerical offices, the abuse of power of the pope and higher clergy, and his doubts about the very idea of the institution of the Church and the papacy. The Protestant Reformation is the first successful challenge to the Catholic Church and begins in 1521, when Luther is outlawed at the Diet of Worms after he refuses to repent. The ideas of the Reformation spread rapidly, as the new technology of the modern printing press ensured cheap, mass-produced copies.</p>	Wikipedia-Reformation. n.d.
<p>1520 Mexico smallpox epidemic: Date-1519–1520, Death Toll-5–8 million (40% of population)</p>	<p>Smallpox is an unknown disease not only in Mexico, but in all the Americas, before the arrival of Europeans. It is introduced to Mexican lands by the Spanish and plays a significant role in the downfall of the Aztec Empire. Hernán Cortés departs from Cuba and arrives in Mexico in 1519 to start trade relations only on the Veracruz Coast. However, he disobeys the Cuban governor and begins to invade the mainland. The governor sends Pánfilo de Narváez after Cortés. Narvaez's forces have at least one active case of smallpox, and when the Narvaez expedition stops at Cozumel and Veracruz in 1520, the disease gains a foothold in the region. From May to September, smallpox spreads slowly to Tepeaca and Tlaxcala, and to Tenochtitlán by the fall of 1520. The initial symptoms of the disease included fever and vomiting. This is followed by formation of ulcers in the mouth and a skin rash. Over a number of days, the skin rash turns into the characteristic fluid-filled blisters with a dent in the center. The risk of death is about 30%, with higher rates among babies. Often, those who survive have extensive scarring of their skin, and some are left blind.</p> <p>Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_smallpox_in_Mexico</p>	<p>Mexico (1520). Cause: Smallpox. Smallpox is an infectious disease caused by the variola virus which belongs to the genus Orthopoxvirus.</p>
AD 1538-1535	Suleiman the Magnificent restores the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem and the Jerusalem city walls (which are the current walls of the Old City of Jerusalem).	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1541	Ottoman Sultan Suleiman I sealed off the Golden Gate to prevent the Jewish Messiah's entrance.	

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1545	<p>Beginning of religious wars. In 1545, the Catholic Counter-Reformation is initiated at the Council of Trent and aims to challenge and contain the Protestant Reformation through apologetic and polemical writings, ecclesiastical reconfiguration, wars, and imperial political maneuverings. In 1547, Emperor Charles V defeats the Schmalkalden League, a military alliance of Protestant rulers. The 1555 Peace of Augsburg decrees the recognition of the Lutheran Faith and the religious division of the empire. It also stipulates the ruler's right to determine the official confession in his principality (the religion of the ruler dictates the religion of those ruled). The Counter-Reformation eventually fails to reintegrate the central and northern German Lutheran states. In 1608, the Protestant Union is formed to defend the rights, land, and safety of each member, and in 1609, the Catholic League is formed as a military alliance "for the defense of the Catholic religion and peace within the Empire." The formation of these two Christian military alliances leads to the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648).</p>	Wikipedia-Reformation. n.d.
AD 1546	<p>(Jan. 14) A devastating earthquake shook the Jordan Rift Valley region. The epicenter of the earthquake was in the Jordan River in a location between the Dead Sea and the Sea of Galilee. The cities of Jerusalem, Hebron, Nablus, Gaza and Damascus were heavily damaged.</p>	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
<p>Mexico Cocoliztli epidemic of 1545–1548, Death Toll-5–15 million (80% of population). 16. Mexico Cocoliztli epidemic of 1576-1580, Death Toll-2–2.5 million (50% of population)</p>	<p>The Cocoliztli Epidemic is an outbreak of a mysterious illness characterized by high fevers and bleeding which causes millions of deaths in Mexico during the 16th-century. The Aztec people call it cocoliztli, Nahuatl for pestilence. It ravages the Mexican highlands in epidemic proportions, resulting in the demographic collapse of some Indigenous populations. Based on the death toll, this outbreak is often referred to as the worst epidemic in the history of Mexico. Subsequent outbreaks continue to baffle both Spanish and native doctors, with little consensus among modern researchers on the pathogenesis. However, recent bacterial genomic studies have suggested that Salmonella, specifically a serotype of Salmonella enterica known as Paratyphi C, was at least partially responsible for this initial outbreak. Others believe cocoliztli was caused by an indigenous viral hemorrhagic fever, perhaps exacerbated by the worst droughts to affect that region in 500 years and poor living conditions for Indigenous peoples of Mexico following the Spanish conquest in about 1519.</p> <p>Sources: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cocoliztli_epidemics</p>	<p>Mexico (1545). Cause: Cocoliztli. Mexico (1576). Cause: Cocoliztli. Recent bacterial genomic studies suggest that Salmonella, specifically a serotype of Salmonella enterica known as Paratyphi C, is at least partially responsible for this initial outbreak of cocoliztli. Others believe cocoliztli is caused by an indigenous viral hemorrhagic fever.</p>

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
<p>1616 New England infections epidemic: Date-1616–1620, Death Toll-Unknown (estimated 30–90% of population)</p>	<p>According to the website, https://bigthink.com/the-past/plague-colonial-new-england/, the Europeans who begin colonizing North America in the early 17th century steadfastly believe that God communicates his wrath through plagues. They bring this conviction with them, along with the deadly disease itself. The plagues brought by these early European settlers decimate the Indigenous populations during an epidemic in 1616-19 in what is now southern New England. Upwards of 90% of the Indigenous population dies in the years leading up to the arrival of the Mayflower in November 1620. It is still unclear what the disease behind this epidemic actually is, but this is the first of many plagues that sweeps through Algonquian territory. Algonquian is the linguistic term used to describe various Indigenous tribes that stretch, among other places, along the northeastern seaboard of what is now the US. During the 17th century, additional plagues sweep through the different Algonquian regions at different times. These waves of disease upset indigenous power relations and contribute to the Pequot War of 1636-1638, which is a conflict between the English and their Mohegan allies and the Pequot that results in the massacre and enslavement of the Pequot. The expulsion of Indigenous Americans from their lands becomes more widely accepted after the mid-1670s. The English increasingly see themselves as pushing American Indians out, with divine approval. This shift will have profound implications for the long and deadly history of white expansion in North America.</p> <p>Source: https://bigthink.com/the-past/plague-colonial-new-england/</p>	<p>Southern New England, British North America, especially the Wampanoag people. Cause: Unknown, possibly leptospirosis with Weil syndrome. Classic explanations include yellow fever, bubonic plague, influenza, smallpox, chickenpox, typhus, and syndemic infection of hepatitis B and hepatitis D.</p>
<p>AD 1618</p>	<p><i>The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) between religions</i> . The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) takes place almost exclusively in the Holy Roman Empire and has its origins, which remain widely debated, in the unsolved and recurring conflicts of the Catholic and Protestant factions. The conflict is sparked by the revolt of the Protestant nobility of Bohemia against the succession policies of Emperor Matthias (1612-1619). In 1620, after an imperial triumph at the Battle of White Mountain and a short-lived peace, the war grows to become a political European conflict by the intervention of King Christian IV of Denmark from 1625 to 1630, Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden from 1630 to 1648, and France under Cardinal Richelieu from 1635 to 1648. The conflict increasingly evolves into a struggle between the French House of Bourbon and the House of Habsburg for supremacy in Europe, with the central German territories of the empire serving as the battleground. This war ranks among the most catastrophic in history because three decades of constant warfare and destruction leave the land devastated. Marauding armies incessantly pillage the countryside, seize and levy heavy taxes on cities, and indiscriminately plunder the food stocks of the peasantry. There are also countless bands of murderous outlaws, sick people, homeless people, disrupted people, and invalid soldiers. Overall social and economic disruption causes a dramatic decline in population because of pandemic murder and random rape and killings, endemic infectious diseases, crop failures, famine, declining birth rates, wanton burglary, witch-hunts, and the emigration of terrified people.</p>	<p>Wikipedia-Thirty-Years War. n.d.</p>
<p>AD 1660</p>	<p>The towns of Safed and nearby Tiberias, with substantial Jewish communities, were destroyed in the turmoil, following the 1658 death of Mulhim Ma'n, with only Safed being repopulated shortly after the destruction. Some sources place the destruction of Safed in 1662.</p>	

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1664	First Protectorate of missions agreed under the Capitulations of the Ottoman Empire, in which Ahmad I agreed that the subjects of Henry IV of France were free to visit the Holy Places of Jerusalem. French missionaries begin to travel to Jerusalem and other major Ottoman cities.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1663-1665	Sabbatai Zevi, founder of the Sabbateans, preaches in Jerusalem before travelling back to his native Smyrna where he proclaimed himself the Messiah.	
AD 1700	Judah the Pious with 1,000 followers settle in Jerusalem.	
AD 1715	<p>The Age of Enlightenment (1715-1800). The Enlightenment is an intellectual and philosophical movement that dominates the world of ideas in Europe during the 18th century. It encompasses a range of ideas centered on the pursuit of happiness, the sovereignty of reason, and the evidence of the senses as the primary sources of knowledge. The Enlightenment has its roots in an 18th-century European intellectual and scholarly movement known as Renaissance humanism, which is a revival in the study of classical antiquity to "purify and renew Christianity" by returning to the simplicity of New Testament teachings and bypassing the complexities of medieval theology. John Locke, an English philosopher and physician, is one of the most influential Enlightenment thinkers, and his philosophy of governance is based on social contract theory—a theory that permeates the political thought of the Enlightenment. Both Locke and Rousseau develop social contract theories, and they both agree with Hobbes that a social contract, in which the authority of the government lies in the consent of the governed, is necessary for man to live in a civil society. Locke defines the state of nature as a condition in which humans are rational and follow natural law, where all men are born equal and possess the rights to life, liberty, and property.</p>	Wikipedia-Age of Enlightenment. n.d.
AD 1715	<p>Age of Enlightenment (Cont.) The United States Constitution. Locke’s views on religious tolerance and the importance of individual consciousness, along with the social contract, became particularly influential in the American colonies and the drafting of the United States Constitution. Thomas Jefferson calls for a “wall of separation between church and state” at the federal level. The American Declaration of Independence and Constitution are products of the Age of Enlightenment and the American Revolution (1775-1783) is the catalyst that initiated the transformation of political power in Europe. The French soldiers and leaders who participated in the American Revolution are instrumental in the start of the French Revolution, the defeat of the absolute monarchy in France, and the development of constitutional government in France. The French Revolution and the French Empire under the leadership of Napoleon Bonaparte are the driving forces behind the transformation of political power in Europe to constitutional government. The wars between France and the other nations of Europe are attempts by the absolute monarchies of Europe to return the constitutional government of France back to an absolute monarchy. Although the French Empire under Napoleon is eventually defeated by the absolute monarchies of Europe, the reforms implemented by Napoleon remain in place, because they are very popular among the people being governed. Those reforms are codified in The Napoleonic Code.</p>	Wikipedia-Age of Enlightenment. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1759	(Oct. 30) Another devastating earthquake shook the Jordan Rift Valley region. The epicenter of the earthquake was again in the Jordan River, in a location between the Sea of Galilee and the Hula Valley. The cities of Safed, Tiberias, Acre, Sidon were heavily damaged.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1775	The American Revolutionary War (1775-1783). In April 1775, the American Revolutionary War begins when the British try to seize ammunition supplies and arrest the Patriot leaders at Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts. The political values of the Americans are largely united on a concept called Republicanism, which rejects aristocracy and emphasizes civic duty and a fear of corruption. The Thirteen Colonies begin their rebellion against British rule in 1775 and proclaimed their independence in 1776 as the United States of America. During the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783), the Americans capture the British invasion army at Saratoga in 1777, secure the Northeast, and encourage the French to make a military alliance with the United States. The French alliance brings in Spain and the Netherlands, which balances the military and naval forces on each side, as Britain has no allies.	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1776	Declaration of Independence (1776). On July 2, 1776, the Second Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia and declares the independence of the colonies by adopting the resolution from Richard Henry Lee. On July 4, 1776, they adopt the Declaration of Independence, and this date is celebrated as the nation's birthday. Congress shortly thereafter officially changes the name of the nation to the "United States of America" from the "United Colonies of America."	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1783	Early Years of the Republic (1783-1836). Confederation and Constitution (1783-1791). In the 1780s, the national government is able to settle the issue of the western regions of the young United States by the states ceding the western regions to Congress, and they become territories. Soon these territories become states, with the migration of settlers to the Northwest. The Nationalists, who are mostly war veterans, organize in every state and convince Congress to call the Philadelphia Convention in 1787. The delegates from every state write a new constitution that creates a much more powerful and efficient central government, with a strong president and the powers of taxation. The new government reflects the prevailing republican ideals, which guarantee individual liberty but constrain the power of government through a system of separation of powers. In 1787, Congress is given authority to ban the international slave trade after 20 years, which it does in 1807. A compromise allows the Congressional apportionment from the Southern states to include three-fifths of the number of slaves in each state's total population. In 1791, the nation adopts the United States Bill of Rights to appease the Anti-Federalists who fear a too-powerful national government. They comprise the first ten amendments to the Constitution, and guarantee individual liberties, such as freedom of speech and religious practice, jury trials, and states that citizens and states have reserved rights (which are not specified).	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 1789	<p>The French Revolution (1789-1799). On July 15, 1789, Marquis de Lafayette, a hero of the American Revolutionary War, takes command of the National Guard, and on July 17, the king agrees to wear the two-color cockade (blue and red), which is later changed to the tricolor cockade, as the new symbol of revolutionary France. As a result, several nobles emigrate to neighboring aristocratic kingdoms to war against the new regime which results in violence against the aristocracy called “the Great Fear.” In response to the threat of war from Austria and Prussia, France declares war on Austria in April 1792 and invades and conquers the Austrian Netherlands (roughly present-day Belgium and Luxembourg). By August 1792, all of Paris is against the King and hopes that the Assembly will depose him, but the Assembly hesitates. In November 1792, France declares war on Great Britain and the Dutch Republic. In January 1793, Ex-King Louis XVI is tried, convicted, and guillotined. In March 1793, France declares war on Spain. In late August 1793, a general is guillotined because his strategies are considered too timid on the battlefield. In mid-October, the widowed former queen Marie Antoinette is put on trial for a long list of charges such as teaching her husband, the King, the art of dissimulation and incest with her son, and she too is guillotined.</p>	Wikipedia-History of France. n.d.
ad 1790	<p>Plantation Economy (1790-1860) in the U.S. Based on their cotton and other agricultural commodity production, the Southern slavery-based societies have become wealthy, and some have profited particularly from the internal slave trade. Cities in the North such as Boston and New York, and regional industries, are tied economically to slavery by banking, shipping, and manufacturing, including textile mills. There are four million slaves in the South by 1860, which is nearly eight times as many as there were in the whole nation in 1790. Due to the heavy European demand for raw cotton, the plantations are very profitable. The majority of the profits are invested in new lands and the purchase of additional slaves, who are primarily drawn from the declining tobacco-producing regions. For 50 of the first 72 years of the nation’s existence, a slaveholder serves as President of the United States and, during that period, only slaveholding presidents are able to be re-elected to second terms. In addition, the southern states are benefited by their increased apportionment in Congress due to the partial counting of slaves in their populations.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1792	<p>Increasing Demand for Slave Labor (1792-1807) in the U.S. There is a dramatic change in the status of slavery among the states during the first two decades after the Revolutionary War, in that there is an increase in the number of freed blacks. The northern states abolish slavery because they are inspired by the revolutionary ideals of the equality of men and are influenced by their lesser economic reliance on slavery. The states of the Upper South make manumission easier, which results in an increase in the proportion of free blacks in the Upper South (as a percentage of the total non-white population) from less than one percent in 1792 to more than 10 percent by 1810. By 1810, the total of all blacks in the United States who are free is 13.5 percent (as a percentage of the total non-white population). After 1810, the number of manumissions decline sharply, because the demand for slaves is on the rise in the Deep South as the cultivation of cotton is expanding. The internal U.S. slave trade becomes an important source of wealth for many planters and traders after Congress severs the involvement of the U.S. with the Atlantic slave trade in 1807.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1798	Napoleon Bonaparte leads the French Campaign in Egypt and Syria.	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 1799	(Mar. 3-7) Napoleonic Wars: Siege of Jaffa - Napoleon captures the city of Jaffa. (Mar. 20-May 21) Siege of Acre - An unsuccessful attempt by Napoleon to capture the city of Acre. (Apr. 8) Battle of Nazareth. (Apr. 11) Battle of Cana. (Apr. 16) The Battle of Mount Tabor - Napoleon drives Ottoman Turks across the River Jordan near Acre.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1799	The reign of Napoleon Bonaparte (1799-1815). In 1799, the Russian army expels the French from Italy, and the Austrian army defeats France in Switzerland at Stockach and Zurich. Napoleon then seizes power through a coup and replaces the Directory with the “Consulate,” which consists of three consuls, with him as First Consul. He replaces the two-chamber legislative Councils with a three-chamber legislature: a senate, a tribunate, and a legislative body. In 1804, Napoleon is given the title of Emperor by the French Senate, which officially founds the First French Empire. Although Napoleon’s rule is autocratic, he supports it with a constitution, which is much more advanced than the traditional monarchies of his time. The proclamation of the French Empire leads to the Wars of the Third Coalition (1803-1806) to defeat Napoleon, which consists of the United Kingdom, the Holy Roman Empire, the Russian Empire, Naples, Sicily, and Sweden. Despite a naval defeat, on December 2, 1805, Napoleon inflicts a massive defeat on the Austrian and Russian Empires at Austerlitz (also known as the “Battle of the Three Emperors”), which destroys the Third Coalition. In the resulting Treaty of Pressburg, the ruler of the Austrian Empire loses the title of Holy Roman Emperor, and the Confederation of the Rhine is created by Napoleon over former Austrian territories. This is considered by many historians as the end of the Holy Roman Empire.	Wikipedia-History of France. n.d.
AD 1800	Slave Rebellions (1800-1859). There are slave rebellions, by Gabriel Prosser (1800), Denmark Vesey (1822), Nat Turner (1831), and most famously by John Brown (1859), which cause fear in the white South, and stricter oversight is imposed on slaves, and the rights of free blacks are reduced. After the Nat Turner rebellion, southern legislatures pass new laws prohibiting the education of enslaved people and free Black people, and restricting the rights of assembly and other civil liberties for free Black people. Northerners are outraged by the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, which requires the states to cooperate with slave owners when they are attempting to recover escaped slaves. Under the Missouri Compromise, an escaped slave who reaches a non-slave state is presumed to have attained sanctuary and freedom.	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1801	Louisiana and Jeffersonian Republicanism (1801-1809). In the 1800 election, Thomas Jefferson defeats John Adams for the presidency. The major achievement of the presidency of Jefferson is the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, which provides U.S. settlers with a vast potential for expansion west of the Mississippi River.	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 1806	<p>War of the Fourth Coalition (1806-1807). The War of the Fourth Coalition (1806-1807) is established against France, and Prussia joins this coalition along with Russia, Saxony, Sweden, and Great Britain. Although this coalition is joined by other allies, France also now has a complex network of allies and subject states. In 1806, the French army crushes the Prussian army at Jena-Auerstedt, captures Berlin, and goes as far as Eastern Prussia, and on June 14, 1807, the Russian Empire is defeated at the Battle of Friedland. France dictates the Treaties of Tilsit, in which Russia has to join the Continental Blockage against Great Britain, and Prussia gives up half of its territories to France. Napoleon forms the Duchy of Warsaw over these territorial losses, and Polish troops enter the French army in large numbers. In the Treaty of Fontainebleau in 1807, Napoleon forms an alliance between France and Spain against Portugal, because Spain has a desire for some Portuguese territories. French armies enter Spain to attack Portugal, but then seizes Spanish fortresses and take over the Kingdom of Spain by surprise. After Charles IV, king of Spain, abdicated the throne, Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon, is made king of Spain. This French occupation of the Iberian Peninsula fuels local nationalism, and the Spanish and Portuguese use guerilla tactics to fight the French, and they defeat French forces at the Battle of Bailen. French forces leave Portugal after an Allied victory at Vimeiro on August 21, 1808.</p>	Wikipedia-History of France. n.d.
AD 1809	<p>War of the Fifth Coalition (1809). France launches another attack on Spain, and in 1808, Austria organizes the War of the Fifth Coalition (1809) along with Spain, Portugal, and Great Britain to defeat the French Empire. The Austrian Empire defeats France at Aspern-Essling, but the French defeat the Austrians at Wagram, and the Polish allies of France defeat the Austrian Empire at Raszyn in April 1809. Although the French defeat of the Austrians is not as decisive as before, the October 1809 peace treaty strips additional territories from Austria. In 1812, war breaks out between France and Russia, and in June 1812, Napoleon invades Russia with one of the largest armies ever assembled in Europe. Following an exhausting march against the retreating Russian army, the French capture Moscow after the bloody but inconclusive Battle of Borodino in late August 1812, only to find it burning as part of the Russian scorched earth tactics. Due mostly to the Russian winter, exhaustion, and scorched earth warfare, the French army is annihilated and retreats from Russia in December 1812. On the Spanish front, the French army is defeated at Vitoria in June 1813 and again at the Battle of the Pyrenees in July-August 1813. French troops are unable to control the Spanish guerrillas, and they eventually evacuate Spain.</p>	Wikipedia-History of France. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1812	<p>War of 1812 (1812-1815). In 1812, America has several grievances against Britain which include: (1) the British violation of the rights of American ships to be neutral in Britain's war with France; (2) the impressment (seizure) of 10,000 American sailors needed by the British Royal Navy to fight Napoleon; and (3) British support for hostile Indians attacking American settlers in the Midwest to create a pro-British Indian barrier state to block American expansion westward. In early 1815, with Napoleon (apparently) gone, the major causes of the war have evaporated and America and Britain both agree to a peace that leaves the prewar boundaries intact. The Americans claim victory on February 18, 1815, as news of Jackson's victory in New Orleans comes almost simultaneously with the peace treaty that left the prewar boundaries in place. Americans are swelled with pride at their success in the "Second War of Independence." The naysayers of the antiwar Federalist Party are put to shame and the party never recovers. The war helps lead to an emerging American identity that strengthens national pride over state pride.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1813	<p>War of the Sixth Coalition (1813-1814). Since France has been defeated on two fronts, those states previously conquered and controlled by Napoleon see an opportunity to strike back. Great Britain forms the War of the Sixth Coalition (March 1813-May 1814), with Austria, Prussia, Russia, Portugal, Sweden, Spain, and the German states of the Confederation of the Rhine. In October 1813, Napoleon's forces are heavily outnumbered by the allied coalition armies, and the French are largely defeated in the Battle of the Nations outside of Leipzig. The French are also overwhelmed by much larger armies during the Six Days Campaign in February 1814, although the Six Days Campaign is often considered a tactical masterpiece because the Allies suffered much higher casualties than the French. On April 6, 1814, Napoleon abdicates the throne and is exiled to Elba, an island in the Mediterranean Sea. The Congress of Vienna meets in Vienna, Austria from November 1814 to June 1815 to reconstitute the European political order after the downfall of Napoleon. It reverses the political changes and reforms that occurred during the wars, which is very unpopular among the French people. All of the news reaching remote Elba look favorable for Napoleon to retake power as he correctly reasons that the news of his return will cause popular support as he approaches.</p>	Wikipedia-History of France. n.d.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 1815	<p>Battle of Waterloo (1815). On February 26, 1815, Napoleon escapes from Elba and returns to France, and within one hundred days he seizes control of France again, raises an army, and marches on his enemies. He experiences his final defeat at the Battle of Waterloo on June 18, 1815, and on June 22, 1815, he is convinced by his advisors to abdicate the throne a second time. He is exiled to St. Helena, a remote island in the South Atlantic Ocean, where he spends the rest of his life. The French monarchy is subsequently restored and the Bourbon King Louis XVIII becomes king of France. However, many of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic reforms are kept in place in France. The Napoleonic Code. The Napoleonic Code created by eminent jurists under Napoleon's supervision is of permanent importance, because it spread rapidly throughout Europe and the world in general, and marks the end of feudalism and the liberation of serfs in those places where it took effect. The Code recognizes the principles of civil liberty, equality under the law, and the secular character of the state. It discards the old right where the inheritance goes only to the eldest son but requires that inheritances be divided equally among all children. The court system is standardized, and all judges are appointed by the national government.</p>	Wikipedia-History of France. n.d.
AD 1815	<p>Impact of the French Revolution on the German Empire (1815-1871). In 1815, as a consequence of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, continental Europe is in a state of overall turbulence and exhaustion. The victorious members of the Coalition negotiate a new peaceful balance of powers in Vienna and agree to maintain a stable German heartland to prevent future French imperialism. The idea of reforming the defunct Holy Roman Empire is abandoned by the European powers, and the reorganization of the German states started by Napoleon is allowed to continue, and the remaining princes are allowed to keep their titles. In a series of proclamations over several decades the <i>Church of the Prussian Union</i> is formed in 1817, which brings together the more numerous Lutherans and the less numerous Reformed Protestants. The government of Prussia now has full control over church affairs, with the king himself recognized as the leading bishop. Opposition to this unification comes from the "Old Lutherans" in Silesia who are clinging tightly to the theological and liturgical forms they have followed since the days of Martin Luther. When the government attempts to crack down on them, they go underground. Tens of thousands migrated to South Australia, and especially to the United States, where they form the Missouri Synod, which is still in operation as a conservative denomination.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Germany. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1815	<p>The Impact of the French Revolution on the Spanish Empire (1808-1899). European events of the Napoleonic era cause Spain to lose its empire in the Americas. War breaks out in Europe in 1804 after a British squadron captures a Spanish convoy off Cape Santa Maria, Portugal. The British navy defeats the combined French and Spanish navies in the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 off the southwest coast of Spain. The British attempt to seize the Rio de la Plata estuary between Uruguay and Argentina in 1806, but they are eventually repulsed by the Criollos' militias and colonial army in 1807. In the Peninsular War (1807-1814), Spain, the United Kingdom of Britain and Ireland, and Portugal fight against the invading force of France for control of the Iberian Peninsula. The war begins when the French and Spanish armies invaded in 1807 by transiting through Spain, and it escalated in 1808 after Napoleonic France occupies Spain, which has been its ally. Napoleon Bonaparte forces the abdications of Ferdinand VII and his father Charles IV and then installs his brother Joseph Bonaparte on the Spanish throne and disseminates the Bayonne Constitution.</p>	Wikipedia- History of Spain. n.d.
AD 1815	<p>Spanish Empire (Cont.) Spanish resistance to French rule (1808-1814). Most Spaniards reject French rule, and they engage in large-scale guerrilla warfare to defeat the French. The French are defeated in 1814 by the Sixth Coalition, which includes Austria, Prussia, Russia, the United Kingdom, Portugal, Sweden, and the Spanish rebels.</p> <p>The invasion of Napoleon into Spain creates a crisis of sovereignty and legitimacy of rule in the new political framework. The resistance movement unites around juntas or small emergency ad hoc governments. A Supreme Central Junta, ruling in the name of Ferdinand VII, is seated in September 1808 to coordinate efforts among the various juntas. Subsequently, a cortes or parliament is called, with representatives from Spain, Spanish America, and the Philippines. In 1812, the Cortes of Cadiz drafts the Spanish Constitution of 1812. When Ferdinand VII is restored to the throne in 1814, he repudiates the constitution and re-asserts absolutist rule. A military coup in 1820, led by Rafael del Riego, forces Ferdinand to accept the constitution, and it goes back into force. Ferdinand raises troops in 1823 and re-asserts absolutist rule again. However, the reinstatement of the constitution in 1820 is a major factor in compelling New Spain's elites to support independence in Spanish America in 1821.</p>	Wikipedia- History of Spain. n.d.
AD 1815	<p>Spanish Empire (Cont.) Impact of French rule on Spanish Colonies in the Americas. When Napoleon invades Spain in 1808, the Spanish Americas react in the same way as the Peninsula Spaniards do by legitimizing their actions through traditional law, which holds that sovereignty reverts to the people in the absence of a legitimate king. There is a long series of wars in the Americas between patriotic rebels and local Royalists, which leads to the independence of Argentina (1810), Venezuela (1810), Chile (1810), Paraguay (1811), and Uruguay (1815, but subsequently ruled by Brazil until 1828). From 1811 to 1826, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Panama declare independence. After the death of King Ferdinand VII in 1833, the Spanish government renounces sovereignty over all the Spanish colonies in the Americas in 1836.</p>	Wikipedia- History of Spain. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1815	<p>Impact of the French Revolution on the British Empire (1815-1914). The period from 1815 to 1914 is referred to as the “imperial century” by some historians because about 10 million square miles and about 400 million people are added to the British Empire. The victory over Napoleon leaves Britain without any serious international rival, except for Russia in Central Asia. From 1822 to 1902, Britain is unchallenged at sea and enjoys a period of relative peace with the other major powers. It adopts the role of global policeman and avoids any permanent diplomatic alliances with any of the other major powers. In addition to the formal control that Britain exerts over its own colonies, its dominant position in world trade allows it to effectively control the economies of many countries, such as China, Argentina, and Siam.</p>	Wikipedia-British Empire. n.d.
AD 1815	<p>The impact of the French Revolution on the Russian Empire (1801-1825). Catherine II dies of a stroke in November 1796 and is succeeded by her son Paul I (1796-1801), who is assassinated in March 1801, and he is succeeded by his son Alexander I (1801-1825). By the time of her death, the expansionist policy of Catherine II has made Russia a major European power. Alexander I continues this policy in 1809 by wresting Finland from the weakened kingdom of Sweden and by taking Bessarabia from the Ottomans in 1812. His main advisor is Adam Jerzy Czartoryski. In 1802, Russian armies liberate allied Georgia from Persian occupation, and they clash with Persia over control and consolidation of Georgia and the Iranian territories that comprise modern-day Azerbaijan and Dagestan. They also become involved in the Caucasian War against the Caucasian Imamate. In 1813, Russia wins the war with Persia and forces the Qajar Dynasty of Iran to cede portions of its territories in the Caucasus to Russia, which drastically increases the territory of Russia in the region. Russia attempts to expand to the southwest at the expense of the Ottoman Empire by using Georgia as its base for the Caucasus and Anatolian front.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.
AD 1815	<p>Russian Empire (Cont.) Alexander I switches the European policy of Russia back and forth four times from 1804 to 1812 from neutral peacemaker to anti-Napoleon, to an ally of Napoleon, and winding up in 1812 as an enemy of Napoleon. In 1805, he joins Britain in the War of the Third Coalition (1803-1806) against Napoleon, but after the massive defeat of the Coalition at the Battle of Austerlitz (1805), he switches and formed an alliance with Napoleon by the Treaty of Tilsit (1807) and joins Napoleon’s Continental System against Britain. He fights a small-scale naval war against Britain (1807-1812), but he and Napoleon can never agree, especially about Poland, and by 1810 the alliance collapses. On June 24, 1812, Napoleon invades Russia with an army of about 450,000 troops, which ultimately becomes a catastrophe for him and his army. On September 7, one major battle is fought at Borodino and casualties are very high on both sides, but the result is not decisive, and Napoleon is not able to engage and defeat the Russian army. He captures Moscow at the onset of winter even though he has lost most of his men, but the Russians retreat, burning crops and food supplies in a scorched earth policy that multiplies Napoleon’s logistical problems. During the invasion of Russia, about 85% to 90% of Napoleon’s soldiers die from disease, cold, starvation, or ambush by peasant guerrillas, because he is not prepared for winter warfare. As Napoleon’s troops begin to retreat, the Russian troops pursue them into Central and Western Europe.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1815	<p>Russian Empire (Cont.) Napoleon’s army is defeated at the Battle of Nations on October 16-19, 1813, and the Sixth Coalition eventually captures Paris on March 31, 1814. With a total population of 43 million people, Russia loses about 1.5 million people during the year 1812, of which about 250,000 to 300,000 are soldiers and the remainder are peasants and serfs. Napoleon is forced to abdicate the throne and is exiled to the island of Elba in 1814. Alexander I becomes known as the savior of Europe after the final defeat of Napoleon in 1815. He presides over the redrawing of the map of Europe at the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815), which made him king of Congress Poland, a portion of Poland formally ruled by France. He forms a Holy Alliance with Austria and Prussia to suppress the revolutionary movements in Europe that he considers immoral threats to the legitimate Christian monarchs. He helps Klemens von Metternich (1821-1848), Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, in suppressing all national and liberal movements in his country. As late as 1848, the Russian Empire will play a leading role on behalf of conservatism, but its retention of serfdom precludes any significant economic progress. Russia begins to lag even further behind economically as the economic growth of Western Europe accelerates during the Industrial Revolution (1760-1840) and the sea trade and colonialism which begins in the second half of the 18th century.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.
AD 1823	<p>U.S. Monroe Doctrine in Britain. Britain is a supporter of the Monroe Doctrine, which is a U.S. foreign policy position from about 1823 that opposes further European colonization in the Western Hemisphere. It holds that any intervention in the political affairs of the Americas by foreign powers is a potentially hostile act against the U.S., and the U.S. will not interfere in the internal affairs of European powers. The imperial strength of the British Empire is underpinned by the steamship, the telegraph, and new technologies invented in the second half of the 19th century, which allow it to control and defend the empire. By 1902, the empire is linked together by a network of telegraph cables, called the All-Red Line.</p>	Wikipedia-British Empire. n.d.
AD 1825	<p>Nicholas I (1825-1855) and the Decembrist Revolt in Russia. Alexander I dies in November 1825 and is succeeded by his younger brother, Nicholas I (1825-1855), who is confronted with an uprising in December 1825. The background of this revolt occurs during the Napoleonic Wars when several well-educated Russian officers traveled in Europe during military campaigns, where they are exposed to the liberalism of Western Europe, which encourages them to seek change on their return to autocratic Russia. The result is the Decembrist Revolt (December 1825), which is the work of a small circle of liberal nobles and army officers who want to install the brother of Nicholas I as a constitutional monarch. Nicholas I easily crushes the revolt, which leads him to turn away from liberal reforms and champion the reactionary doctrine of “Orthodoxy, Autocracy, and Nationality.”</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1826	<p>In 1826-1828, Russia fights another war against Persia, in which it loses almost all of its recently consolidated territories during the first year, but later regains them and wins the war on very favorable terms. The war ends with the 1828 Treaty of Turkmenchay, in which Russia gains Armenia, Nakhchivan, Nagorno-Karabakh, Azerbaijan, and Iğdir from Persia. In the 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish War, Russia invades northeastern Anatolia and occupies the strategic Ottoman towns of Erzurum and Gumushane and receives extensive support from the region's Pontic Greeks by posing as protector and savior of the Greek Orthodox population. The Russian imperial army withdraws into Georgia after a brief occupation. By the 1830s, Russia has conquered all of the Persian territories and the major Ottoman territories in the Caucasus. In 1831, Nicholas I crushes the November Uprising (1830-1831) in Poland.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.
<p>1829–1833 Pacific Northwest malaria epidemic: Date-1829-1833, Death Toll-150,000</p>	<p>According to the website, https://www.nwcouncil.org/reports/columbia-river-history/epidemics/, an outbreak of malaria at Fort Vancouver in the summer of 1830 lasted four years, raging in the summer and declining in the winter. This single epidemic reduces the lower Columbia Indian population by an estimated 90 percent in just four years. Malaria is carried by the anopheline mosquito, which is common on the lower Columbia. The disease is known to occur along the Mexican coast, and the epidemic on the Columbia only requires an infected person to arrive by ship and get bitten by a mosquito. The disease is then spread with terrifying speed. The mosquito's territory does not extend much beyond Celilo Falls, and so interior Columbia Basin tribes are not affected. The disease does not spread to Puget Sound tribes, either, again because the necessary mosquito species is not present there. The decimation caused by the epidemic of 1830-33 is so complete that Europeans moving into the area find virtually no Indians.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source: https://www.nwcouncil.org/reports/columbia-river-history/epidemics/</p>	<p>Pacific Northwest, United States. Cause: Malaria, possibly other diseases too. Malaria is caused by single-celled microorganisms of the Plasmodium group. It is spread exclusively through bites of infected Anopheles mosquitoes.</p>
AD 1830	<p>Indian Removal (1830-1850). In 1830, the Indian Removal Act is passed by Congress, and it authorized the president to negotiate treaties that exchanges Native American tribal lands in the eastern states for lands west of the Mississippi River. The primary goal of the act is to remove Native Americans, including the Five Civilized Tribes, from land in the Southeast that the settlers want. The Jacksonian Democrats demand that the native populations who refuse to acknowledge state laws to relocate to reservations in the West be forcibly removed. Although the Whig Party and religious leaders oppose the move as inhumane, thousands of deaths result from the relocations, as seen in the Cherokee Trail of Tears. The estimated number of deaths along the Trail of Tears ranges from 2000 to 8000 of the 16,543 Cherokee who are relocated. Many of the Seminole Indians in Florida refuse to move west, and they fight the Army for years in the Seminole Wars.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1832	(May 10) Mohammed Ali leading Egyptian forces, and aided by local Maronites, seize Acre from the Ottoman Empire after a 7-month siege.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1834	Arab revolt in Israel.	
AD 1837	(Jan. 1) Galilee earthquake of 1837 - A devastating earthquake that shook the Galilee region, killing thousands of people.	

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1839	<p>Britain and the East India Company. The expansion of the British Empire in Asia is driven by the East India Company. The army of the Company first joins forces with the British Royal Navy in the Seven Years War (1756-1763), and the two continue to cooperate in arenas outside of India. Their areas of cooperation include the eviction of the French from Egypt (1799); the capture of Java from the Netherlands (1811); the acquisition of Penang Island (1786), Singapore (1819), Malacca (1824); and the defeat of Burma (1826). Operating from its base in India, the Company has been engaged in an increasingly profitable opium export trade to China since the 1730s. Although this opium trade has been outlawed by the Qing Dynasty since 1729, it has helped reverse the trade imbalances resulting from the British imports of tea, which causes large outflows of silver from Britain to China.</p>	Wikipedia-British Empire. n.d.
AD 1839	<p>Britian (Cont.) In 1839, the Chinese authorities at Canton confiscates 20,000 chests of opium which leads the British to attack China in the First Opium War, which results in the seizure of Hong Kong Island and other Treaty Ports by the British, including Shanghai. Beginning in 1773, the British pass a series of Acts of Parliament which regulate the affairs of the East India Company and establish the sovereignty of the British Crown over the territories that the company has acquired. The Indian Rebellion in 1857 precipitates the eventual end of the Company. The conflict begins with the mutiny of the Indian troops that are under the command of British officers, and it takes six months to suppress the rebellion, with heavy loss of life on both sides.</p>	Wikipedia-British Empire. n.d.
AD 1839	<p>Qing Dynasty (AD 1644-1912). The Qing Dynasty is founded by the Manchus and is the last imperial dynasty in China. It is the second conquest dynasty to rule all of mainland China, controlling roughly twice the territory controlled by the Ming Dynasty. In 1796, at the end of the long reign of the Qianlong Emperor (1735-1796), the Qing Empire is at its peak. At this time, the Qing Dynasty rules more than one-third of the world's population and has the largest economy in the world. It is one of the largest empires ever by area. During the 19th century, the Qing Empire is internally agitated and externally threatened by the Western powers. During the 18th century, a trade imbalance between China and Britain is created by the demand for Chinese luxury goods (particularly silk, porcelain, and tea) that causes European silver to flow into China through the Canton System, which confines incoming foreign trade to the southern port city of Canton. To counter this imbalance, the British East India Company begins to grow opium in Bengal and allows private British merchants to sell opium to Chinese smugglers for illegal sale in China. In March 1839, British opium dealers are forced to hand over 2.37 million pounds of opium to Chinese government officials, and on June 3, 1839, the opium is destroyed in public on Humen Beach to show the determination of the government to ban the smoking of opium in the country.</p>	Wikipedia-History of China. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1839	<p>First Opium War (1839-1842) in China. The British government responds by dispatching a military force to China, marking the beginning of the First Opium War. During the subsequent conflict, the Royal Navy inflicts a series of decisive defeats on the Chinese Empire by the use of its superior naval and gunnery power. In 1842, the Qing Dynasty is forced to sign the Treaty of Nanking which imposes an indemnity on China, exempts British subjects from the jurisdiction of local Chinese laws, opens five treaty ports to British merchants, and cedes Hong Kong Island to the British Empire. The failure of the treaty to satisfy British goals of improved trade and diplomatic relations leads to the Second Opium War (1856-1860). This is the second major conflict in the Opium Wars, which is fought over the right to import opium to China, and results in a second defeat for the Qing Dynasty. In 1860, troops from Britain and France land near Beijing and fight their way into the city. When peace negotiations quickly break down, the British High Commissioner to China orders the foreign troops to loot and destroy the Chinese Imperial Summer Palace, which is a complex of palaces and gardens where Qing Dynasty emperors handle the affairs of the state.</p>	Wikipedia-History of China. n.d.
AD 1840	<p>(Jul. 15) The Austrian Empire, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Kingdom of Prussia, and the Russian Empire sign the Convention of London with the ruler of the Ottoman Empire. The signatories offered to Muhammad Ali and his heirs permanent control over Egypt and the Acre Sanjak (roughly what is now Israel), provided that these territories would remain part of the Ottoman Empire and that he agreed within ten days to withdraw from the rest of Syria and returned to Sultan Abdulmejid I the Ottoman fleet which had defected to Alexandria. Muhammad Ali was also to immediately withdraw its forces from Arabia, the Holy Cities, Crete, the district of Adana, and all of the Ottoman Empire.</p>	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1848	<p>Sectional conflicts before the U.S. Civil War (1848-1860). After 1848, the central issue in the U.S. is the expansion of slavery, which pits the anti-slavery elements in the North against the pro-slavery elements that dominate the South. A small number of Northerners are active abolitionists who declare that ownership of slaves is a sin (in terms of Protestant theology) and demand the immediate abolition of slavery. A much larger number of Northerners are against the expansion of slavery, and their goal is to put it on a pathway to extinction, so that America will be committed to free land (for low-cost family-owned farms), free labor, and free speech (to allow the distribution of abolitionist material in the South). The Southern white Democrats contend that slavery is of economic, social, and cultural benefit to all whites (and even to the slaves themselves), and condemn all anti-slavery spokesmen as "abolitionists." The justifications of slavery include economics, history, religion, legality, social good, and even humanitarianism. The defenders of slavery argue that the sudden end to the slave economy will have a profound and killing economic impact on the South, where the reliance on slave labor is the foundation of their economy, and if all the slaves are freed, there will be widespread unemployment and chaos. The religious activists are split on slavery, with the Methodists and Baptists dividing into northern and southern denominations. The Methodists, Congregationalists, and Quakers in the North include many abolitionists, especially among women activists. The slavery issue is largely ignored by the Catholic, Episcopal, and Lutheran denominations.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 1850	<p>Compromise of 1850 and Popular Sovereignty (1820-1860). The Compromise of 1850, brokered by Whig Henry Clay and Democrat Stephen Douglas is a series of five bills that seemingly settle the issue of slavery in the new territories. The Compromise includes the admission of California as a free state in exchange for no federal restrictions on slavery in Utah or New Mexico. The Fugitive Slave Act is the point of contention, because it increases federal enforcement and requires even free states to cooperate in turning over fugitive slaves to their owners. The Act is pounced on by abolitionists in their attack on the institution of slavery, which is symbolized by the best-selling anti-slavery novel Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe. The Compromise of 1820 admits Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state in exchange for legislation that prohibits slavery in the remaining Louisiana Purchase lands north of the 36°30' parallel. However, the Compromise of 1820 is repealed in 1854 by the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which Senator Douglas promotes in the name of "popular sovereignty" and democracy. Under popular sovereignty, the citizens of each territory, rather than Congress, will determine whether slavery will be allowed. It permits the voters in each territory to decide on the legality of slavery, which allows Douglas to adopt a position of neutrality on the issue of slavery.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1850	<p>The Republican Party is formed in the U.S. The new Republican Party is formed by anti-slavery forces who arise in anger and alarm. Pro- and anti-slavery contingents rush to Kansas to vote slavery up or down, which results in a miniature civil war called Bleeding Kansas. The young Republican Party is able to dominate nearly all of the northern states and the electoral college by the late 1850s, and it insists that slavery will never be allowed to expand (and thus will slowly die out).</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
<p>Third plague pandemic: Date-1855-1960, 12–15 million (India and China)</p>	<p>The third plague pandemic is a major bubonic plague pandemic that begins in Yunnan, China, in 1855. This episode of bubonic plague spreads to all inhabited continents, and ultimately leads to more than 12 million deaths in India and China (and perhaps over 15 million worldwide), and at least 10 million Indians are killed in India alone (then under British Raj Colonial Rule), making it one of the deadliest pandemics in history. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the pandemic is considered active until 1960 when worldwide casualties drop to 200 per year. Plague deaths have continued at a lower level for every year since 1960.</p>	<p>Worldwide. Cause: Bubonic plague, Yersinia pestis bacterium. The bacterium has several means of transmission and infection.</p>

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1853	<p>British Empire Rivalry with the Russian Empire. During the 19th century, the British Empire and the Russian Empire compete to fill the power vacuums being left by the declining Ottoman Empire, the Qajar Dynasty in Iran, and the Qing Dynasty in China. The defeats inflicted by Russia on Persia/Iran and Turkey demonstrates to the British Russia’s imperial ambitions and capabilities and fuels British fears of an overland invasion of India. In 1839, Britain attempts to pre-empt this Russian threat by invading Afghanistan, but the First Anglo-Afghan War (1839-1842) is a disaster for Britain. In 1853, Russia invades the Turkish Balkans, which leads Britain and France to invade the Crimean Peninsula to destroy Russian naval capabilities for fear Russia will dominate the Mediterranean and the Middle East. The competition between Britain and Russia remains unresolved in Central Asia for another two decades, with Britain annexing Baluchistan in 1876 and Russia annexing Kirghizia, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan. It appears that another war will be inevitable between the two empires, but in 1878 they reached an agreement on their respective spheres of influence in the region and all outstanding issues with the signing of the Anglo-Russian Entente in 1907. The destruction of the Russian Navy by the Japanese at the Battle of Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 further limits Russia’s threat to the British.</p>	Wikipedia-British Empire. n.d.
AD 1853	<p>The Crimean War (1853-1856). Since the defeat of Napoleon, Russia has become part of the “Holy Alliance” of Europe, which has kept it deeply involved in European affairs. The Holy Alliance, comprising Russia, Prussia, Austria, Britain, and France, is formed to serve as the “policeman of Europe.” However, maintaining the alliance requires large armies that the other members of the alliance do not possess, so they need Russia to supply the required numbers, which aligns with Nicholas I's philosophy. Russia remains quiet as the Revolutions of 1848 sweep across Europe, but the Tsar sends his army into Hungary in 1849 at the request of the Austrian Empire, and suppresses a revolt there while preventing it from spreading to Russian Poland. The Tsar cracks down on any signs of internal unrest in Russia. Russia expects that in exchange for supplying the troops to be the policeman of Europe, it should have a free hand in dealing with the decaying Ottoman Empire. Russia invades Ottoman-controlled areas which leads to the Crimean War (1853-1856). Britain and France come to the rescue of the Ottomans, and after fighting a grueling war primarily in Crimea, with very high death rates from disease, the Allies win the war.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.
AD 1853	<p>Crimean War (Cont.) According to historian Orlando Figes, the Crimean disaster exposes the shortcomings of every institution in Russia which include: the corruption and incompetence of the military command, the technological backwardness of the army and navy, and the inadequate roads and lack of railways that account for the chronic problems of supply. It also exposes the poor condition and illiteracy of the serfs who make up the armed forces, the inability of the serf economy to sustain a state of war against industrial powers, and the failures of the autocracy itself.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1856	<p>Second Opium War (1856-1860) in China. During and after the Second Opium War, the government of the Qing Dynasty is also forced to sign treaties with Russia, which include the Treaty of Aigun and the Convention of Peking (Beijing). As a result of these treaties, more than 1.5 million square kilometers of territory is ceded by China to Russia in its northeast and northwest, and the Kowloon Peninsula is ceded to the British as part of Hong Kong. Inside China, the Taiping Rebellion (1851-1864), which is a Christian religious movement led by the "Heavenly King" Hong Xiuquan, sweeps from the south to establish the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom that controls roughly one-third of mainland China for over a decade. In desperation, the court empowers Han Chinese officials such as Zeng Guofan to raise local armies. In 1864, after some initial defeats, Zeng defeats the rebels in the Third Battle of Nanking. In terms of troop involvement, this is one of the largest wars of the 19th century, and there is an enormous loss of life, with a death toll of about 20 million. This rebellion is followed by a series of civil disturbances, which include the Punti–Hakka Clan Wars, the Nian Rebellion, the Dungan Revolt, and the Panthay Rebellion. All of these rebellions are ultimately put down, but at a massive cost and with millions killed, which seriously weakens the central imperial authority. China never rebuilds a strong central army, and many local officials use their military power to effectively rule in their provinces independently.</p>	Wikipedia-History of China. n.d.
AD 1857	<p>The Dred Scott v. Sandford Supreme Court decision of 1857. The Dred Scott v. Sandford Supreme Court decision involves the case of Dred Scott, an enslaved black man whose owners had taken him from Missouri, a slave-holding state, into Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory, where slavery is illegal. When his owners later bring him back to Missouri, Scott sues for his freedom and claims that because he had been taken into "free" U.S. territory, he had automatically been freed and is legally no longer a slave. Scott sues first in Missouri state court, which rules that he is still a slave under its law. He then sues in U.S. federal court, which rules against him by deciding that it had to apply Missouri law to the case. He then appeals to the U.S. Supreme Court. In March 1857, the Supreme Court issues a 7–2 decision against Scott. In an opinion written by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, the Court rules that people of African descent "are not included, and were not intended to be included, under the word 'citizens' in the Constitution, and can therefore claim none of the rights and privileges which that instrument provides for and secures to citizens of the United States;" more specifically, that African Americans are not entitled to "full liberty of speech ... to hold public meetings ... and to keep and carry arms" along with other constitutionally protected rights and privileges. Taney supports his ruling with an extended survey of American state and local laws from the time of the Constitution's drafting in 1787 that purports to show that a "perpetual and impassable barrier was intended to be erected between the white race and the one which they had reduced to slavery."</p>	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dred_Scott_v._Sandford

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1857	<p>Dred Scott Decision (Cont.) Because the Court rules that Scott is not an American citizen, he is also not a citizen of any state and, accordingly, can never establish the "diversity of citizenship" that Article III of the U.S. Constitution requires for a U.S. federal court to be able to exercise jurisdiction over a case. After ruling on those issues surrounding Scott, Taney strikes down the Missouri Compromise because, by prohibiting slavery in U.S. territories north of the 36°30' parallel, it interferes with slave owners' property rights under the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution. After the Supreme Court's decision, the former master's sons purchase Scott and his wife and set them free. Dred Scott dies nine months later.</p>	<p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dred_Scott_v._Sandford</p>
AD 1857	<p>The impact of the Dred Scott decision on sectional conflicts in the U.S. Although Taney and several other justices hope the decision will settle the slavery controversy, which is increasingly dividing the American public, the decision only exacerbates interstate tensions. Taney's majority opinion suits the slaveholding states, but is intensely decried in all the other states. The decision inflames the national debate over slavery and deepens the divide that leads ultimately to the American Civil War. During the United States election of 1860, Republicans reject the ruling as being corrupted by partisanship and non-binding because the court has no jurisdiction. Their presidential nominee, Abraham Lincoln, states he will not permit slavery anywhere in the country except where it already exists, which directly contradicts the court's ruling. His election is considered the final event that leads the Southern states to secede from the Union, igniting the American Civil War.</p>	<p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dred_Scott_v._Sandford</p>
AD 1858	<p>In 1858, the year after the 1857 Indian Rebellion, the British government dissolves the East India Company and assumes direct control over India through the Government of India Act of 1858. The Act establishes the British Raj, where a governor-general is appointed to administer India, and Queen Victoria is crowned the Empress of India. India becomes the empire's most valuable possession and is the most important source of Britain's strength. In the late 19th century, a series of serious crop failures leads to widespread famines on the subcontinent in which it is estimated that over 15 million people die. During its period of rule, the East India Company fails to implement any coordinated policy to deal with the famines. Later, under direct British rule, commissions are set up after each famine to investigate the causes and implement new policies, which take until the early 1900s to have an effect.</p>	<p>Wikipedia-British Empire. n.d.</p>

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1859	<p>Alexander II (1855-1881) and the Abolition of Serfdom in Russia. Nicholas I dies in 1855 and is succeeded by his son Alexander II, who comes to the throne when the demand for reform is widespread. Serfdom is the most pressing problem confronting the government. In 1859, there are 23 million serfs out of a total population of 67 million. Alexander II chooses to preemptively abolish serfdom with the emancipation reform in 1861 in anticipation of civil unrest that can ultimately lead to a revolution. Emancipation brings a supply of free labor to the cities, which stimulates industry and the growth and influence of the middle class. The freed peasants must purchase land allotted to them by the landowners with assistance from the state. The government issues special bonds to landowners for the land they have lost, and collects a special tax from peasants, called redemption payments, at a rate of 5% of the total cost of allotted land each year. All the land turned over to the peasants is collectively owned by the village community, which divides the land among the peasants and supervises their various holdings.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.
AD 1859	<p>Alexander II (Cont.) In addition to abolishing serfdom, Alexander II is responsible for numerous other reforms. He reorganizes the Judicial system by setting up elected local judges and abolishing capital punishment. He promotes local self-government through the zemstvo system, imposes universal military service, ends some of the privileges of the nobility, and promotes the universities. In the area of foreign policy, Alexander II sells Alaska to the United States in 1867, because of his fear that this remote Russian colony will fall into British hands if there is another war. He modernizes the military command system. He seeks peace and moves away from France when Napoleon III is defeated by Germany in 1871. He joins with Germany and Austria in the League of the Three Emperors, which stabilizes the European situation. In 1864, the January Uprising (1863-1864) is another massive Polish revolt that is crushed by Alexander II. The Russian autocracy gives the Polish artisans and gentry a reason to rebel in 1863 by assaulting their core values of language, religion, and culture. The Russian patriotic press uses the Polish uprising to unify the Russian nation by claiming that it is Russia's God-given mission to save Poland and the world. Poland is punished by taking away its separate constitution and incorporating it directly into Russia.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.
AD 1960	<p>President Abraham Lincoln and Secession (1860). After Abraham Lincoln wins the 1860 election, seven Southern states (SC, MS, FL, AL, GA, LA, and TX) secede from the union and set up a new nation, the Confederate States of America (Confederacy), on February 8, 1861. The Confederacy attacks Fort Sumter, a U.S. Army fort in South Carolina, which ignites the war. When Lincoln calls for troops to suppress the Confederacy in April 1861, four more states (VA, AR, TN, and NC) secede and join the Confederacy. A few of the (northernmost) "slave states" do not secede and become known as the border states, these are Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. During the war, the northwestern portion of Virginia secedes from the Confederacy and becomes the new Union state of West Virginia, which is usually associated with the border states.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1860	<p>The first Jewish neighborhood (Mishkenot Sha'ananim) is built outside the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem.</p>	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1860	<p>The Tongzhi Restoration (1860-1872) in China. The Tongzhi Restoration is an attempt to stop the decline of the Qing Dynasty by restoring the traditional order. It is named for the Tongzhi Emperor (1861-1875) and is engineered by the young emperor's mother, Empress Dowager Cixi (1861-1908), who is his regent. It is led by Manchu royal family reformers and Han Chinese officials, who include Zeng Guofan and his proteges, Li Hongzhang and Zuo Zongtang. The Restoration includes a Self-Strengthening Movement that implements effective institutional reforms and imports Western factories and communication technology, with a primary emphasis on strengthening the military. The Tongzhi Emperor (1861-1875) becomes the emperor at the age of five upon the death of his father, the Xianfeng Emperor (1850-1861). His father's choice of a regent, Sushun, is removed in favor of a partnership between his mother Empress Dowager Cixi, and Empress Dowager Ci'an, wife of the Xianfeng Emperor. In December 1874, it is announced that the Tongzhi Emperor is ill with smallpox, and the Empress Dowagers resume the regency. He dies on January 12, 1875, and leaves no sons to succeed him. The death of the Tongzhi Emperor leaves the court in a succession crisis because he is childless. Eventually, the Empress Dowagers designate the Tongzhi Emperor's three-year-old cousin, Zaitian, as the heir to the throne. Zaitian is thus enthroned as the Guangxu Emperor (1875-1908), with the Empress Dowagers Ci'an and Cixi resuming their roles as regents.</p>	Wikipedia-History of China. n.d.
AD 1861	<p>Civil War (1861-1865). On April 12, 1861, the Civil War begins when Confederate forces attack a U.S. military installation at Fort Sumter, South Carolina. In response, Lincoln calls on the states to send troops to recapture forts, protect the capital, and "preserve the Union," which still exists intact in his view despite the actions of the seceding states. The two armies have their first major confrontation at the First Battle of Bull Run, which proves to both sides that the war will be much longer and bloodier than originally anticipated. In the Western theater, the Union is relatively successful, with major battles, such as Perryville and Shiloh, along with Union gunboat dominance of navigable rivers, which produces strategic Union victories and destroys major Confederate operations. The last two years of the war are bloody for both sides. Sherman marches almost unopposed through the southern states, burning cities, destroying plantations, and ruining railroads and bridges, but avoiding civilian casualties. He demonstrates that the South is unable to resist a Union invasion and destroys much of the Confederate heartland, such that it can no longer provide the desperately needed supplies to its armies. General Grant launches a war of attrition in the spring of 1864 and pursued General Lee to the Appomattox Campaign which results in the surrender of Lee in April 1865. The Civil War remains the deadliest war in American history, resulting in the deaths of about 750,000 soldiers and an undetermined number of civilian casualties. The war deaths include about ten percent of all Northern males 20–45 years old, and 30 percent of all Southern white males aged 18–40.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 1863	<p>Emancipation of the slaves (1863-1865). On January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation as an executive order. It immediately changes the legal status, as recognized by the U.S. government, of 3 million slaves in designated areas of the Confederacy from "slave" to "free." It has the practical effect that as soon as a slave escapes the control of the Confederate government, by running away or through the advancing of federal troops, that slave becomes legally and actually free. The slave owners are never compensated, and the plantation owners, realizing that emancipation will destroy their economic system, sometimes move their slaves as far as possible out of the reach of the Union army. By June 1865, the Union Army is in control of the Confederacy, and it liberates all of the designated slaves. Large numbers of slaves are moved into camps run by the Freedmen's Bureau, where they are given food, shelter, medical care, and arrangements are made for their employment. The severe dislocation of the war and Reconstruction has a large negative impact on the black population, which results in a large amount of sickness and death.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1863	<p>Reconstruction (1863-1877). Reconstruction lasts from Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, to the Compromise of 1877. The major issues faced by Lincoln are the status of the ex-slaves ("Freedmen"), the loyalty and civil rights of ex-rebels, the status of the 11 ex-Confederate states, the powers of the federal government needed to prevent a future civil war, and the question of whether Congress or the President will make the major decisions. Three "Reconstruction Amendments" are passed to expand civil rights for black Americans: the Thirteenth Amendment outlaws slavery; the Fourteenth Amendment guarantees equal rights for all and citizenship for blacks; and the Fifteenth Amendment prevents race from being used to disenfranchise men.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1866	<p>Radical Reconstruction (1866-1877). After the Civil War, ex-Confederates remain in control of most Southern states for over two years but changes dramatically when the Radical Republicans gained control of Congress in the 1866 elections. President Andrew Johnson, who seeks easy terms for reunions with ex-rebels, is virtually powerless in the face of the Radical Republican Congress. He is impeached, but the attempt by the Senate to remove him from office fails by one vote. Congress enfranchises black men and temporarily strips many ex-Confederate leaders of the right to hold office. New Republican governments come to power in the South based on a coalition made up of Freedmen, Carpetbaggers (new arrivals from the North), and Scalawags (native white Southerners), which are backed by the U.S. Army. The opponents of the coalitions say they are corrupt and violate the rights of whites.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1867	<p>The KKK and the Rise of Jim Crow (1877-1956). State by state, the New Republican governments lose power to a conservative-Democratic coalition, which gains control of the entire South by 1877. In 1867, the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) emerges in response to Radical Reconstruction, as a white-supremacist organization opposed to black civil rights and Republican rule. The Ku Klux Klan Act of 1870 is vigorously enforced by President Ulysses Grant, which temporarily shuts down the Klan, and it disbanded. In about 1874, paramilitary groups, such as the White League and Red Shirts, emerge that work openly to use intimidation and violence to suppress black voting and to regain white political power in states across the South during the 1870s. Reconstruction ends after the disputed election of 1876. The Compromise of 1877 gives Republican candidate Rutherford B. Hayes the White House in exchange for removing all remaining federal troops from the South. After the federal government withdraws its troops from the South, the Southern Democrats take control of every Southern state. From 1890 to 1908, the southern states effectively disenfranchise most black voters and many poor white voters by making voter registration more difficult through poll taxes, literacy tests, and other arbitrary devices. They passed segregation laws and imposed second-class status on all blacks in a system known as Jim Crow that lasts until the Civil Rights Movement in the late 1950s.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1867	<p>Moves Toward Independence in Britain's White Colonies. After the Canadian arm rebellions in 1837 and 1838, the path to independence for Britain's white colonies begins with the 1839 Durham Report, which proposes unification and self-government for Upper and Lower Canada as a solution to the political unrest. Independence begins with the passing of the Act of Union in 1840, which creates the Province of Canada. Passage of the British North American Act by the British Parliament in 1867 adds New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to the Province of Canada to form the dominion of Canada, which enjoys full self-government, except for international relations. Australia and New Zealand achieve self-government in 1901 when the Australian colonies federate. The official term "dominion status" is introduced at the Colonial Conference of 1907. There are concerted political campaigns to achieve home rule for Ireland during the last decades of the 19th century. Ireland has been part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland since the Act of Union in 1800, following the Irish Rebellion of 1798. The Home Rule Bill of 1886 is introduced in Parliament but is defeated. A second bill is also defeated. A third bill is passed by Parliament in 1914 but is not implemented because of the outbreak of World War I, which leads to the 1916 Easter Rising Irish Rebellion.</p>	Wikipedia-British Empire. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1870	<p>Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878). In the late 1870s, Russia clashes with the Ottoman Empire again in the Balkans. This Russo-Turkish War is popular among the Russian people who support the independence of their fellow Orthodox Slavs, Serbs, and Bulgarian. The victory of Russia in this war allows the Balkan states of Romania, Serbia, and Montenegro to gain their independence. Bulgaria also becomes de facto independent after 500 years of Turkish rule. However, the war increases tensions between Russia and Austria-Hungary, who also has ambitions in the region. Alexander II is disappointed by the results of the 1878 Congress of Berlin, which is led by German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck, but abides by the agreement. Russia expands in the Caucasus and Siberia and makes gains at the expense of China. To counter the rise of revolutionary and anarchistic movements, Alexander II sends thousands of dissidents into exile in Siberia and proposes additional reforms when he is assassinated in 1881. Russia also expands its empire into Central Asia by conquering the khanates of Kaland, Bukhara, and Khiva, as well as the Trans-Caspian region. The advance of Russia into Asia leads Britain to fear that Russia has a plan to conquer British India by land. Before 1815, Britain worried that Napoleon would combine with Russia to conquer India in one mighty campaign. After 1815, Britain fears that Russia alone will do it in a step-by-step campaign.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.
AD 1871	<p>German Emperor Wilhelm I (1871-1888). On January 18, 1871, during the Siege of Paris, the German princes assemble in the Hall of Mirrors of the Palace of Versailles and announce the establishment of the German Empire and proclaim the Prussian King Wilhelm I (1871-1888) as German Emperor. This act unifies all ethnic German states, except for Austria, into a federal economic, political, and administrative unit, and Otto von Bismarck is appointed to serve as Chancellor. In 1885, Bismarck initiates the Berlin Conference, which is a formal meeting of the European colonial powers who are seeking to "establish international guidelines for the acquisition of African territory." The outcome of the conference is the <i>General Act of the Berlin Conference</i>, which can be seen as the formalization of the "Scramble for Africa" and the "New Imperialism."</p>	Wikipedia-History of Germany. n.d.
AD 1871	<p>Meiji Period (1868–1912) in Japan. Rise of Imperialism and the Military. In December 1871, the crew of a Ryukyuan ship that is shipwrecked on Taiwan are massacred. In 1874, using the incident as a pretext to assert their claims to the Ryukyu Islands, Japan launches a military expedition to Taiwan. The expedition sets sail after being ordered to postpone, marking the first instance of the Japanese military ignoring the orders of the civilian government. A key force behind the modernization and enlargement of the Imperial Japanese Army, especially the introduction of national conscription is Yamagata Aritomo, who is born a samurai in the Chōshū Domain. The new army is put to use in 1877 to crush the Satsuma Rebellion of discontented samurai in southern Japan led by the former Meiji leader Saigo Takamori. The Japanese military plays a key role in Japan's expansion abroad. To compete with the Western colonial powers, the government believes that Japan has to acquire its own colonies. After consolidating its control over Hokkaido (through the Hokkaidō Development Commission) and annexing the Ryukyu Kingdom (the "Ryūkyū Disposition"), it next turns its attention to China and Korea.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Japan. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1872	<p>Economic Modernization and Labor Unrest. Japan undergoes a rapid transition towards an industrial economy during the Meiji period. To create factories capable of producing a wide range of goods, both the Japanese government and private entrepreneurs adopt Western technology and knowledge. The majority of Japan's exports are manufactured goods by the end of the period. Some of Japan's most successful new businesses and industries constitute huge family-owned conglomerates called zaibatsu, such as Mitsubishi and Sumitomo. The phenomenal industrial growth stimulates rapid urbanization. By 1920, the proportion of the population working in agriculture shrinks from 75 percent in 1872 to 50 percent. In 1927, the Tokyo Metro Ginza Line opens, and it is the oldest subway line in Asia. Most people live longer and healthier lives, and Japan enjoys solid economic growth at this time. The population rises from 34 million in 1872 to 52 million in 1915. Many workers and intellectuals come to embrace socialist ideas due to poor working conditions in factories, which lead to growing labor unrest. The Meiji government responds with harsh suppression of dissent. Radical socialists respond by plotting to assassinate the Emperor in the High Treason Incident of 1910, after which the Tokkō secret police force is established to root out left-wing agitators. In 1911, the government also introduces social legislation setting maximum work hours and a minimum age for employment.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Japan. n.d.
AD 1874	Jerusalem becomes a Mutesarrifiyyet gaining a special administrative status.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1881	<p>Autocracy and Reaction Under Alexander III (1881-1894). Alexander II is assassinated in 1881 and is succeeded by his oldest son, Alexander III, who, unlike his father, is a staunch reactionary throughout his reign and revives the maxim of “Orthodoxy, Autocracy, and National Character.” Alexander III, a committed Slavophile, believes that Russia can only be saved from chaos by shutting itself off from the subversive influences of Western Europe. During his reign, Russia concludes the union with republican France to contain the growing power of Germany, completed the conquest of Central Asia, and exacts important territorial and commercial concessions from China. The most influential advisor to Alexander III is Konstantin Pobedonostsev, the tutor to him and his son Nicholas, and procurator of the Holy Synod from 1880 to 1895. He teaches his royal pupils to fear freedom of speech and freedom of the press and to hate democracy, constitutions, and the parliamentary system. Under Pobedonostsev, revolutionaries are hunted down and a policy of Russification, in which non-Russian communities must give up their culture and language in favor of the Russian culture, is carried out throughout the empire.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.
AD 1882-1903	The First Aliyah took place in which 25,000-35,000 Jew immigrants immigrated to Ottoman Syria.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1887-1888	Ottoman Syria was divided into Jerusalem Sanjak, Nablus Sanjak, and Acre Sanjak.	

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1888	<p>German Emperor Wilhelm II (1888-1918). Emperor William I dies in 1888. His son Frederick III is open for a more liberal political course, but he reigns for only ninety-nine days because he is stricken with throat cancer and dies three months after his coronation. His son Wilhelm II (1888-1918) follows him on the throne at the age of 29. Wilhelm II rejects the liberal ideas of his parents and embarks on a conservative autocratic rule. He decides early to replace the political elite and in March 1890, he forces Chancellor Bismarck to retire. Following his principle of "Personal Regiment," Wilhelm II is determined to exercise maximum influence on all government affairs. After the removal of Bismarck, foreign policies are tackled by the Kaiser and the Federal Foreign Office under Friedrich von Holstein. Wilhelm's increasingly erratic and reckless conduct is believed by historians to be related to character deficits and a lack of diplomatic skills. Wilhelm II refuses to renew the Reinsurance Treaty with Russia, and Russia immediately forms a closer relationship with France in the Dual Alliance of 1894, as both countries are concerned about the novel disagreeability of Germany. The largest of Germany's colonial enterprises is located in Africa. The harsh treatment of the Nama and Herero people in what is now Namibia in Africa in 1906–07 leads to charges of genocide against the Germans, when between 24,000 and 100,000 Hereros, 10,000 Nama, and an unknown number of San die from 1904 to 1908.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Germany. n.d.
AD 1894	<p>Nicholas II (1894-1918) and a New Revolutionary Movement in Russia. Alexander III dies of kidney disease in 1894 and is succeeded by his son Nicholas II. The Industrial Revolution has begun to exert a significant influence in Russia which is creating opposition forces that will finally overthrow the tsar. These opposition forces are organized into three competing political parties. The liberal elements among the industrial capitalists and nobility establish the Constitutional Democratic Party or Kadets in 1905 to advocate peaceful social reform and a constitutional monarchy. The followers of the Narodnik tradition establish the Socialist-Revolutionary Party or Esers in 1901 to advocate for the distribution of land among the peasants who worked the land. The third group is the primary exponent of Marxism in Russia and establishes the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party or RSDLP in 1898. They get their support from the radical intellectuals and the urban working class who advocate complete social, economic, and political revolution.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.
AD 1894	<p>Territorial expansion in Japan. Japanese and Chinese troops clash in Korea in 1894, where they are both stationed to suppress the Donghak Rebellion. During the ensuing First Sino-Japanese War, Japan's highly motivated and well-led forces defeat the more numerous and better-equipped military of the Qing Dynasty in China. Consequently, the island of Taiwan is ceded to Japan in 1895, and Japan's government gains enough international prestige to allow Foreign Minister Mutsu Munemitsu to renegotiate the "unequal treaties." In 1902, Japan signs an important military alliance with the British. Japan next clashes with Russia, which is expanding its power in Asia. The Battle of Yalu River is the first time in decades that an Asian power defeats a Western power. Another victory for Japan's military occurs in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05, which ends with the dramatic Battle of Tsushima. Japan then lays claim to Korea as a protectorate in 1905, followed by full annexation in 1910. The defeat of Russia in the war has set in motion a change in the global world order with the emergence of Japan as not only a regional power but rather, the main Asian power.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Japan. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1895	<p>British expansion into Africa. In 1652, the Dutch East India Company founds Cape Colony on the southern tip of Africa. In 1795, Britain occupies Cape Colony to prevent it from falling into the hands of France during the Flanders Campaign of the French Revolutionary Wars. Britain formally acquires the colony and its large Afrikaner (or Boer) population in 1806, and British immigration begins to increase after 1820 and pushes thousands of Boers, resentful of British rule, northwards to found their own independent republics during the late 1830s and late 1840s. This British expansion into South Africa results in repeated clashes with the Boers and the various native African peoples, including the Sotho and Zulu nations. Eventually, the Boers establish two republics: the South African Republic or Transvaal Republic (1852-1877; 1881-1902) and the Orange Free State (1854-1902). Following the Second Boer War (1899-1902) between Britain and the two republics, Britain signs a treaty with them and occupies them. The scramble by European powers to colonize Africa continues into the 1890s and causes Britain to reconsider its decision to withdraw from Sudan in 1895. A joint force of British and Egyptian troops defeat the Islamic Mahdist Army in 1896 and rebuff an attempted French invasion at Fashoda in 1898. Sudan is nominally made an Anglo-Egyptian condominium. During the 1880s and 1890s, the privately owned British South Africa Company occupies and annexes territories and name them Rhodesia, which is later divided into Zambia in the north in 1964 and Zimbabwe in the south in 1980.</p>	Wikipedia-British Empire. n.d.
AD 1996	<p>The Progressive Era (1896-1929) in the United States. The Progressive Era is a period of widespread social activism and political reform across the United States that spans the period from the 1890s to World War I. The main objectives of the Progressive movement are to address the problems caused by industrialization, urbanization, immigration, and political corruption. The social reformers are primarily middle-class citizens who target political machines and their bosses. Their goal is to take down these corrupt representatives in office to establish an additional means of direct democracy within the nation. They also seek the regulation of monopolies through methods such as trustbusting and corporations through antitrust laws, which are seen as ways to promote equal competition for the advantage of legitimate competitors. They advocate for new governmental roles and regulations, and new agencies to carry out those roles, such as the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1996	<p>The Progressive Era (Cont.) The dynamic Progressive Movement is the result of dissatisfaction on the part of the growing middle class with the corruption and inefficiency of politics as usual, and the failure of politicians to deal with increasingly important urban and industrial problems. Corruption in business and government along with rampant inner-city poverty are exposed by journalists such as Upton Sinclair, Lincoln Steffens, and Jacob Riis. Progressives implement antitrust laws and regulate such industries as meat-packing, drugs, and railroads. The Sixteenth through Nineteenth amendments to the Constitution result from progressive activism, which implemented the federal income tax, the direct election of Senators, prohibition, and voting rights for women. During this period there is a major transformation of the U.S. banking system with the creation of the Federal Reserve System in 1913 and the coming of cooperative banking to the U.S. in 1908 by the founding of the first credit union. The Progressive Movement lasts until the Stock Market crash in 1929, but the most active period is 1900–1918. Note: The Federal Reserve System (FED) is owned by the banks and is supervised by a seven-member Federal Reserve Board, whose members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The FED was created to protect the banks (not the public) when their depositors try to withdraw their money faster than some banks can pay it out, as the banks create money “out of thin air” by the practice of fractional reserve banking.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
<p>1889–1890 influenza pandemic: Date-1889-1890, Death Toll-1 million</p>	<p>The 1889–1890 pandemic is often referred to as the "Asiatic flu" or "Russian flu," and is a worldwide respiratory viral pandemic. It is the last great pandemic of the 19th century, and is among the deadliest pandemics in history. The pandemic kills about 1 million people out of a world population of about 1.5 billion (0.067% of population). The most reported effects of the pandemic takes place from October 1889 to December 1890, with recurrences in March to June 1891, November 1891 to June 1892, the northern winter of 1893–1894, and early 1895. Although contemporaries have described the pandemic as influenza and twentieth-century scholars have identified several influenza strains as the possible pathogen, some more recent authors suggest that it may have been caused by human coronavirus OC43.</p> <p>Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1889-1890_pandemic</p>	<p>Worldwide. Cause: Influenza or Human coronavirus OC43/ HCoV-OC43 (disputed).</p>
AD 1897	<p>(Aug. 29-31) The First Zionist Congress is held in Basel, Switzerland, in which the World Zionist Organization was founded and the Basel Declaration was approved which determined that the Zionist movement ultimate aim is to establish and secure under public law a homeland for the Jewish people. It is to be located in the Biblical region daubed variously "The Holy Land" or "Palestine" by the European Christians during the Catholic and later secular Enlightenment.</p>	<p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine</p>
AD 1898	<p>German Kaiser Wilhelm visits Jerusalem to dedicate the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. He meets Theodore Herzl outside city walls.</p>	

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1898	<p>Disaster of 1898 (1868-1909). In 1868, Cuba launches a war of independence against Spain. On that island, as has been the case in Santo Domingo, the Spanish government finds itself embroiled in a difficult campaign against an indigenous rebellion. But unlike in Santo Domingo, Spain initially wins this struggle, having learned the lessons of guerrilla warfare well enough to defeat this rebellion. However, the pacification of the island is temporary, as the conflict revives and ends in defeat at the hands of the United States in the Spanish–American War of 1898. Cuba gains its independence and Spain loses its remaining New World colony, Puerto Rico, which together with Guam and the Philippines are ceded to the United States for 20 million dollars. In 1899, Spain sells its remaining Pacific islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, Caroline Islands, and Palau, to Germany, and Spanish colonial possessions are reduced to Spanish Morocco, Spanish Sahara, and Spanish Guinea, all in Africa.</p>	Wikipedia- History of Spain. n.d.
AD 1899	<p>The Boxer Uprising (1899-1901) in China. The Tongzhi Restoration reforms are undermined by official rivalries, cynicism, and quarrels within the imperial family. The defeat of Yuan Shikai's modernized "Beiyang Fleet" in the First Sino-Japanese War (1894–1895) leads to the formation of the New Army, which is fully trained and equipped according to Western standards. In 1898, the Guangxu Emperor, who Kang Youwei advises, launches a comprehensive reform effort called the Hundred Days' Reform. However, Empress Dowager Cixi quickly suppressed it, because she fears that a swift change will lead to bureaucratic opposition and foreign intervention. In the summer of 1900, the Boxer Uprising, which is an anti-foreign, anti-colonial, and anti-Christian uprising in China between 1899 and 1901, murders Chinese Christians and foreign missionaries. The Qing government orders all foreigners to leave when the Boxers enter Beijing, but the foreigners and many Chinese Christians are besieged in the foreign Legations Quarter of the city. An Eight-Nation Alliance sends the Seymour Expedition of Japanese, Russian, British, Italian, German, French, American, and Austrian troops to relieve the siege, but they are forced to retreat by Boxer and Qing troops at the Battle of Langfang.</p>	Wikipedia-History of China. n.d.
AD 1901	<p>The Jewish National Fund was founded at the Fifth Zionist Congress in Basel with the aim of buying and developing land in the southern region of Ottoman Syria for Jewish settlement.</p>	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1902	<p>Britain's push for alliances (1902-1907). At the beginning of the 20th century, Britain begins to fear that they will not be able to defend their empire in Europe and the remainder of their empire without establishing alliances with other major powers. Germany is rapidly rising as a military and industrial power and is now considered their most likely opponent in any future war. Recognizing that it is threatened at home by the Imperial German Navy and overstretched in the Pacific, Britain forms an alliance with Japan in 1902 and with France and Russia in 1904 and 1907, respectively.</p>	Wikipedia-British Empire. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1903	<p>Conflicts in Russia. In 1903, the Russian RSDLP split into two wings: the radical Bolsheviks who are led by Vladimir Lenin, and the relatively moderate Mensheviks who are led by Yuli Martov. The Mensheviks believe that Russian socialism will grow gradually and peacefully and that the tsar's regime should be succeeded by a democratic republic in which the socialists will cooperate with the liberal bourgeois parties. The Bolsheviks advocate the formation of a small elite group of professional revolutionaries, with strong party discipline, to act as the leaders of the working class in order to seize power by force. At the beginning of the 20th century, Russia continues its expansion in the Far East with an interest in Chinese Manchuria. Russia takes an active part with the other great powers in the intervention in China to suppress the Boxer rebellion. During this war, Russia occupies Manchuria, which causes a clash of interests with Japan. In 1904, the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) begins, and Russia is defeated in 1905. The war is ended by the Treaty of Portsmouth, which forces Russia to abandon its expansion into East Asia.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.
AD 1905	<p>The Russian Revolution of 1905. In January 1905, Father Gapon, a Russian Orthodox priest, is involved in an incident known as "Bloody Sunday" when he leads an enormous crowd to the Winter Palace in Saint Petersburg to present a petition to the tsar. When they reach the palace, Cossacks open fire on the crowd, killing hundreds of people. The massacre arouses the Russian masses and a general strike is declared demanding a democratic republic. This marks the beginning of the Russian Revolution of 1905. Soviets (councils of workers) appear in most cities to direct revolutionary activity. In October 1905, the October Manifesto is reluctantly issued by Nicholas II, which calls for the creation of a national Duma (legislature) without delay. The right to vote is extended and no law is to go into effect without confirmation by the Duma. The moderate groups are satisfied, but the socialists reject the concessions as insufficient and try to organize new strikes. By the end of 1905, there is no unity among the reformers, and the position of the tsar is strengthened for the time being.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.
AD 1909	(Apr. 11) Tel Aviv was founded on the outskirts of the ancient port city of Jaffa.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1912	<p>The Republic of China (ROC) is proclaimed (1912). In June 1900, after the Alliance's attack on the Dagu Forts, the court declared war on the Alliance and authorized the Boxers to join with the Qing imperial armies. After fierce fighting at Tientsin in July 1900, the Alliance forms the second much larger Gaselee Expedition and finally reaches Beijing. The Empress Dowager evacuates to Xi'an, and the war is ended by the Boxer Protocol, which exacts a very large indemnity from China over a period of 39 years. The Qing court then institutes "New Policies," which are a series of cultural, economic, educational, military, and political reforms implemented in the last decade of the Qing Dynasty to keep the dynasty in power after the invasions of the great powers of the Eight Nation Alliance. But young officials, military officers, and students debate whether to create a constitutional monarchy or overthrow the dynasty and create a republic. They are inspired by an emerging public opinion being formed by intellectuals such as Liang Qichao and the revolutionary ideas of Sun Yat-sen. The Wuchang Uprising, which is an armed rebellion against the ruling Qing Dynasty, takes place in Wuchang (now the Wuchang District of Wuhan), Hubei, China on October 10, 1911, and begins to spread. The Republic of China (ROC) is proclaimed on January 1, 1912, which ends 2,000 years of dynastic rule.</p>	Wikipedia-History of China. n.d.
AD 1912	<p>Taishō Period (1912-1926) in Japan. Japan develops stronger democratic institutions and grows in international power during the short reign of Emperor Taishō. With mass protests and riots organized by Japanese political parties, the Taishō political crisis opens the period, which succeeds in forcing Katsura Tarō to resign as prime minister. This and the rice riots of 1918 increase the power of Japan's political parties over the ruling oligarchy. By the end of the so-called "Taishō democracy" era, the Seiyūkai and Minseitō parties come to dominate politics. Since 1890, the franchise for the House of Representatives has been gradually expanded, and in 1925, universal male suffrage is introduced. However, in the same year, the far-reaching Peace Preservation Law also passes, which prescribes harsh penalties for political dissidents. Japan's participation in World War I on the side of the Allies stimulates unprecedented economic growth and earns Japan new colonies in the South Pacific which are seized from Germany. Japan signs the Treaty of Versailles after the war and enjoys good international relations through its membership in the League of Nations and participation in international disarmament conferences. The Great Kantō earthquake in September 1923 leaves over 100,000 dead, and, combined with the resultant fires, destroys the homes of more than three million people.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Japan. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1912	<p>Republic of China (ROC) (1912-1949). On March 12, 1912, the provisional government of the Republic of China (ROC) is formed in Nanking with Sun Yat-sen as the first president, but he turns power over to Yuan Shikai, who commands the New Army. In late 1915, Yuan declares himself the emperor of the Empire of China and proceeds to abolish the national and provincial assemblies. Yuan's imperial ambitions are ferociously opposed by his subordinates, and faced with the prospect of a rebellion, he abdicates in March 1916 and dies of natural causes in June 1916. The death of Yuan in 1916 leaves a power vacuum, and the republican ROC government is almost crushed. After his death, the army splits into various warlord factions that compete for power, during a period called the Warlord Era. Although the government and the state are nominally under civilian control and a constitution, the warlord generals are effectively in charge of it. Nevertheless, the ROC enjoys legitimacy and diplomatic recognition abroad, has access to tax and customs revenues, and can apply for foreign financial loans. Intellectuals launch the New Culture Movement as a result of their disappointment with the failure of the Republic,</p>	Wikipedia-History of China. n.d.
AD 1913	<p>Crisis of the Restoration System (1913–1931) in Spain. In the later years of the constitutional part of the reign of Alfonso XIII (1886-1931), the bipartisan system begins to collapse with the conservative and liberal parties each disintegrating into several different factions. Spain's neutrality in World War I spares the country from bloodshed. Yet, the conflict causes massive economic disruption, with the country experiencing an economic boom from the increasing foreign demand for products that bring hefty profits and at the same time widespread social distress from mounting inflation, shortages of basic goods, and extreme income inequality. A major revolutionary strike is called for in August 1917, which is supported by the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, the UGT Union, and the CNT Union, who are seeking to overthrow the government by means of a general strike. The government of Prime Minister Dato deploys the army against the workers to brutally quell any threat to social order, which seals the demise of the cabinet and undermines constitutional order.</p>	Wikipedia- History of Spain. n.d.
AD 1914	<p>World War I (1914-1918) in France. The Serbian crisis triggers a complex set of military alliances between European powers, which causes most of the continent, including France, to be drawn toward war in a very short period. In late July 1914, Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia in retaliation for the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria by a Bosnian Serb, which triggers Russian mobilization. Then on August 1, Germany and France mobilize, and Germany is much better prepared militarily for war than any of the other countries, including France. As an ally of Austria, the German Empire declares war on Russia. As an ally of Russia, France is ready to commit to war against the German Empire, but on August 3, Germany declares war on France and sends its armies through neutral Belgium. On August 4, Britain enters the war and starts sending troops on August 7. Although tied to Germany, Italy remains neutral but later joins the Allies against Germany in 1915. As part of the “Schlieffen Plan” to quickly defeat France, Germany captures Brussels, Belgium by August 20 and soon captures a large portion of northern France. The original plan is to continue southwest and attack Paris from the west. By early September Germany is within 40 miles of Paris, and the French government has relocated to Bordeaux. The Allies finally stop the German advance northeast of Paris at the Marne River on September 5-12, 1914.</p>	Wikipedia-History of France. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1914	<p>World War I in France (Cont.) The war now becomes a stalemate, and this area of France becomes the famous Western Front, which is characterized by very little movement despite extremely large and violent battles, often with new and more destructive military technology. On the Western Front, the small improvised trenches of the first few months of the war grow deeper and more complex, gradually becoming large areas of interlocking defensive works. The land war quickly becomes dominated by the muddy, bloody stalemate of Trench warfare, which is a form of war where both opposing armies have static lines of defense. Neither side advances much, but both sides suffer hundreds of thousands of casualties. German and Allied armies develop a matched pair of trench lines from the Swiss border in the south to the North Sea coast of Belgium. In the meantime, large areas of northeastern France come under the brutal control of German occupiers. Trench warfare prevails on the Western Front from September 1914 until March 1918. The famous battles in France include the Battle of Verdun from February 21 to December 18, 1916, the Battle of the Somme from July 1 to November 18, 1916, and five separate conflicts called the Battle of Ypres from 1914 to 1918. By 1917, war-weariness has become a major factor in the war in France. The soldiers are reluctant to attack, and mutiny is a factor as French soldiers wait for the arrival of millions of Americans.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1914	<p>World War I (1914-1918) in Germany. The immediate causes of the war lay in the decisions made by statesmen and generals during the July Crisis, which is triggered by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria by the Bosnian Serb nationalist Gavrilo Princip on June 28, 1914, who is supported by a nationalist organization in Serbia. The crisis escalates as the conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia is joined by their allies, Russia, Germany, France, and ultimately Belgium and Great Britain. The ethnic demands of the nation-states upset the balance between the empires that dominated Europe, leading to World War I, which started in August 1914. Germany stands behind its ally Austria in a confrontation with Serbia, but Serbia is under the protection of Russia, which is allied with France. Germany is the leader of the Central Powers, which include Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and later Bulgaria. Arrayed against them are the Allies, who consist chiefly of Russia, France, Britain, and Italy in 1915.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Germany. n.d.
AD 1914	<p>World War I (1914-1918) in Britain. The fears of Britain about a war with Germany are realized with the outbreak of the First World War. Britain immediately invades and occupies most of Germany's overseas colonies in Africa. Australia and New Zealand occupy German New Guinea and German Samoa in the Pacific. The Ottoman Empire joins the war on Germany's side, and Britain and France draw up plans for the post-war division of the Ottoman Empire in the 1916 Sykes-Picot Agreement. This agreement is not divulged to the Sharif of Mecca, who the British encourages to launch an Arab revolt against their Ottoman rulers, giving him the impression that Britain is supporting the creation of an independent Arab state. Britain's declaration of war on Germany and its allies commits its colonies and Dominions to the war, and they provide invaluable military, financial, and material support to the war. Over 2.5 million men serve in the armies of the Dominions, as well as many thousands of volunteers from the Crown colonies.</p>	Wikipedia-British Empire. n.d.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 1914	<p>World War I (1914-1918) in Russia. On June 28, 1914, Gavrilo Princip, a Bosnian Serb student, assassinates Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg. On July 23, in response to the assassination, Austria-Hungary issues an ultimatum to Serbia, which it considers a client-state of Russia. Most Russian leaders want to avoid war, but in this crisis, they have the support of France and believe that supporting Serbia is important for Russia's credibility and its goal of a leadership role in the Balkans. On July 30, Tsar Nicholas II mobilizes Russian forces to defend Serbia from Austria-Hungary. On August 1, Germany responds with its own mobilization and declaration of war. The Russians take the offensive at the beginning of the war against both Germany and Austria-Hungary. Despite its lack of organization and very weak logistics, the very large but poorly equipped Russian army fights tenaciously and desperately at times, and casualties are enormous. In the 1914 campaign, the Austria-Hungarian forces are defeated by the Russians in the Battle of Galicia. Due to this success of the Russian army, the German army is forced to move troops from the western front to the Russian front.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.
AD 1914	<p>World War I (1914-1918) in the United States. President Woodrow Wilson takes full control of foreign policy as World War I rages in Europe from 1914. He declares neutrality but warns Germany that the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare against American ships supplying goods to Allied nations will mean war. Germany decides to take the risk and try to win the war by cutting off supplies to Britain through the sinking of ships such as the RMS Lusitania. The U.S. declares war on Germany in April 1917 mainly from the threat of the Zimmermann Telegram by German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmermann, which threatens a German alliance with Mexico to attack the U.S. American money, food, and munitions quickly arrive in Europe, but American troops have to be drafted and trained. By the summer of 1918, soldiers under the American Expeditionary Forces of General John J. Pershing arrive in Europe at the rate of 10,000 a day, at a time when Germany is unable to replace its losses. Dissent in America against the war is suppressed by the Sedition Act of 1918 and the Espionage Act of 1917. German-language leftist and pacifist publications are suppressed, and over 2,000 dissidents are imprisoned for speaking out against the war. The political prisoners are later released by U.S. President Warren G. Harding.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1915	<p>World War I problems in Russia. In the 1915 Russian war campaign, the shell famine leads to the defeat of the Russian forces in Poland, which in turn leads to a major retreat of the Russian army. During the Brusilov Offensive in 1916, the Russians deal another powerful blow to the Austrians. By 1915, the morale of the Russian army is bad and getting worse, such that many recruits are sent to the front unarmed and told to pick up whatever weapons they can find from the battlefield. Despite this, the army still fights on and ties down large numbers of Germans and Austrians. Even when the Homefront shows an occasional surge of patriotism, the tsar and his staff fail to exploit it for military benefit. The Russian army neglects to rally the ethnic and religious minorities that are hostile to Austria, such as the Poles. The tsar refuses to cooperate with the national legislature (the Duma) and listens more to his wife, who is enthralled by her chief advisor, the holy man Grigori Rasputin. More than two million Russian refugees flee the country.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1915	<p>World War I problems (Cont.) Large segments of the Russian population turn against the government due to repeated military failures and bureaucratic ineptitude, and the German and Ottoman fleets prevent Russia from importing urgently needed supplies through the Baltic and Black Seas. By the middle of 1915, the impact of the war is demoralizing. Food and fuel are in short supply, casualties continue to increase, and inflation is mounting. Strikes are increasing among low-paid factory workers, and peasants are demanding land reforms. In the meantime, the distrust of the Nicholas II regime is deepened by reports that Grigori Rasputin is gaining influence over the tsar, leading to Rasputin's assassination in December 1916, which ends the scandal but does not restore the autocracy's prestige.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.
AD 1915	(Jan. 26-Feb. 4) German led Ottoman Army advanced from Southern Palestine, conducted a Raid on the Suez Canal in an attempt to stop traffic through the canal.	
AD 1915	(Mar. -Oct.) The 1915 locust plague spreads out in the Eastern Mediterranean coastal region.	
AD 1916-1918	The Arab Revolt.	
AD 1916	(May 16) Britain and France conclude the secret Sykes-Picot Agreement, which defines their respective spheres of influence and control in Western Asia after the expected demise of the Ottoman Empire at the end of World War I. It was largely a trade agreement with a large area set aside for indirect control through an Arab state or a confederation of Arab states.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1916	(Aug. 3-5) German led Ottoman Army attack British Empire forces defending the Suez Canal at the Battle of Romani.	
AD 1916	(Dec. 23) Anzac Mounted Division occupy El Arish and capture Ottoman garrison during the Battle of Maghaba.	
AD 1917	<p>World War I in British Colonies. British Prime Minister David Lloyd George recognizes the important contributions of the Dominions to the war effort in 1917 by inviting each of the Dominion Prime Ministers to join an Imperial War Cabinet to coordinate imperial policy. The First World War is ended by the Treaty of Versailles signed in 1919, under which the British Empire reaches its greatest extent, with the addition of 1,800,000 square miles and 13 million new subjects. The colonies of Germany and the Ottoman Empire are distributed to the Allied powers as League of Nations mandates. Britain gains control of Palestine, Transjordan, Iraq, parts of Cameroon and Togoland, and Tanganyika. The Union of South Africa gains Southwest Africa (modern-day Namibia), Australia gains New Guinea, and New Zealand gains Western Samoa. Nauru is made a combined mandate of Britain, Australia, and New Zealand.</p>	Wikipedia-British Empire. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1917	<p>The Russian Revolution (1917-1922). In late February 1917, a strike occurs in a factory in the capital city of Petrograd (the new name for Saint Petersburg). On February 23, 1917, thousands of female textile workers walk out of their factories in protest against the lack of food and call for other workers to join them. Within days, almost all of the workers in the city are idle and street fighting breaks out. Nicholas II orders the Duma to disband, orders the strikers to return to work, and orders Russian troops to shoot at the demonstrators in the streets. The orders of Nicholas II trigger the February Revolution when the soldiers openly join with the strikers. On March 2, 1917, Nicholas II abdicates the throne, ending the Romanov dynastic rule and the Russian Empire. The vacuum of authority is filled when the Duma declares a Provisional Government, headed by a noble prince named Georgy Lvov, which is collectively known as the Russian Republic. Meanwhile, the socialists in Petrograd organize elections among the workers and soldiers to form a Soviet (council) of deputies for the workers and soldiers, serving as a voice of popular power to put pressure on the “bourgeois” Provisional Government. In July 1917, the head of the Provisional Government resigns and is succeeded by Alexander Kerensky, a Russian lawyer and revolutionary, who is more progressive than his predecessor but not radical enough for the Bolsheviks or many Russians discontented with the deepening economic crisis and the continuation of the war.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.
AD 1917	<p>Russian Revolution (Cont.) As the Russian government of Kerensky marks time, the soviet (council) in Petrograd, led by socialists, join with other soviets (councils) that form throughout the country to create a national movement. As part of the war effort against Russia, Germany provides over 40 million gold marks to subsidize Bolshevik publications and activities to subvert the government of the tsar, focusing on disgruntled soldiers and workers. In April 1917, Germany provides a special sealed train to carry Vladimir Lenin back to Russia from his exile in Switzerland. In November 1917, after many behind-the-scenes maneuvers, the soviets seize control of the government and drive Kerensky and his moderate provisional government into exile, in the events that will become known as the October Revolution. A new national Constituent Assembly is elected in December 1917, but when it refuses to become a rubber stamp of the Bolsheviks, it is dissolved by Lenin’s troops and all vestiges of democracy are removed. With the handicap of the moderate opposition removed, Lenin is able to free his regime from the war problem by the harsh 1918 Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany, which ends the participation of Russia in the Second World War. In the treaty, Russia loses much of its western borderlands which include: Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and the province of Kars in the South Caucasus. However, when Germany is defeated, the Soviet government repudiates the treaty.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1917	<p>Russian Civil War (Cont.) Historians estimate that the White Terror in Russia carried out by the White Army massacres from 50,000 to 150,000 Jews in Ukraine and southern Russia, and hundreds of thousands of Jews are left homeless and tens of thousands become the victims of serious illness. The total estimate of the number of people killed by the Red Terror of the Red Army also varies widely. The most reliable estimates put the number at about 100,000, whereas other historians suggest as many as 200,000. The economy of Russia is devastated by the world war and the civil war. Factories and bridges are destroyed, cattle and raw materials are pillaged, mines are flooded, and machines are damaged. The disaster is worsened by the droughts and the famine of 1920 and 1921. The disease reaches pandemic proportions when 3 million people die of typhus alone in 1920 and millions more die of widespread starvation. By 1922, there are at least 7 million street children in Russia as a result of nearly ten years of devastation from the wars. Another one to two million people, known as the White emigres, flee from Russia, which includes a large percentage of the educated and skilled population of the country.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.
AD 1917	<p>The Russian Civil War (1917-1922). The initial Bolshevich grip on power is not secure and a lengthy struggle breaks out between the new regime and its internal opponents, which include the Socialist Revolutionaries, the anti-Bolshevik White movement, and a large number of peasants. At the same time, the Allied powers send several expeditionary armies to support the anti-Communist forces in an attempt to force Russia to rejoin the world war. The Bolsheviks have to fight against both of these forces as well as the national independence movements in the former Russian Empire. By 1921, the Bolsheviks have defeated their internal enemies and brought most of the newly independent states under their control, except for Finland, the Baltic States, the Moldavian Democratic Republic, and Poland. Finland also annexes the Pechenga region of the Russian Kola peninsula. Russia concedes parts of its territory to Estonia, Latvia, and Turkey. Poland incorporates the contested territories of Western Belarus and Western Ukraine, and the former parts of the Russian Empire east to the Curzon Line, except for Galicia. During the civil war, the Bolshevik Red Army and the anti-Bolshevik White Army both regularly commit brutal atrocities against the civilian population.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1917	<p>Chinese Resistance Movement (1917). The legitimacy of the Republic of China (ROC) is seriously challenged in 1917, by Sun Yat-sen's Canton-based Kuomintang (KMT) Government Movement. The Government Movement is established by the KMT in Guangzhou in opposition to the ROC government on September 1, 1917, after the establishment of the Constitutional Protection Movement on July 17, 1917. Sun Yat-sen leads these movements to resist the ROC government between 1917 and 1922 when he establishes an opposition government in Guangzhou. In 1919, the May Fourth Movement begins as a response to the pro-Japanese terms imposed on China by the Treaty of Versailles following World War I. The Movement is a Chinese anti-imperialist, cultural, and political movement that grows out of student protests in Beijing on May 4, 1919. The students gather in front of Tiananmen (The Gate of Heavenly Peace) to protest the weak response of the Chinese government to the decision of the Treaty of Versailles to allow Japan to retain territories in Shandong that had been surrendered to Germany after the Siege of Tsingtao in 1914. The student protests quickly become a nationwide protest movement. The protests are a moral success as the cabinet falls and China refuses to sign the Treaty of Versailles, which had awarded German holdings of Shandong to Japan. The memory of the mistreatment at Versailles continues to fuel Chinese resentment into the 21st century.</p>	Wikipedia-History of China. n.d.
AD 1917	<p>The United States after World War I (1917). The result is an Allied victory over Germany in November 1918. President Wilson demands that Germany depose the Kaiser and accept his terms of peace that he frames in a Fourteen Points speech. Wilson dominates the 1919 Paris Peace Conference. However, Germany is treated very harshly by the Allies in the 1919 Treaty of Versailles, as Wilson puts all his hopes in the new League of Nations. Wilson refuses to compromise with Senate Republicans over the issue of Congressional power to declare war, and the Senate rejects the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1917	<p>(Jan. 9) Sinai and Palestine Campaign: Battle of Rafa - British Empire forces defeat the Ottoman Empire garrison at Rafah after re-capturing the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula by the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.</p>	
AD 1917	<p>(Mar. 26) Sinai and Palestine Campaign: First Battle of Gaza - British attack strong Ottoman defenses at Gaza, failed after 17,000 German led Ottoman troops block their advance in the Southern Coastal Plain.</p>	
AD 1917	<p>(Apr. 6) Sinai and Palestine Campaign: The Tel Aviv and Jaffa deportation - The Ottoman authorities deport the entire civilian population of Jaffa and Tel Aviv pursuant to the order from Ahmed Jamal Pasha, the military governor of Ottoman Syria during First World War. Although the Muslim evacuees are allowed to return before long, the Jewish evacuees were not able to return until after the British conquest of Palestine.</p>	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1917	<p>(Apr. 19) Sinai and Palestine Campaign: Second Battle of Gaza - Ottoman defenders repels the second British assault on Gaza.</p>	
AD 1917	<p>(Oct. 31) Sinai and Palestine Campaign: Battle of Beersheba - XX Corps infantry and Desert Mounted Corps mounted infantry attack and capture Beersheba on the Gaza to Beersheba defensive line on the northern edge of the Negev Desert, from the Ottoman Empire.</p>	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 1917	(Oct. 31-Nov. 7) Sinai and Palestine Campaign: Third Battle of Gaza - British forces capture Gaza.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1917	(Nov. 2) The Balfour Declaration is published in which the British Government declares its support for the establishment of a Jewish national home in what is to become Mandate Palestine.	
AD 1917	(Nov. 15) Sinai and Palestine Campaign: Australian and New Zealand troops capture Jaffa after the Battle of Mughar Ridge fought on November 13.	
AD 1917	(Nov. 17-Dec. 30) Sinai and Palestine Campaign: Battle of Jerusalem - The Ottoman Empire is defeated by the British Empire forces at the Battle of Jerusalem. The British Army's General Allenby enters Jerusalem on foot, in a reference to the entrance of Caliph Umar in 637.	
AD 1918	(Feb. 21) Sinai and Palestine Campaign: Capture of Jericho - begins Egyptian Expeditionary Force occupation of the Jordan Valley.	
AD 1918	The German Revolution of 1918-1919. At the end of October 1918, in Wilhelmshaven, in northern Germany, the beginning of the German Revolution of 1918–1919 occurs. Units of the German Navy refuse to set sail for a last, large-scale operation in a war that they believe has been lost, and they initiate the uprising. On November 3, the revolt spreads to other cities and states of the country and many workers' councils and soldiers' councils are established. Meanwhile, Hindenburg and the senior commanders have lost confidence in the Kaiser and his government. On November 9, 1918, the Social Democrat Philipp Scheidemann proclaims a Republic. The Kaiser and all German ruling princes abdicate.	Wikipedia-History of Germany. n.d.
1918 influenza pandemic ('Spanish flu'): Date-1918-1920, Death Toll-17-100 million	The 1918–1920 influenza pandemic, commonly known by the misnomer Spanish flu, is an exceptionally deadly global influenza pandemic caused by the H1N1 influenza A virus. The earliest documented case is March 1918 in Kansas, United States, with further cases recorded in France, Germany and the United Kingdom in April. Two years later, nearly a third of the global population, or an estimated 500 million people, have been infected in four successive waves. Estimates of deaths range from 17 million to 50 million, and possibly as high as 100 million, making it the one of the deadliest pandemics in human history after the Black Death bubonic plague of 1346–1353. The pandemic breaks out near the end of World War I, when wartime censors suppress bad news in the belligerent countries to maintain morale, but newspapers freely report the outbreak in neutral Spain, which creates a false impression of Spain as the epicenter and leading to the "Spanish flu" misnomer. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_flu	Worldwide. Cause: Influenza A virus subtype H1N1. It is an orthomyxovirus that contains the glycoproteins hemagglutinin and neuraminidase. For this reason, they are described as H1N1, H1N2 etc., depending on the type of H or N antigens they express with metabolic synergy.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
1918–1922 Russia typhus epidemic: Date-1918-1922, Death Toll-2-3 million	<p>Typhus is endemic in Poland and several neighboring countries prior to World War I (1914-1918). During and shortly after the war, epidemic typhus causes up to three million deaths in Russia, and several million citizens also die in Poland and Romania. Since 1914, many troops, prisoners and even doctors are infected, and at least 150,000 die from typhus in Serbia, 50,000 of whom are prisoners. Delousing stations are established for troops on the Western Front, but the disease ravages the armies of the Eastern Front. Fatalities are generally between 10 and 40 percent of those infected, and the disease is a major cause of death for those nursing the sick. During World War I and the Russian Civil War between the White and Red, the typhus epidemic causes 2–3 million deaths out of 20–30 million cases in Russia between 1918 and 1922.</p> <p>Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epidemic_typhus</p>	<p>Russia. Cause: Typhus. Typhus, also known as typhus fever, is a group of infectious diseases that include epidemic typhus, scrub typhus, and murine typhus. The diseases are caused by specific types of bacterial infection.</p>
AD 1918	(Mar. 8-12) Sinai and Palestine Campaign: Battle of Tell 'Asur - series of attacks along the Jaffa to Jerusalem line which pushed the front line a few miles north.	
AD 1918	(Mar. 21-Apr. 2) Sinai and Palestine Campaign: First Transjordan attack on Amman including the First Battle of Amman - an infantry and a mounted division invaded Ottoman Empire territory only to be forced by superior Ottoman forces to retreat back to the Jordan Valley	
AD 1918	(Apr. 30-May 4) Sinai and Palestine Campaign: Second Transjordan attack on Shunet Nimrin and Es Salt - second attempt to capture Ottoman Empire territory east of the Jordan River when three divisions were again forced back to the Jordan Valley by superior Ottoman defenders.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1918	(Jun.) First meeting between the Zionist leader Chaim Weizmann and the son of the Sharif of Mecca Hashemite Prince Faisal, who led the Arab forces in the Arab Revolt against the Ottoman Empire during the First World War, which takes place in Faisal's headquarters in Aqaba in an attempt to establish favorable relations between Arabs and Jews in the Middle East.	
AD 1918	(Jul. 14) Sinai and Palestine Campaign: Battle of Abu Tellul.	
AD 1918	(Sep. 19-25) Sinai and Palestine Campaign: In several battles the Egyptian Expeditionary Force attacked and captured large numbers of Ottoman and German soldiers and Ottoman territory. These battles included the capture of Amman, Arara, Afulah, Beisan, Haifa, Jenin, Nablus, Samakh, Tabsor, and Tiberias Tulkarm, including a series of air raids in the Judean Hills when bombs were dropped on retreating German and Ottoman columns.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1918	(Sep. 26-Oct. 1) Sinai and Palestine Campaign: Capture of Damascus - continuing the Egyptian Expeditionary Force attacks and captures of almost two Ottoman armies and territory extending into Syria. During this advance Irbid, Jisr Benat Yakub, Kaukab, and Kiswe were captured. The British Empire offensive continued into Syria with the Charge at Khan Ayash and the Pursuit to Haritan including the Battle of Aleppo to end with the Charge at Haritan on October 26.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1918	(Oct. 30) Sinai and Palestine Campaign: The British Sinai and Palestine Campaign officially ends with the signing of the Armistice of Mudros and, shortly thereafter, the Ottoman Empire is dissolved.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1918	<p>The end of World War I in France (1918). After defeating Russia in 1917, Germany can now concentrate on the Western Front and plans an all-out attack in the spring of 1918, before the very rapidly growing American army is fully deployed. In March 1918, Germany launches its offensive and by May has reached the Marne and is again close to Paris. However, in the Second Battle of the Marne from July 15 to August 6, 1918, the Allied line hold, and the Allies then shift to offense. The Germans are out of reinforcements and are overwhelmed day after day. Austria and Turkey collapse, and the government of the Kaiser falls. Germany signs “The Armistice” which ends the fighting on November 11, 1918.</p>	Wikipedia-History of France. n.d.
AD 1918	<p>French wartime losses (1914-1918). A large part of the war is fought on French soil, with 3.4 million French dead including civilians, and four times as many military casualties. The German invasion of the major industrial areas in the northeast damages the economy. Although the occupied area in 1913 contains only 14% of the industrial workers of France, it produces 58% of the steel, and 40% of the coal. The war accounts for approximately 113% of the GDP of 1913, and the national debt increases from 66% of GDP in 1913 to 170% in 1919, reflecting the heavy reliance on bond issues to finance the war. Inflation is severe, with the franc losing over half its value against the British pound. The wealthiest families are hurt, as the top 1 percent see their share of wealth drop from about 60% in 1914 to 36% in 1935, then plunge to 20% from 1970 to the present.</p>	Wikipedia-History of France. n.d.
AD 1918	<p>The impact of postwar settlement at Versailles on France. In the 1918 Treaty of Versailles, peace terms are imposed by the Big Four meeting in Paris involving David Lloyd George of Britain, Vittorio Orlando of Italy, Georges Clemenceau of France, and Woodrow Wilson of the United States. Clemenceau demands the harshest terms and wins most of them in the treaty. Germany is forced to admit its guilt for starting the war and measures are introduced to permanently weaken it militarily. Germany also has to pay huge sums in war reparations to the Allies, who in turn has large loans from the United States to pay off. In the treaty, France regains Alsace and Lorraine and occupies the German industrial Saar Basin, which is a coal and steel region. League of Nations mandates are put on the German African colonies and are administered by France and other victors. France acquires the Mandates of Syria and Lebanon from the remains of the Ottoman Empire. French Marshal Ferdinand Foch wants a peace that will never allow Germany to be a threat to France again, but after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles he says, “This is not a peace. It is an armistice for 20 years.”</p>	Wikipedia-History of France. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1918	<p>The Treaty of Versailles (1918). On November 11, 1918, the Compiègne Armistice is signed, which ends the war. The Treaty of Versailles is signed on June 28, 1919. Germany has to cede Alsace-Lorraine to France. Eupen-Malmédy will temporarily be ceded to Belgium, with a plebiscite (vote) to be held to allow the people the choice of the territory either remaining with Belgium or being returned to German control. Following a plebiscite (vote), the territory is allotted to Belgium on September 20, 1920. All German colonies are to be handed over to the League of Nations, which then assigns them as Mandates to Australia, France, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, and Great Britain. The new owners are required to act as disinterested trustees over the region, promoting the welfare of its inhabitants in various ways until they are able to govern themselves. The left and right banks of the Rhine are to be permanently demilitarized. The industrially important Saarland is to be governed by the League of Nations for 15 years, and its coalfields administered by France. At the end of that time, a plebiscite is to determine the Saar's future status. To ensure the execution of the treaty's terms, Allied troops will occupy the left (German) bank of the Rhine for a period of 5–15 years. The German army is to be limited to 100,000 officers and men; the general staff is to be dissolved; the vast quantities of war material are to be given up, and the manufacture of munitions rigidly curtailed. The navy is to be similarly reduced, and no military aircraft are allowed. Germany is also required to pay reparations for all civilian damage caused during the war.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Germany. n.d.
AD 1919	<p>Post World War I in Germany. The Weimar Republic (1919-1933). On August 11, 1919, the Weimar Constitution comes into effect, with Friedrich Ebert (1919-1925) as the first President of the Republic. On December 30, 1918, the Communist Party of Germany is founded by the Spartacus League, which splits from the Social Democratic Party during the war. Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht head it, and the party rejects the parliamentary system. In 1920, about 300,000 members of the Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany joins the Communist Party, which transformed it into a massive organization. The Communist Party now has a following of about 10% of the electorate. In the first months of 1920, the German armed forces are to be reduced to 100,000 men, in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles. This includes the dissolution of many units made up of volunteers. In an attempt at a coup d'état in March 1920, the extreme right-wing politician Wolfgang Kapp lets volunteer soldiers march on Berlin and proclaims himself Chancellor of the Reich. After four days, the coup d'état collapses due to popular opposition and the lack of support by the civil servants and the officers. Other cities are shaken by strikes and rebellions, which are bloodily suppressed. Germany is the first state to establish diplomatic relations with the new Soviet Union (1922-1991). Under the 1922 Treaty of Rapallo, Germany accords the Soviet Union de jure (lawful) recognition, and the two signatories mutually cancel all pre-war debts and renounce war claims.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Germany. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1919	<p>Post World War I in Germany (Cont.) When Germany defaults on its reparation payments, French and Belgian troops occupy the heavily industrialized Ruhr district in January 1923. The German government encourages the population of the Ruhr to passively resist: shops do not sell goods to the foreign soldiers, coal miners do not dig for the foreign troops, and trams in which members of the occupation army have taken a seat are left abandoned in the middle of the street. The passive resistance proves effective because the occupation becomes a loss-making deal for the French government. But the Ruhr fight also leads to hyperinflation, and many who lose all their fortune will become bitter enemies of the Weimar Republic and vote for the anti-democratic right. In September 1923, the deteriorating economic conditions leads Chancellor Gustav Stresemann to call an end to the passive resistance in the Ruhr. In November, his government introduces a new currency, the Rentenmark (later: Reichsmark), along with other measures to stop the hyperinflation. In the following six years, the economic situation improves, and by 1928, the industrial production of Germany regains the pre-war levels of 1913. The national elections of 1924 leads to a swing to the right.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Germany. n.d.
AD 1919	<p>Post World War I in Germany (Cont.) Reparations. The actual amount of reparations that Germany is obligated to pay out is not the 132 billion marks decided in the London Schedule of 1921, but rather the 50 billion marks stipulated in the A and B Bonds. According to historian Sally Marks, the 112 billion marks in "C bonds" is an unrealistic demand created to fool the public into thinking Germany will pay much more. The actual total payout from 1920 to 1931 (when payments are suspended indefinitely) is 20 billion German gold marks, worth about 5 billion in US dollars. Approximately 12.5 billion marks are in cash, primarily sourced from loans from New York bankers, with the remainder coming from goods such as coal and chemicals, or assets like railway equipment. The reparations bill is fixed in 1921 based on German capacity to pay, not based on the Allied claims. The highly publicized rhetoric of 1919 regarding the payment of all damages and veterans' benefits is irrelevant to the total, but it does determine how the recipients spend their share. Germany owes reparations primarily to France, Britain, Italy, and Belgium. The United States receives about \$100 million.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Germany. n.d.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 1919	<p>Post World War I in Britain. The First World War brings changes to the world order, in particular, the growth of the United States and Japan as naval powers, which causes Britain to reassess its imperial policy. Britain does not renew its alliance with Japan but instead signs the 1922 Washington Naval Treaty, in which Britain accepts naval parity with the United States. This decision is the source of much debate in Britain during the 1930s as militaristic governments take hold in Japan and Germany, and it is feared that the empire will not survive a simultaneous attack by both nations. In 1919, the frustrations caused by delays to Irish home rule leads the Sinn Fein political party to establish an independent parliament in Dublin, at which Irish independence is declared. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) simultaneously begins a guerrilla war against the British administration. The Irish War of Independence (1919-1921) ends in 1921 with a stalemate and the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The treaty establishes the Irish Free State, a Dominion within the British Empire, with effective internal autonomy but remaining constitutionally linked to the British Crown. Northern Ireland, which consists of six of the 32 Irish counties established as a devolved region under the 1920 Government of Ireland Act, immediately exercises its option under the treaty to retain its existing status within the United Kingdom.</p>	Wikipedia-British Empire. n.d.
AD 1919	<p>Post World War I in the United States. The result is an Allied victory over Germany in November 1918. President Wilson demands that Germany depose the Kaiser and accept his terms of peace that he frames in a Fourteen Points speech. Wilson dominates the 1919 Paris Peace Conference. However, Germany is treated very harshly by the Allies in the 1919 Treaty of Versailles, as Wilson puts all his hopes in the new League of Nations. Wilson refuses to compromise with Senate Republicans over the issue of Congressional power to declare war, and the Senate rejects the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1919	<p>Demands for independence by British Colonies (1919-1938). A similar struggle for independence is occurring in India when the Government of India Act of 1919 fails to satisfy India's demand for independence. Concerns about communist and foreign plots following the Ghadar conspiracy to overthrow the British during the war ensures that wartime restrictions are renewed in India by the Rowlatt Acts of 1919. This leads to internal tensions, particularly in the Punjab region of India, where repressive measures culminate in the Amritsar Massacre in 1919. The non-cooperation movement is started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 but is called off temporarily in 1922 following the Chauri Chaura incidence of violence. In 1922, Egypt is granted formal independence by Britain, but it continues to be a British client state until 1954. British troops remain stationed in Egypt until the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty in 1936, under which it is agreed that British troops will withdraw but will continue to occupy and defend the Suez Canal zone. In return, Egypt is assisted by the British in joining the League of Nations. Iraq, a British mandate since 1920, gains its independence from Britain in 1932 and becomes a member of the League of Nations in its own right.</p>	Wikipedia-British Empire. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1920	<p>The Roaring Twenties (1920-1929) in the United States. During the 1920s, the U.S. grows steadily in stature as an economic and military world power. The United States Senate does not ratify the Treaty of Versailles which is imposed by its Allies on Germany and the other defeated Central Powers, but chooses to pursue unilateralism instead. The aftershock of Russia's October 1917 Revolution results in real fears of Communism in the United States, which leads to a Red Scare and the deportation of aliens who are considered subversive. In 1918 and 1919, while public health facilities grow rapidly during the Progressive Era, and hospitals and medical schools are modernized, the nation lose approximately 675,000 lives to the Spanish flu pandemic. In 1920, due to the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, the manufacture, sale, import, and export of alcohol are prohibited. The result is that in cities illegal alcohol becomes a big business, which is largely controlled by racketeers. The second Ku Klux Klan grows rapidly in 1922-1925, then collapses as a result of internal divisions, criminal behavior by leaders, especially D.C. Stephenson's conviction for the abduction, rape, and murder of Madge Oberholtzer, and external opposition. Immigration laws are passed to strictly limit the number of new entries to the U.S. The 1920s are called the Roaring Twenties due to the great economic prosperity that occurs during this period. Jazz became popular among the younger generation during the 1920s, and the decade is also called the Jazz Age.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1923	<p>Alfonso XIII of Spain silently endorses the September 1923 coup by General Miguel Primo de Rivera that installs a dictatorship led by the latter. The regime enforces the State of War all over the country from September 1923 to May 1925 and, in permanent violation of the 1876 Constitution. Attempts to institutionalize the regime (initially a Military Directory) are taken, in the form of a single official party (the Patriotic Union) and a consultative chamber (the National Assembly). Dámaso Berenguer replaces Primo de Rivera in January 1930. The later ruler is in turn replaced by Admiral Aznar-Cabañas in February 1931, before the scheduled municipal elections of April 1931, which are considered a referendum on the Monarchy. Urban voters have lost faith in the monarch and vote for republican parties. In the wake of the Republican victory, the king flees the country and a republic is proclaimed on April 14, 1931.</p>	Wikipedia- History of Spain. n.d.
AD 1925	<p>The national elections of 1924 in Germany leads to a swing to the right. In 1925, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg (1925-1934) is elected President. In October 1925, the Treaty of Locarno is signed by Germany, France, Belgium, Britain, and Italy, which recognizes Germany's borders with France and Belgium. Moreover, Britain, Italy, and Belgium undertake to assist France in the case that German troops marched into the demilitarized Rhineland. The Locarno Treaty paves the way for Germany to be admitted into the League of Nations in 1926.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Germany. n.d.
AD 1927	<p>(Jul. 11) 1927 Jericho earthquake - A powerful earthquake occurs in the Jordan Rift Valley region.</p>	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_t
AD 1929	<p>The outbreak of the 1929 Palestine riots.</p>	he_region_of_Palestine

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1929	<p>The Great Depression and the New Deal (1929-1939) in the United States. The nation enjoys widespread prosperity during the 1920s, except for a weakness in agriculture. A financial bubble is fueled by an inflated stock market, which later leads to the Stock Market Crash on October 29, 1929. This event, along with many other economic factors, triggers a worldwide depression known as the Great Depression. During this period, the United States experiences a deflation in prices, unemployment soars from 3% in 1929 to 25% in 1933, farm prices fall by one-half, and manufacturing output plunges by one-third. In 1932, the Democratic presidential nominee Franklin D. Roosevelt (1932-1945) promises "a New Deal for the American people," which becomes the enduring label for his domestic policies. The result is a series of permanent reform programs that include relief for the unemployed, assistance for the elderly, jobs for young men, social security, unemployment insurance, public housing, bankruptcy insurance, farm subsidies, and regulation of financial securities. The state governments also add new programs and introduce the sales tax to pay for them. The New Deal revolution ideologically establishes modern liberalism in the United States and keeps the Democrats in power in Washington almost continuously for three decades as a result of the New Deal Coalition of ethnic whites, blacks, blue-collar workers, labor unions, and white Southerners.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1929	<p>Economic Collapse and Political Problems (1927-1933) in Germany. The Wall Street Crash of 1929 marks the beginning of the worldwide Great Depression, which hits Germany as hard as any other nation. In July 1931, one of the biggest banks in Germany fails, and by early 1932, the number of unemployed people has soared to more than 6,000,000. On top of the collapsing economy comes a political crisis. The political parties represented in the Reichstag (parliament) are unable to build a governing majority in the face of escalating extremism from the far right (the Nazis, NSDAP). In March 1930, President Hindenburg appoints Heinrich Brüning Chancellor by invoking Article 48 of Weimar's constitution, which allows him to override the Parliament. To push through his package of austerity measures against a majority of Social Democrats, Communists and the NSDAP (Nazis), Brüning makes use of emergency decrees and dissolves Parliament.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Germany. n.d.
AD 1931	<p>Second Spanish Republic (1931-1936). A provisional government, presided over by Niceto Alcalá Zamora, is installed as the Spanish Republic on April 14, 1931, marking a democratic experiment at a time when democracies are being converted into dictatorships elsewhere on the continent. A Constituent election is called for June 1931. The dominant bloc emerging from the election is an alliance of liberals and socialists that brings Manuel Azaña to a premiership, which has evolved from several coalition cabinets. As War Minister in the provisional government, Azaña has undertaken a decisive reform by trying to democratize the Armed Forces. The Republican government is able to easily quell the first 1932 coup d'état led by José Sanjurjo and the generals, who privately develop a strong contempt for Azaña because they feel humiliated by his proposed military reform. The new parliament drafts a new constitution which is approved on December 9, 1931. Political ideologies are intensely polarized, as both right and left see vast evil conspiracies on the other side that have to be stopped. The people on the left view the Church as the major enemy of modernity and the Spanish people, while the right sees the Church as the invaluable protector of Spanish values.</p>	Wikipedia- History of Spain. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1931	<p>Manchurian Incident and the Second Sino-Japanese War (1931). By the end of the Taishō period, left-wing groups have been subject to violent suppression, and radical right-wing groups, inspired by fascism and Japanese nationalism, rapidly grow in popularity. The extreme right becomes influential throughout the Japanese government and society, especially within the Kwantung Army, which is a Japanese army stationed in China along the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railroad. During the Manchurian Incident of 1931, radical army officers bomb a small portion of the South Manchuria Railroad and, by falsely attributing the attack to the Chinese, they invade Manchuria. The Kwantung Army conquers Manchuria, and, without permission from the Japanese government, sets up the puppet government of Manchukuo. International criticism of Japan following the invasion leads to Japan withdrawing from the League of Nations. Prime Minister Tsuyoshi Inukai of the Seiyūkai Party attempts to restrain the Kwantung Army and is assassinated in 1932 by right-wing extremists. Inukai is the last party politician to govern Japan in the pre-World War II era, because of growing opposition within the Japanese military and the extreme right to party politicians, who they see as corrupt and self-serving.</p>	Wikipedia- History of Japan. n.d.
AD 1931	<p>The British Dominions become sovereign nations. At the 1923 Imperial Conference, Britain recognizes the right of the British Dominions to set their own foreign policy, independent of Britain. After pressure from the Irish Free State and South Africa, Britain issues the Balfour Declaration of 1926 at the 1926 Imperial Conference, which declares the Dominions to be autonomous communities with equal status within the British Empire. The 1931 Statute of Westminster gives this declaration legal authority, which makes the Dominions essentially sovereign nations. The parliaments of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland are now independent of British legislative control, and they can nullify British laws and Britain can no longer pass laws for them without their consent. Newfoundland reverts to a colonial status in 1933, having suffered financial difficulties during the Great Depression. In 1937, the Irish Free State introduces a republican constitution renaming itself Ireland.</p>	Wikipedia-British Empire. n.d.
AD 1932	<p>Political elections in Germany in 1932. In March and April 1932, Hindenburg is reelected in the German presidential election of 1932. The Nazi Party is the largest in the national elections of 1932. On July 31, 1932, it receives 37.3% of the votes, and in the election on November 6, 1932, it receives less, but still the largest share at 33.1%, which makes it the biggest party in the Reichstag (parliament). The Communist KPD comes in third, with 15%. The two anti-democratic far-right parties are now able to hold a considerable share of seats in Parliament, but they are fighting it out in the streets at sword's point with the political left. The Nazis are particularly successful among Protestants, among the unemployed young voters, among the lower middle class in the cities, and among the rural population. It is weakest in Catholic areas and large cities. On January 30, 1933, pressured by former Chancellor Franz von Papen and other conservatives, President Hindenburg appoints Adolf Hitler as Chancellor.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Germany. n.d.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 1933	<p>Nazi Germany (1933-1945). The Nazi regime restores economic prosperity and ends mass unemployment by heavy spending on the military while suppressing labor unions and strikes. The return of prosperity gives the Nazi Party enormous popularity over the 12 years of rule, with only minor, isolated, and subsequently unsuccessful cases of resistance among the German population. The Gestapo (secret police) under Heinrich Himmler destroys the political opposition and persecutes the Jews by forcing them into exile and taking their property. The Nazi Party takes control of the courts, local government, and all civic organizations, except the Protestant and Catholic churches. All expressions of public opinion are controlled by Hitler's propaganda minister, Joseph Goebbels, who makes effective use of film, mass rallies, and Hitler's hypnotic speaking. The Nazi state idolizes Hitler as its Führer (leader) and puts all powers in his hands. Nazi propaganda is centered on Hitler and is very effective in creating what historians call the "Hitler Myth," that Hitler is all-wise and that any mistakes or failures by others will be corrected when brought to his attention. In reality, Hitler has a narrow range of interests, and his decision-making is diffused among overlapping and feuding power centers. On some issues, he is passive and simply assents to pressures from whoever has his ear. All top officials report to Hitler and follow his basic policies, but they have considerable autonomy on a daily basis.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Germany. n.d.
AD 1933	<p>The Soviet Union (USSR) before World War II. The 1933 accession of the anti-Communist Hitler government to power in Germany is viewed with great alarm in the USSR, especially since Hitler proclaims his desire to expand eastward as part of his vision of the German strategy of Lebensraum, aimed at gaining more land for the German people. The USSR supports the republicans in the Spanish Civil War (1836-1839) who fight against fascist German and Italian troops. In 1938-1939, the USSR fights successfully against Imperial Japan in the Russian Far East, which leads to Soviet-Japanese neutrality and a tense border peace that lasts until August 1945. In March 1938, Germany annexes Austria and in September 1938, signs the Munich Agreement with the United Kingdom, France, and Italy, which allows Germany, Hungary, and Poland to divide parts of Czechoslovakia between themselves. It becomes apparent that Germany has further plans to expand eastward and that the Western powers lack the resolve to oppose it. The USSR strongly opposes the Munich Agreement and repeatedly reaffirms its readiness to militarily back the earlier commitments given to Czechoslovakia, but the Munich deal leads to the end of Czechoslovakia and increased fears in the USSR of a future German attack.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1936	<p>World War II in Japan. In February 1936, young radical officers of the Imperial Japanese Army attempt a coup d'état. Before the coup is suppressed, they assassinate many moderate politicians. Most political parties are abolished when the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is founded in 1940, and the Japanese military consolidates its control over the political system. Japan's expansionist vision grows increasingly bold. Many of Japan's political elite aspire to have Japan acquire new territory for resource extraction and settlement of surplus population. The outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War in 1937 is the result of these ambitions. After their victory in the Chinese capital in 1937, the Japanese military commits the infamous Nanjing massacre, which is estimated to be at least 200,000 murders and 20,000 cases of rape. This war descends into a bloody stalemate that lasts until 1945, and the Japanese military fails to defeat the Chinese government led by Chiang Kai-shek. Japan's stated aim of the war is to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere, a vast pan-Asian union under Japanese domination. The role of Emperor Hirohito in Japan's foreign wars remains a subject of controversy, with various historians portraying him as either a powerless figurehead or an enabler and supporter of Japanese militarism.</p>	Wikipedia- History of Japan. n.d.
AD 1936	<p>The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939). The Spanish Civil War is started by a military coup d'etat on July 17–18, 1936 against the Republican government. The coup is intended to prevent the new government from carrying out social and economic reforms and has been carefully plotted since the electoral defeat of the right wing in the February 1936 election. The coup fails everywhere but in the Catholic heartland of Galicia, Old Castile, Navarre, Morocco, Zaragoza, Seville, and Oviedo. The remainder of the country remains loyal to the Republic, including the main industrial cities such as Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, and Bilbao, where the combined action of workers and peasants crushes the rebels. The Republic looks to the Western democracies for help, but following an earlier commitment to assist by French premier Léon Blum, by July 25, 1936, France has already backtracked on it. As the inner divisions within Britain intensify, British opposition to intervention mounts, as the sympathies of the UK lie with the Rebel faction. The Rebel faction enjoys direct military support from Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, and since the very beginning has also enjoyed the support of Salazarist Portugal, the power base of one of the leading rebels, José Sanjurjo. The Soviet Union sells weapons to the Republican faction, while left-wing sympathizers around the world go to Spain to fight in the International Brigades, set up by Communist International. The conflict becomes a worldwide ideological battleground that pits the left and many liberals against Catholics and conservatives.</p>	Wikipedia- History of Spain. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1936	<p>Political and military balance (1936) in Spain. The Spanish Republican government moves to Valencia, to escape Madrid, which is under siege by the Nationalists. The Republicans still have some military strength in the Air Force and Navy but have lost nearly all the regular Army. After opening the arsenals to give rifles, machine guns, and artillery to local militias, it has little control over the Loyalist ground forces. Republican diplomacy proves ineffective, with only two useful allies, the Soviet Union and Mexico. Britain, France, and 27 other countries have agreed to an arms embargo on Spain, and the United States goes along. Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy both sign that agreement, but ignore it and send supplies and vital help, including a powerful air force under German command, the Condor Legion. Tens of thousands of Italians arrive under Italian command. Portugal supports the Nationalists and allows the transshipment of supplies to Franco's forces. The Soviets sell tanks and other armaments for Spanish gold and sends well-trained officers and political commissars. It organizes the mobilization of tens of thousands of mostly communist volunteers from around the world, who form the International Brigades.</p>	Wikipedia- History of Spain. n.d.
AD 1936	<p>Spanish Military Operations (1936-1939). The Nationalists under Franco win the war, and historians continue to debate the reasons. The Nationalists are much better unified and led than the Republicans, who squabble and fight among themselves endlessly and have no clear military strategy. The Army switches sides to the Nationalists, but it is poorly equipped. They have no tanks or modern airplanes. The war costs between 300,000 and 1,000,000 lives, and it ends with the total collapse of the Republic and the accession of Francisco Franco as dictator of Spain. Franco combines all the right-wing parties into a reconstituted fascist Falange party and bans the left-wing and Republican parties and trade unions. The Church is more powerful than it has been in centuries. The conduct of the war is brutal on both sides, with widespread massacres of civilians and prisoners. After the war, many thousands of Republicans are imprisoned and up to 150,000 are executed between 1939 and 1943. Approximately 500,000 refugees escape to France, where they remain in exile for years or even decades. During the rule of Franco, Spain is officially neutral in World War II and remains largely economically and culturally isolated from the outside world. Under the military dictatorship, political parties are banned in Spain, except for the official party (Falange). Labor unions are banned and all political activity using violence or intimidation to achieve its goals is forbidden.</p>	Wikipedia- History of Spain. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1936	<p>World II in France. After 1936, France and Britain seek peace with Germany even in the face of the escalating demands of Adolf Hitler. French Prime Minister Edouard Daladier refuses to go to war against Germany and Italy without British support as Britain's Neville Chamberlain attempts to save the peace at Munich in 1938. When Germany invades Poland in 1939, France and Britain allies with Poland and finally declare war against Germany, but they do not launch a massive assault against Germany. Instead, they keep a defensive stance, which is called a "Phony War" in Britain and "the funny sort of war" in France. From September 1 to October 6, 1939, Germany conquers Poland with its innovative Blitzkrieg tactics and the help of the Soviet Union which also attacks Poland. In May 1940, Germany initiates the Battle of France and attacks France using the same Blitzkrieg tactics, which are just as devastating to France. The Wehrmacht bypasses the French Maginot Line by marching through the Ardennes Forest. A second German force is sent into Belgium and the Netherlands to act as a diversion to this main thrust. The French lose 90,000 men in six weeks of salvage fighting.</p>	Wikipedia-History of France. n.d.
AD 1936	<p>Prelude to the Arab revolt in 1936. Britain has a problem in Palestine of mediating between the native Arabs and the increasing number of Jews who are immigrating to Palestine. The terms of the 1917 Balfour Declaration are incorporated into the 1920 British Mandate for Palestine, which stipulates that a national home for the Jewish people will be established in Palestine, but the British will determine the limits of Jewish immigration. The increasing Jewish immigration leads to an Arab revolt in 1936. With the threat of war with Germany increasing during the 1930s, the British shifts to a pro-Arab stance by limiting Jewish immigration, which triggered a Jewish insurgency.</p>	Wikipedia-British Empire. n.d.
AD 1936-1939	The Great Arab Revolt.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1937	<p>Second Sino-Japanese War in 1937. This war descends into a bloody stalemate that lasts until 1945, and the Japanese military fails to defeat the Chinese government led by Chiang Kai-shek. Japan's stated aim of the war is to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a vast pan-Asian union under Japanese domination. The role of Emperor Hirohito in Japan's foreign wars remains a subject of controversy, with various historians portraying him as either a powerless figurehead or an enabler and supporter of Japanese militarism. The United States (US) opposes Japan's invasion of China and responds with increasingly stringent economic sanctions intended to deprive Japan of the resources to continue the war in China. Japan reacts by forging an alliance with Germany and Italy in 1940, known as the Tripartite Pact, which worsens its relations with the United States. In July 1941, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands freeze all Japanese assets when Japan completes its invasion of French Indochina by occupying the southern half of the country, which further increases tension in the Pacific.</p>	Wikipedia- History of Japan. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1939	<p>World War II (1939-1945) in Germany. At the beginning of the war, Germany is very successful in its military operations. In less than three months from April to June 1940, Germany conquers Denmark, Norway, France, and the Low Countries of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. The unexpectedly swift defeat of France results in an upswing in the popularity of Hitler and an upsurge in war fever. Hitler makes peace overtures to the new British leader, Winston Churchill, in July 1940, but Churchill remains dogged in his defiance. Churchill has major financial, military, and diplomatic help from President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the United States. From September 1940 to May 1941, the bombing campaign of Hitler against Britain fails. About 43,000 British civilians are killed and about 139,000 wounded in the Blitz, and much of London is destroyed, with 1,400,245 buildings destroyed or damaged. In June 1941, the armed forces of Germany invade the Soviet Union, weeks behind schedule due to the invasion of Yugoslavia, but they sweep forward until they reach the gates of Moscow.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Germany. n.d.
AD 1939	<p>World War II in Britain. Britain declares war on Nazi Germany in September 1939, and the declaration includes the Crown colonies and India, but it does not automatically commit the Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Newfoundland, and South Africa. However, they all soon declare war on Germany. Although Britain continues to regard Ireland as part of the British Commonwealth, Ireland chose to remain legally neutral throughout the war. Britain and the empire stands alone against Germany after the Fall of France in June 1940, until the German invasion of Greece in April 1941. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill successfully lobbies President Franklin D. Roosevelt for military aid from the United States, but Roosevelt is not ready to ask Congress to commit the country to war. In August 1941, Churchill and Roosevelt meet and sign the Atlantic Charter, which includes the statement that “the rights of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they live” should be respected. Britain’s standing and prestige as an imperial power are irreversibly harmed by the manner in which British forces are being rapidly defeated in the Far East, particularly the fall of Singapore, which has been hailed as an impregnable fortress and the eastern equivalent of Gibraltar.</p>	Wikipedia-British Empire. n.d.
AD 1939	<p>World War II (1939-1945) in Japan. Japan's government, led by Prime Minister and General Hideki Tojo, decides to break the US-led embargo through force of arms in late 1941. On December 7, 1941, the Imperial Japanese Navy launches a surprise attack on the American fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. This attack brings the US into World War II on the side of the Allies. Japan then successfully invades the Asian colonies of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands, which include the Philippines, Malaya, Hong Kong, Singapore, Burma, and the Dutch East Indies. In the early stages of the war, Japan scores victory after victory. However, the tide begins to turn against Japan following the Battle of Midway in June 1942 and the subsequent Battle of Guadalcanal, in which Allied troops wrests the Solomon Islands from Japanese control. During this period, the Japanese military is responsible for such war crimes as the mistreatment of prisoners of war, massacres of civilians, and the use of chemical and biological weapons. By employing banzai charges and fighting almost to the last man against overwhelming odds, the Japanese military earns a reputation for fanaticism. In 1944, the Imperial Japanese Navy begins deploying squadrons of kamikaze pilots who crash their planes into enemy ships.</p>	Wikipedia- History of Japan. n.d.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 1939	<p>World War II (1939-1945) in China. The bitter (open or clandestine) Chinese Civil War between the Nationalists (ROC) and the Communists (CCP) continues during the 14-year-long Japanese occupation of various parts of China from 1931 to 1945. These two Chinese parties supposedly form a United Front to oppose the Japanese in 1937, during the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945), which becomes a part of World War II. Japanese forces commit numerous war atrocities against the Chinese civilian population, including biological warfare and the Three Alls Policy (Sankō Sakusen), which are: "Kill All, Burn All and Loot All." Following the defeat of Japan in 1945, the war between the Nationalist government forces (ROC) and the CCP continues, after attempts at reconciliation and a negotiated settlement fail. By 1949, the CCP has established control over most of the country. Mass atrocities are carried out during the civil war by both the Nationalists and Communists, with millions of non-combatants being killed by both sides, which include deaths from forced conscription and massacres.</p>	Wikipedia- History of China. n.d.
AD 1939	<p>World War II (1939-1945) in the United States. During the Depression years, the United States remain focused on domestic concerns while democracy is declining across the world and many countries are falling under the control of dictators. Imperial Japan asserts dominance in East Asia and the Pacific. Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy militarize and threaten overthrows, while Britain and France attempt to appease them to avert another war in Europe. The U.S. legislation in the 1935-1939 Neutrality Acts seeks to avoid foreign conflicts. However, this policy clashes with increasing anti-Nazi feelings following the German invasion of Poland in September 1939 which starts World War II. At the beginning of the war, Roosevelt positions the U.S. as the "Arsenal of Democracy," and pledges full-scale financial and munitions support for the Allies and Lend-Lease agreements, but no involvement of military personnel. Japan tries to neutralize America's power in the Pacific by attacking Pearl Harbor in 1941, but instead, it intensified American support to enter the war.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1939	<p>USSR non-aggression pact with Germany. In August 1939, the USSR signs the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, a non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany dividing Eastern Europe into two separate spheres of influence. After the signing of the pact, the USSR normalizes relations with Nazi Germany and resumes Soviet-German trade. World War II (1939-1945). On September 17, 1939, sixteen days after the start of World War II, the USSR Red Army invades eastern Poland, after the victorious Germans have advanced deep into Polish territory. The USSR justifies their invasion as the “need to protect Ukrainians and Belarusians” after the “cessation of existence” of the Polish state. As a result, the western borders of the Ukrainian and Belarusian Soviet republics are moved westward, and the new USSR western border is drawn close to the original Curzon Line. In the meantime, negotiations with Finland over a USSR-proposed land swap that would redraw the Soviet-Finnish border further away from Leningrad fail. In December 1939, the USSR invades Finland, marking the beginning of a campaign known as the Winter War (1939-1940). The war takes a heavy death toll on the Red Army but forces Finland to sign a Moscow Peace Treaty in March 1940, which cedes the Karelian Isthmus and Ladoga Karelia to the USSR.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 1940	<p>Germany occupies France. Many French civilians seek refuge by taking to the roads of France, and between 8 and 10 million French civilians, representing a quarter of the French population, are joined by about 2 million refugees from Belgium and the Netherlands and they all move south and west. This single movement of civilians may have been the largest in history before 1947. On June 14, 1940, Paris falls to the Germans, but not before the British Expeditionary Force is evacuated from Dunkirk, along with many French soldiers. On July 10, 1940, Vichy France is established to govern the unoccupied part of France and its colonies, which is led by Philippe Petain, the aging war hero of the First World War. On June 22, 1940, Petain's representatives sign a harsh Armistice whereby Germany keeps most of the French army in camps in Germany, and France has to pay large sums in gold and food supplies. Germany occupies three-fifths of the territory of France and leaves the remainder in the southeast to the new Vichy government. However, in practice, traditional French officials handle most local governments. By November 1942, German forces occupy all of Vichy France, but the Vichy government continues to exist under the close supervision of the Germans. The Vichy government seeks to collaborate with Germany by keeping the peace in France to avoid further occupation but at the expense of personal freedom and individual safety. About 76,000 Jews are deported during the German occupation, often with the help of the Vichy authorities, and sent to the Nazi extermination camps.</p>	Wikipedia-History of France. n.d.
AD 1940	<p>The French Resistance (1940-1945). As a result of the fall of France in June 1940 and the establishment of the Vichy government, General Charles de Gaulle gathers around him the Free French Forces not captured by the Germans and declares himself to be the head of a rival French government in exile. He finds support in some of the French colonies and gains recognition from Britain but not from the United States. On July 3, 1940, Britain initiates the Attack on Mers-el-Kebir, a French naval base, and destroys a large part of the French navy to keep the ships from falling into the hands of the Germans. In the battle, Britain sinks a battleship, damages five other ships, and kills about 1,297 French servicemen. The attack draws nationwide French indignation and a feeling of distrust among the Free French forces. This leads to the events of the Battle of Dakar, in which the Allies are unsuccessful in their attempt to capture the strategic port of Dakar in French West Africa. Eventually, several important French ships join the Free French forces.</p>	Wikipedia-History of France. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1940	<p>Germany invades. Russia. In the summer of 1940, the USSR issues an ultimatum to Romania, which forces it to cede the territories of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina to the USSR. At the same time, the USSR occupies the three formerly independent Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The peace that the USSR has with Germany abruptly ends when the Axis forces led by Germany sweep across the USSR border on June 22, 1941. By the autumn of 1941, the German army has seized Ukraine, laid a siege on Leningrad, and threatens to capture the capital city of Moscow. Even though the Red Army successfully defends the city of Moscow against the German forces in December 1941, the Germans still retain the strategic initiative for about another year, and continues a deep offensive in the southeastern direction, reaching the Volga and the Caucasus. However, two major German defeats in Stalingrad and Kurskprove are decisive and reverse the course of the entire war, because the Germans never regain the strength to sustain their offensive operations, and the USSR recaptures the initiative for the remainder of the war. By the end of 1943, the Red Army has broken through the German siege of Leningrad, liberated much of Ukraine and Western Russia, and moved into Belarus.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.
AD 1941	<p>German Campaign in Russia. Hitler assembles more than 4,000,000 troops, including 1,000,000 from his Axis allies. The Soviets lose nearly 3,000,000 killed in action, and 3,500,000 Soviet troops are captured in the first six months of the war. The Nazi mobile death squads execute all Soviet Jews that they locate, while the Germans go to Jewish households and force the families into concentration camps for labor or extermination camps for death. In December 1941, the tide begins to turn, when the invasion of the Soviet Union encounters determined resistance in the Battle of Moscow, and Hitler declares war on the United States in the wake of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. In 1942 and 1943, after the surrender in North Africa and losing the Battle of Stalingrad, the Germans are forced into the defensive. By late 1944, the United States, Canada, France, and Great Britain are closing in on Germany in the West, while the Soviets are victoriously advancing in the East.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Germany. n.d.
AD 1941	<p>Japan attacks Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Japan tries to neutralize America's power in the Pacific by attacking Pearl Harbor in 1941, but instead, it intensified American support to enter the war. The Allies, who included the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, and other countries, saw Germany as the main threat in the war and gave the highest priority to Europe. The U.S. dominates the war against Japan and stops Japanese expansion in the Pacific during 1942. After America loses at Pearl Harbor and the Philippines and manages a draw in the Battle of the Coral Sea (May 1942), the American Navy inflicts a decisive blow to Japan at Midway in June 1942. War fervor inspired anti-Japanese sentiment in the United States leads to the internment of Japanese Americans. Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066 results in over 120,000 Americans of Japanese descent being removed from their homes and placed in internment camps. Two-thirds of those who are interned are American citizens and half of them are children.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1944	<p>The liberation of France. The United States maintains diplomatic relations with the Vichy government and avoids recognition of de Gaulle’s claim to be the one and only government of France. Winston Churchill is caught between the United States and de Gaulle and tries to find a compromise. Within the borders of France, the organized underground grows and forms the French Resistance, as the Vichy regime resorts to more strident policies to fulfill the enormous demands of the Nazis. The most famous person in the French resistance is Jean Moulin, who de Gaulle sends to France to link all of the resistance movements, and he is captured and tortured by Klaus Barbie, the “butcher of Lyon.” The increasing repression of the Germans culminates in the complete destruction and extermination of the village of Oradour-sur-Glane at the height of the Battle of Normandy. On June 6, 1944, the Allies land in Normandy, without a French army component, but on August 15, the Allies land in Provence with 260,000 men of the French First Army. The German lines are finally broken, and they flee back to Germany while maintaining control of the major ports.</p>	Wikipedia-History of France. n.d.
AD 1944	<p>The Provisional Government of the French Republic (GPRF). In late August, the Allies liberate France, and the Free French army is given the honor of liberating Paris. The French army recruits General de Gaulle’s internal resistance fighters to continue the war until the final defeat of Germany. The French army numbers 300,000 men by September 1944 and 370,000 by the spring of 1945. After the liberation of France, the Vichy regime disintegrates, and an interim Provisional Government of the French Republic called the GPRF, is quickly put in place by General de Gaulle, which is made up of an alliance of communists, socialists, and democratic republicans. The GPRF governs France from 1944 to 1946 when it is replaced by the French Fourth Republic. Tens of thousands of French collaborators are executed without trial, and the new government declares the Vichy laws to be unconstitutional and illegal. New local governments are elected, and women gain the right to vote.</p>	Wikipedia-History of France. n.d.
AD 1944	<p>End of World War II in Germany. In 1944 and 1945, Soviet forces are able to completely or partially liberate Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Denmark, and Norway. Nazi Germany collapses as Berlin is taken by the Red Army of the Soviet Union in a fight to the death in the city streets. About 2,000,000 Soviet troops take part in the assault, and they face 750,000 German troops. It is estimated that from 78,000 to 305,000 Soviets are killed, and about 325,000 German civilians and soldiers are killed. Hitler commits suicide on April 30, 1945, and the final German Instrument of Surrender is signed on May 8, 1945. By September 1945, Nazi Germany and its Axis partners, Italy and Japan, have all been defeated, primarily by the Soviet Union, the United States, and Great Britain. Much of Europe lay in ruins, with over 60 million people worldwide killed, most of them civilians, including about 6 million Jews and 11 million non-Jews in what has become known as the Holocaust. World War II destroys the political and economic infrastructure of Germany and leads directly to its partitioning, considerable loss of territory (especially in the East), and historical legacy of guilt and shame.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Germany. n.d.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 1945	<p>End of World War II in the United States. Military research and development also increases, which leads to the Manhattan Project, a secret effort to harness nuclear fission to produce atomic bombs. The first nuclear device ever detonated is conducted on July 16, 1945. The Allies push the Germans out of France but the Western Front stops short and leaves Berlin to the Soviets, as the Nazi regime formally capitulates in May 1945, which ends the war in Europe. In the Pacific, the U.S. implements an island-hopping campaign toward Tokyo. The Philippines are eventually reconquered, after Japan and the United States fight in history's largest naval battle, "The Battle of Leyte Gulf." The war wipes out all the development the United States has invested in the Philippines, as cities and towns are destroyed. The United States then establishes airfields for bombing runs against mainland Japan from the Mariana Islands and achieve hard-fought victories at Iwo Jima and Okinawa in 1945. Bloodied at Okinawa, the U.S. prepares to invade Japan's home islands when the decision is made to use B-29s to drop atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, which compels Japan to surrender and end World War II. The U.S. occupies Japan (and part of Germany) and restructures Japan along American lines.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1944	<p>End of World War II in Russia. During the 1944 campaign, the Red Army defeats the German forces in a series of offensive campaigns known as Stalin's Ten Blows. By the end of 1944, the Soviet front has moved beyond the 1939 Soviet frontiers into Eastern Europe. USSR forces drive into eastern Germany and captures Berlin in May 1945. The war with Germany ends triumphantly for the USSR. As agreed at the Yalta Conference between President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and General Secretary Joseph Stalin in February 1945, the USSR launches the Soviet invasion of Manchuria, three months after Victory Day in Europe on May 8, 1945. The USSR defeats the Japanese troops in neighboring Manchuria, which is the last USSR battle of World War II.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.
	<p>The impact of World War II on Japan. Due to stringent rationing of food, electrical outages, and a brutal crackdown on dissent, life in Japan becomes increasingly difficult for civilians. The US Army captures the Island of Saipan in 1944, which allows the United States to begin widespread bombing raids on the Japanese mainland, which destroy over half of the total area of Japan's major cities. Between April and June 1945, the Battle of Okinawa is fought, which is the largest naval operation of the war and leaves 115,000 soldiers and 150,000 Okinawan civilians dead. This suggests that the planned invasion of mainland Japan will be even bloodier. The Japanese super battleship Yamato is sunk en route to aid in the Battle of Okinawa. On August 6, 1945, the US drops an atomic bomb over Hiroshima, killing over 70,000 people. This is the first nuclear attack in history. On August 9, the Soviet Union declares war on Japan and invades Manchukuo and other territories, and Nagasaki is struck by a second atomic bomb, killing around 40,000 people. The surrender of Japan is communicated to the Allies on August 14 and broadcast by Emperor Hirohito on national radio the following day.</p>	Wikipedia- History of Japan. n.d.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 1945	<p>The impact of World War II on Russia. Although the USSR is victorious in World War II, the war results in varying estimates of around 26 to 27 million Soviet deaths and has a devastating effect on the Soviet economy. Some 1,710 towns and 70,000 settlements are destroyed, and the occupied territories suffer from the ravages of German occupation and deportations of slave labor by Germany. Thirteen million Soviet citizens become victims of the repressive policies of Germany and its allies in occupied territories, where people die of mass murders, famine, absence of elementary medical care, and slave labor. The Nazi genocide of the Jews, carried out by German paramilitary death squads along with local collaborators, results in almost complete annihilation of the Jewish population in those territories that Germany and its allies temporarily occupy. During the occupation, the region of Leningrad loses about a quarter of its population, Soviet Belarus loses from a quarter to a third of its population, and about 3.6 million Soviet prisoners of war die in German concentration camps out of a total of about 5.5 million.</p>	Wikipedia-History of Russia. n.d.
AD 1945	<p>Post World War II in the United States (1945-1949). During the war, Roosevelt coins the term "Four Powers" to refer to the four major Allies of World War II, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China, which later become the foundation of the United Nations Security Council. Although the nation loses more than 400,000 military personnel and civilians in the war, the U.S. mostly prospers untouched by the devastation of the war that inflicts a heavy toll on Europe and Asia. The Participation of America in postwar foreign affairs marks the end of predominant American isolationism. The threat of nuclear weapons inspires both optimism and fear. Nuclear weapons have not been used since the end of World War II, and a "long peace" begins between the global powers in an era of competition that comes to be known as the Cold War. Despite the absence of a global war during this period, there have been regional wars in Korea and Vietnam. The Truman Doctrine announced to Congress on March 12, 1947, characterizes the reality of the Cold War. The Truman Doctrine implies American support for other nations that may be threatened by Soviet communism. The Truman Doctrine becomes the foundation of American foreign policy and leads to the formation of NATO in 1949, a military alliance that still exists.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1945	<p>Occupation of Japan (1945-1952). Japan experiences dramatic political and social transformation under the Allied occupation. The Supreme Commander of Allied Powers, US General Douglas MacArthur, serves as Japan's de facto leader and plays a central role in implementing reforms, many inspired by the New Deal of the 1930s. The occupation seeks to decentralize power in Japan by breaking up the zaibatsu, transferring ownership of agricultural land from landlords to tenant farmers, and promoting labor unionism. Other major goals are the demilitarization and democratization of Japan's government and society. Japan's military is disarmed, its colonies are granted independence, the Peace Preservation Law and Tokkō are abolished, and the International Military Tribunal of the Far East tries the war criminals. The cabinet becomes criminals and is responsible, not to the emperor, but to the elected National Diet. The Emperor is ordered to renounce his claims to divinity, which has been a pillar of the State Shinto system, but he is permitted to remain on the throne. Japan's new constitution comes into effect in 1947 and guarantees civil liberties, labor rights, women's suffrage, and, through Article 9, Japan renounces its right to go to war with another nation. In 1951, the San Francisco Peace Treaty officially normalizes relations between Japan and the United States. The US occupation ends in 1952, although the US continues to administer a number of the Ryukyu Islands.</p>	Wikipedia- History of Japan. n.d.
AD 1945	<p>British decolonization and decline (1945-1997) after World War II. Although Britain and the empire emerges victorious from the Second World War, the effects of the conflict are profound, both at home and abroad. Much of Europe is in ruins and is occupied by the armies of the United States (U.S.) and the Soviet Union, who now hold the balance of global power. Britain is essentially left bankrupt and only averts insolvency in 1946 by receiving a loan of \$4.33 billion from the United States. At the same time, anti-colonial movements are on the rise in the colonies of the European nations. The increasing Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union further complicates the post-war situation. In principle, both nations are opposed to European colonialism, but in practice, U.S. anti-communism prevails over anti-imperialism, leading the U.S. to support the continued existence of the British Empire to contain communist expansion. Britain's priorities shift from maintaining its role as a world power to establishing an extensive zone of British influence and ensuring that stable, non-Communist governments are established in its former colonies. While other European powers, such as France and Portugal, are waging unsuccessful and costly wars to maintain their empires, Britain generally adopts a policy of peaceful disengagement from its colonies. Between 1945 and 1965, the number of people under British rule outside the UK itself falls from 700 million to 5 million, of which 3 million are in Hong Kong.</p>	Wikipedia-British Empire. n.d.
AD 1947	(Nov. 29) UN General Assembly proposes to divide Mandate Palestine into an Arab and Jewish state.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1948	(May 14) Israeli Declaration of Independence: the Jewish leadership in the region of Palestine announces the establishment of the independent and sovereign State of Israel.	

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1948	<p>The United States' Marshall Plan for Europe and Asia. The \$13 billion Marshall Plan budget compares to a 1948 U.S. GDP of \$258 billion and is in addition to the \$12 billion in American aid provided to Europe between the end of the war and the start of the Marshall Plan. Joseph Stalin, the Soviet head of state, prevents his satellite states from participating in the Plan, and Eastern Europe, with inefficient centralized economies, falls further and further behind Western Europe in terms of economic development and prosperity. In 1949, the United States rejects the long-standing policy of no military alliances in peacetime and forms the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) alliance, which has continued until the present time. In response, the Soviet Union forms the Warsaw Pact of communist states, which leads to the "Iron Curtain," which is a term describing the political boundary dividing Europe into two separate political areas at the end of World War II. The Soviet Union tests its first nuclear weapon in August 1949, which escalates the risk of warfare. However, the threat of mutually assured destruction prevents both superpowers from nuclear war, and results in proxy wars, especially in Korea and Vietnam, in which the two sides do not directly confront each other.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.
AD 1945	<p>The Cold War (1945-1991). After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union emerge as the two dominant superpowers in the world. The U.S. is approved for participation in the United Nations (UN) by the U.S. Senate in a bipartisan vote, which marks a turn away of the U.S. from traditional isolationism and a move toward increased international involvement. The primary goals of America in the 1945-1948 period are to rescue Europe from the devastation of World War II and to contain the expansion of Communism, which is represented by the Soviet Union. U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War is built around the support of Western Europe and Japan along with the policy of the containment of communism. The U.S. joins the wars in Korea and Vietnam and topples the left-wing governments in other third-world countries to try to stop the spread of communism. To counteract the threat of Communist expansion in the Balkans, the Truman Doctrine of 1947 provides military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey. In 1948, piecemeal financial aid programs are replaced with a comprehensive U.S. Marshall Plan, which pumps money into the economies of Western Europe, and removes trade barriers, while modernizing the managerial practices of businesses and governments.</p>	Wikipedia-History of the United States. n.d.

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1949	<p>End of civil war in China (1937-1949). In 1949, when the Nationalist government forces (ROC) are defeated by the CCP forces in mainland China, the ROC retreats to Taiwan with its forces, along with Chiang Kai-shek and a large number of their supporters. At the end of WWII, the ROC has taken effective control of Taiwan as part of the overall Japanese surrender, because the Japanese troops in Taiwan surrender to the ROC troops. Until the early 1970s, the ROC is recognized as the sole legitimate government of China by the United Nations, because the United States and most Western nations refused to recognize the People's Republic of China (PRC) on account of the Cold War. This changes in 1971 when the United Nations seats the PRC in place of the ROC. The KMT rules Taiwan under martial law until 1987, with the stated goals of being vigilant against Communist infiltration and preparing to retake mainland China. In the 1990s, the ROC undergoes major democratic reforms that begin with the 1991 resignation of the members of the Legislative Yuan and National Assembly elected in 1947, which were originally created to represent mainland China constituencies. Restrictions are also lifted on the use of Taiwanese languages in the broadcast media and schools.</p>	Wikipedia- History of China. n.d.
AD 1948	<p>(May 14-Jan. 7, 1949) The 1948 Arab-Israeli War: a large-scale war between Israel and five Arab countries and the Palestinian-Arabs. The war resulted in an Israeli victory, with Israel annexing territory beyond the borders of the proposed Jewish state and into the borders of the proposed Arab state and West Jerusalem. Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt signed the 1949 Armistice Agreements with Israel. The Gaza Strip and the West Bank, were occupied by Egypt and Transjordan, respectively until 1967. In 1951, the UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine estimated that some 711,000 Palestinian refugees were displaced by the war.</p>	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1956	<p>(Oct. 29-Nov. 5) The Sinai Campaign was held. This war, followed Egypt's decision of July 26, 1956 to nationalize the Suez Canal. The war was initiated by United Kingdom and France, and conducted in cooperation with Israel, aimed at occupying the Sinai Peninsula, with the Europeans regaining control over the Suez Canal. Although the Israeli occupation of the Sinai was successful, the US and USSR forced it to abandon this conquest. However, Israel managed to re-open the Straits of Tiran and secured its southern border.</p>	
<p>1957–1958 influenza pandemic ('Asian flu'): Date-1957-1958, Death Toll-14 million</p>	<p>The 1957-1958 Asian flu pandemic is a global pandemic of influenza A virus subtype H2N2 that originates in Guizhou in Southern China. The number of excess deaths caused by the pandemic is estimated to be 1–4 million around the world (1957–1958 and probably beyond), making it one of the deadliest pandemics in history. On April 17, 1957, the Times reports that "an influenza epidemic has affected thousands of Hong Kong residents". The same day The New York Times reports that local press estimates at least 250,000 persons are receiving treatment by that time, out of the colony's total population of about 2.5 million. By June 1957, the virus reaches the United States, where it initially causes few infections. American microbiologist Maurice Hilleman, who is alarmed by pictures of those affected by the virus in Hong Kong, begins studying the virus. He then leads a team of microbiologists who reports its finding of the antigenic novelty of the virus on May 22, 1957 after working "around the clock" for the last five days. Their work leads to the development of a vaccine that limits the spread of the virus.</p> <p>Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1957-1958_influenza_pandemic</p>	<p>Worldwide. Cause: Influenza A virus subtype H2N2. The strain of virus that caused the Asian flu pandemic, influenza A virus subtype H2N2, is a recombination of avian influenza (probably from geese) and human influenza viruses.</p>

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1967	(Jun. 5-10) The Six-Day War took place and was fought between Israel and all of its neighboring countries: Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, which were aided by other Arab countries. The war lasted six days and concluded with Israel expanding its territory significantly - Gaza Strip and Sinai from Egypt, the West Bank and Jerusalem from Jordan and the Golan Heights from Syria.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
Hong Kong flu: Date-1968-1970, Death Toll-1-4 million	<p>The Hong Kong flu is a flu pandemic whose outbreak in 1968 and 1969 kills between one and four million people globally. It is among the deadliest pandemics in history, and is caused by an H3N2 strain of the influenza A virus. The virus is descended from H2N2 (which caused the Asian flu pandemic in 1957–1958) through antigenic shift, a genetic process in which genes from multiple subtypes are reassorted to form a new virus. The first recorded instance of the outbreak appears on July 13, 1968 in British Hong Kong. By August 13, it is clear to virologists that strains isolated from the outbreak in Hong Kong differ markedly from previous strains of influenza. The World Health Organization warns of potential worldwide spread of the virus on August 16, 1968. American microbiologist Maurice Hilleman is also instrumental in the development of the 1968 pandemic vaccine and, with the use of the Japanese strain, helps initiate early production. By the end of April 1969, 2.8 million doses of vaccine have been produced and distributed, with no signs of production slowing down. About 250,000 doses are now being produced each week, and nearly half a million more are anticipated for May 2, 1969.</p> <p>Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hong_Kong_flu</p>	Worldwide. Cause: Influenza A virus subtype H3N2. The virus is descended from H2N2 (which caused the Asian flu pandemic in 1957–1958) through antigenic shift.
AD 1973	(Oct. 6-24) The Yom Kippur War was fought. The war began with a surprise joint attack on two fronts by the armies of Syria (in the Golan Heights) and Egypt (in the Suez Canal), deliberately initiated during the Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur. The Egyptian Army got back Sinai that was occupied by the Israeli armies for almost 7 years.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1974	The PLO is allowed to represent the Palestinian Arab refugees in the UN as their sole political representative organization.	
1977 Russian flu: Date-1977–1979, Death Toll-700,000	<p>The 1977 Russian flu is an influenza pandemic that is first reported by the Soviet Union in 1977 and lasts until 1979. The outbreak in northern China starts in May 1977, slightly earlier than that in the Soviet Union. The pandemic mostly affect populations younger than 25 or 26 years of age, and results in approximately 700,000 deaths worldwide. It is caused by an H1N1 flu strain which highly resembles a virus strain circulating worldwide from 1946 to 1957. The H1N1 virus reappears in 1977 and the strain of the Russian flu is almost identical to one that had been isolated in 1950. It has been suggested by many researchers that the virus leaks to the public from a laboratory accident. The virus may have escaped from a lab attempting to prepare an attenuated H1N1 vaccine in response to the US swine flu pandemic alert of 1976. The World Health Organization, however, rules out a laboratory origin in 1978 after discussions with researchers in the Soviet Union and China. Others have suggested that it results from a vaccine trial or challenge. The multiple source locations of outbreak makes a single-laboratory origin less likely than a vaccine accident.</p> <p>Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1977_Russian_flu</p>	Worldwide. Cause: Influenza A virus subtype H1N1. It is an orthomyxovirus that contains the glycoproteins hemagglutinin and neuraminidase. For this reason, they are described as H1N1, H1N2 etc., depending on the type of H or N antigens they express with metabolic synergy.
AD 1978	(Sep. 18) Israel and Egypt sign a comprehensive peace agreement at Camp David which included a condition of Israel's withdrawal from the Rest of Sinai.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
AD 1979	(Mar. 26) The peace treaty with Egypt was signed by the Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, the Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and U.S. President Jimmy Carter.	Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
HIV/AIDS pandemic: Date-1981–Present, Death Toll-40.1 million (as of 2021)	<p>The global epidemic of HIV/AIDS (human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) begins in 1981, and is an ongoing worldwide public health issue. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), as of 2021, HIV/AIDS has killed approximately 40.1 million people, and approximately 38.4 million people are infected with HIV globally. Of these 38.4 million people, 73% have access to antiretroviral treatment. Throughout the world, HIV disproportionately affects sex workers and their clients, men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, and transgender people and their sexual partners. These groups account for 65% of global HIV infections, and 93% of new infections outside of sub-Saharan Africa. In Western Europe and North America, men who have sex with men account for almost two thirds of new HIV infections. Due to gender inequality and gender-based violence, women are more affected than men. In Sub-Saharan Africa, 63% of new infections are women, and young women aged 15 to 24 years old are twice as likely as men of the same age to be living with HIV. HIV originates in nonhuman primates in Central Africa and jumps to humans several times in the late 19th or early 20th century. AIDS is first recognized in 1981, and in 1983 the HIV virus is discovered and identified as the cause of AIDS.</p> <p>Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epidemiology_of_HIV/AIDS</p>	Worldwide. Cause: HIV/AIDS, Human immunodeficiency virus. HIV disproportionately affects sex workers and their clients, men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, and transgender people and their sexual partners.
AD 1982	(Jun.-Dec.) The First Lebanon War took place during which Israel invaded southern Lebanon due to the constant terror attacks on northern Israel by the Palestinian guerrilla organizations resident there. The war resulted in the expulsion of the PLO from Lebanon, and created an Israeli Security Zone in southern Lebanon.	
AD 1984	Nov. 21-Jan.5, 1985) Operation Moses: IDF forces conduct a secret operation in which approximately 8,000 Ethiopian Jews were brought to Israel from Sudan.	
AD 1988	(Nov. 15) Palestinian Declaration of Independence (1988) - The Palestinian National Council, the legislative body of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), in Algiers unilaterally proclaimed the establishment of a new independent state called the "State of Palestine."	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 1987-1991	The First Intifada: The first Palestinian uprising took place in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank against the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Territories.	
AD 1991	(May 24-25) Operation Solomon: IDF forces conduct a secret operation in which approximately 14,400 Ethiopian Jews were brought to Israel within 34 hours in 30 IAF and El Al aircraft.	
AD 1993	(Sep. 13) The first Oslo Accords are signed at an official ceremony in Washington in the presence of Yitzhak Rabin for Israel, Yasser Arafat for the PLO, and Bill Clinton for the United States.	
AD 1994	(Oct. 26) The peace agreement between Israel and Jordan is signed.	
AD 1995	(Nov. 4) Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated by right-wing Israeli radical Yigal Amir.	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 2000-2005	The Second Intifada: The second Palestinian uprising took place in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank against the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Territories. The uprising which began as massive protests carried out by Palestinians in the Palestinian Territories, soon turned into a violent Palestinian guerrilla campaign which included numerous suicide attacks carried out against Israeli civilians within the state of Israel.	
AD 2002	(Jun.) As a result of the significant increase of suicide bombing attacks within Israeli population centers during the first years of the Second Intifada, Israel began the construction of the West Bank Fence along the Green Line border arguing that the barrier was necessary to protect Israeli civilians from Palestinian terrorism. The significantly reduced number of incidents of suicide bombings from 2002 to 2005 has been partly attributed to the barrier. The barrier's construction, which has been highly controversial, became a major issue of contention between the two sides.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 2005	(Aug. 23) Israel's unilateral disengagement plan: The evacuation of 25 Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip and West Bank is completed.	
AD 2006	(July 12-Aug. 14) The Second Lebanon War took place, which began as a military operation in response to the abduction of two Israeli reserve soldiers by the Hezbollah, and gradually grew to a wider conflict. 1,191 Lebanese were killed, 4,409 were injured.	
AD 2008	(Dec. 27-Jan. 18, 2009) Operation Cast Lead: IDF forces conducted a large-scale military operation in the Gaza Strip during which dozens of targets were attacked in the Gaza Strip in response to ongoing rocket fire on the western Negev. 1,291 Palestinians were killed.	
AD 2012	(Nov. 14-21) Operation Pillar of Cloud: IDF forces launches a large-scale military operation in the Gaza Strip in response to Palestinian militants firing over a hundred rockets from the Gaza Strip into southern Israel beginning on November 10, with the aims of restoring quiet to southern Israel and to strike at what it considers terror organizations. The operation officially began with the assassination of Ahmed Jabari, chief of the Gaza military wing of Hamas. 158 Palestinians were killed.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine
AD 2012	(Nov. 29) United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19: Upgrading of Palestine to non-member observer state status in the United Nations.	
AD 2016	(Dec. 23) – United Nations Security Council resolution 2334: Condemning Israeli occupation of Palestinian lands.	
AD 2017	(Dec. 6) – US President Donald Trump announced the United States recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.	

DATE	EVENT	REFERENCE
<p>COVID-19 pandemic: Date-2019–Present, Death Toll-6.63 million (as of December 1, 2022)</p>	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic, also known as the coronavirus pandemic, is an ongoing global pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The novel virus is first identified from an outbreak in the Chinese city of Wuhan in December 2019. Attempts to contain it there fail, which allows the virus to spread to other areas of Asia and later worldwide. The World Health Organization (WHO) declares the outbreak a public health emergency of international concern on January 30, 2020 and a pandemic on March 11, 2020. As of 1 December 2022, the pandemic has caused more than 643 million cases and 6.63 million confirmed deaths, which makes it one of the deadliest in history. Transmission can occur if contaminated fluids reach the eyes, nose or mouth, and, rarely, via contaminated surfaces. Infected persons are typically contagious for 10 days, and can spread the virus even if they do not develop symptoms. Mutations have produced many strains (variants) with varying degrees of infectivity and virulence. COVID-19 vaccines have been approved and widely distributed in various countries since December 2020. The pandemic has triggered severe social and economic disruption around the world, including the largest global recession since the Great Depression. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic</p>	<p>Worldwide. Cause: 2019 (COVID-19). COVID-19 is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).</p>
<p>AD 2023</p>	<p>(Oct. 7) Israel– Hamas war: Hamas launched a large-scale offensive against Israel, during which Hamas initially fired thousands of rockets at Israel from the Gaza Strip, while at the same time over a thousand Palestinian militants broke through the border and entered Israel by foot and with motor vehicles, as they engaged in gun battles with the Israeli security forces, conducting massacres and shootings of Israeli civilians, took over Israeli towns and military bases, as well as kidnapped over 200 Israeli soldiers and civilians. As a result Israel's Security Cabinet formally declares war for the first time since the Yom Kippur War in 1973.</p>	<p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_history_of_the_region_of_Palestine</p>
<p>AD 2025</p>	<p>God the Father has been predetermining the events of life and the conditions surrounding the events of life, and He has been judging humanity based on their responses to the events of life and conditions surrounding the events of life in the history of humanity. God predetermined the events of life and the conditions surrounding them in the Old Testament of the Bible through His covenants with humanity and through the Old Testament prophets. God predetermined the events of life and the conditions surrounding them in the New Testament through Old Testament prophecies concerning the life and ministry of the Messiah, which were fulfilled in Jesus Christ. God has been predetermining the events of life and the conditions surrounding them since the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, as foretold through the prophecies made by Jesus during His earthly ministry.</p>	<p>"From Church House to Main Street: A Scientific Analysis of the Holy Bible," Volume 2</p>
<p>AD 2025</p>	<p>God the Father is no respecter of persons. God has allowed each of the major races and cultures in the world to become a world power or a major empire at some point in history, which proves that no one race of people is inherently superior to any other. We are all created in the image of God. There is a correlation between the epidemics and plagues and the major events that occurred in the histories of these 17 Secular World Powers and Major Empires, as well as the overall history of the world.</p>	<p>"From Church House to Main Street: A Scientific Analysis of the Holy Bible," Volume 2</p>

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
AD 2025	<p>From the beginning, God the Father has given humanity the free will and freedom to do good or evil, and to serve Him or not serve Him, but He has not given humanity the freedom to impinge on the freedoms and civil rights of other people through violence, coercion, abuse, or exploitation.</p> <p>God the Father has used His Word, the Bible, to provide moral foundations and spiritual controls for humanity to use in addressing <u>Sins Against God</u> and <u>Sins Against Humanity</u>. The moral foundations are the Ten Mosaic Commandments, which are in turn reflected in the Universal Principles. The spiritual controls are reflected in the redemptive process of conviction, confession, repentance, and forgiveness. God has provided a process for humanity to be forgiven of their <u>Sins Against God</u> through the sacrifice of His Son. But God has given humanity the responsibility to resolve <u>Sins Against Humanity</u>, which is conduct that impinges on the freedoms and civil rights of other people through violence, coercion, abuse, or exploitation. God has provided a redemptive process for humanity to transform their character from a worldly attitude of hate, self-righteousness, judgment, condemnation, and persecution (war) to a "born again" spiritual attitude of love, humility, forgiveness, reconciliation, and redemption (peace). Humanity must utilize the moral foundations (laws) established by God to guide the free will of people, such that <u>Sins Against God</u> do not escalate into <u>Sins Against Humanity</u>.</p>	"From Church House to Main Street: A Scientific Analysis of the Holy Bible," Volume 2
AD 2025	<p>Future potential of God's predetermined events. God's predetermined events and conditions surrounding the events of history since the time of the Roman Empire have resulted in the founding of the United Nations at the end of World War II. The vast majority of countries that were a part of the European colonial empires have become independent nations with their own sovereign governments. There are at least 193 independent nations in the world today, and the public worship of idol gods has been virtually eliminated in all of them. The next frontier is for God to free the people who live within these 193 independent nations to choose how they will live their lives. But they must be willing to submit the moral foundations and internal spiritual controls that help to prevent <u>Sins Against God</u> from escalating into <u>Sins Against Humanity</u>. On May 14, 1948, a remnant of the Nation of Israel became a fully independent and sovereign nation for the first time since it was defeated by Babylon in about 597 BCE, which appears to be the fulfillment of the grace aspect of the Palestinian Covenant of 1441 BCE, as promised by God. The Nation of Israel obtained its sovereignty at about the same time as the other nations of the world obtained their sovereignty. The real test for the Nation of Israel in the future will be how it utilizes its sovereignty, as the chosen people of God, in its relationships with other nations and peoples. It can become a catalyst for peace or a catalyst for another world war.</p>	"From Church House to Main Street: A Scientific Analysis of the Holy Bible," Volume 2