

Roman/W. Mediterranean History	Roman Literature & Culture	Date	Greek Literature & Culture	Greek/E. Mediterranean History	Egypt	Near East
		<u>10000</u>				The <i>Natufian</i> culture appears in modern-day Israel - some of the first known human settlements. [10000-8000]
		<u>8000</u>				Agriculture begins in Near East as people use "digging sticks" to plant the seeds of wild grasses that would eventually become the domesticated wheat we know today.
		<u>6750</u>				Pigs are domesticated in modern Iraq.
		<u>6500</u>				Wheel invented by Sumerians who lived in the Tigris-Euphrates river basin. [6500-6300]
		<u>6000</u>				Chickens are domesticated in southern Asia.
		<u>5508</u>				Year of <b>Creation</b> , as calculated by seventh-century CE Constantinople and used by Eastern Orthodox Church until 18th century CE.
		<u>5490</u>				Year of Creation, as calculated by Syrian Christians.
		<u>5000</u>	Emergence of the Greek language from Indo-European roots among the mixed population of mainland Greece. Debate continues over more exact dates for this process (5000-2000)		Earliest evidence of settled human habitation in the Nile delta	The earliest known cities are developed as people begin to gather in the villages scattered along the Fertile Crescent.
		<u>4700</u>				Hassunah period: earliest pottery making culture
		<u>4400</u>				Halaf period: pottery culture with knowledge of metal
		<u>4004</u>				(October 23) Date of Creation, as calculated by Irish theologian <b>James Ussher</b> in 1650 CE.
		<u>4000</u>				Horses are domesticated. Sumerians in southern Mesopotamia develop the

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		<u>3900</u>				Mesopotamia develop the boat for water transportation.
		<u>3800</u>				Ubai period: first evidence of temple and other sophisticated architecture
		<u>3760</u>			The beginnings of Nile culture	
		<u>3600</u>				Year of Creation, as calculated by the Hebrews and used from the 15th century CE.
		<u>3500</u>		Neolithic culture in Greece (so-called Seskloculture), especially in Thessaly and in the district of Corinth		Warka period: beginning of Protoliterate period in Mesopotamia
		<u>3400</u>				Sumerian society develops in the Tigris-Euphrates river basin. The Sumerians make use of many agricultural advances, such as domestic animals to pull plows, irrigated desert, drained marshlands and more in order to create a large, cosmopolitan civilization. The increased output of food allows for the further development of a "leisure class" which does not have to work for food, allowing them to become priests, artists, merchants, scholars, etc. The Sumerians also develop oar-powered ships, animal-drawn wheeled chariots and other, similar vehicles, bronze objects and the written cuneiform alphabet.
		<u>3100</u>			Archaic Period (3100-2650) Earliest evidence of hieroglyphic writing in Egypt [3400] The legendary king, Menes, unites the two kingdoms of Egypt and founds Memphis as capitol.	Gawra and Ninevite periods
	Stonehenge is built in England.	<u>3000</u>		Beginning of 'Minoan' civilization  First human settlements on the site of modern-day Athens.	Earliest evidence of sun-worship in Egypt	Urbanization in Sumer
		<u>2980</u>				

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		<u>2900</u>				Pre-dynastic Sumerians
		<u>2800</u>	Early Minoan/Helladic I ( <u>2800-2500</u> )	Beginning of Bronze Age	Egyptians begin wearing wedding rings, believing that the circular bands symbolized eternity	First Sumerian dynasty of Ur
		<u>2700</u>			Pyramid-building period; largest pyramids built for Cheops, Chephren, and Mycerinus ( <u>2700-1640</u> )	
		<u>2650</u>			Old Kingdom; beginning of the Third Dynasty ( <u>2650-2134</u> )	
		<u>2630</u>			<b>Netcherike-Djoser</b> , pharaoh who built the "Step" pyramid Life of <b>Imhotep</b> , famed Egyptian physician. He is worshiped as a medical demigod in ancient Egypt because of his efforts to find medical methods for treating diseases, not simply religious methods. Imhotep is also responsible for the construction of the pyramid of Zoser (the Step Pyramid at Sakkara), the first large stone structure in the entire world.	
		<u>2600</u>			Appearance of fluted columns (inspired by papyrus stalks) First recorded seagoing voyage, as Egyptian sailors travel to Phoenicia searching for cedar wood.	Chinese begin cultivation of <b>silkworms</b> .
		<u>2560</u>			Great Sphinx at Giza, a 189-foot long monument to <b>King Khafra</b> (Khafre), the third king of the 4th Dynasty, is carved.	
		<u>2550</u>			Building of the pyramid tombs for Khufu (Cheops) and Khephren (Chephren), the largest of the Egyptian pyramids begins ( <u>2550-2490</u> )	
		<u>2500</u>	Beginning of Early Minoan/Helladic II ( <u>2500-2200</u> )	So-called Dimini phase		Summerian cuneiform script is simplified from an earlier version consisting of thousands of ideograms.
		<u>2366</u>				Akkadian Empire created by <b>Sargon I</b>
		<u>2349</u>				The Great Flood

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Full European Bronze Age Begins		<u>2300</u>	Early Helladic culture ("Urfirnis" pottery), especially in Thessaly, central Greece and the northern Peloponnesus	Full European Bronze Age Begins			
		<u>2247</u>				Construction of the Tower of Babel	
		<u>2230</u>				End of the Akkadian Empire [2150]	
		<u>2200</u>	Beginning of Early Minoan/Helladic III (2200-2000)	Crete leading power in Aegean. Trade relations with Egypt and Syria (2200-1400 BCE) Building of first palaces at Cnossus and Phaestus.			
		<u>2134</u>				Collapse of the Sixth Dynasty and the Old Kingdom; beginning of the First Intermediate Period (2134-2040)	
		<u>2100</u>					Third Sumerian dynasty of Ur (2100-1800); Ziggurat of Ur is built by Sumerian king Ur-Nammu. Sumerians call it <i>temen</i> , from which the later word <i>temple</i> was derived.
		<u>2040</u>				Middle Kingdom (2040-1640)	
		<u>2016</u>					Era of Abraham begins 1 October.
		<u>2000</u>	Beginning of Middle Minoan/Helladic I (2000-1900); court culture in central Crete  Viticulture develops before this time Domestic bathroom plumbing appears in Crete.				Hittites leading power in Asia Minor [2000-1287/2125-2000] Abraham leaves Ur in Chaldea (according to traditional sources). This is often called the age of the "patrirarchs" ( <b>Abraham</b> , <b>Isaac</b> and <b>Jacob</b> ). [2000-1700]
		<u>1900</u>		Beginning of Middle Minoan/Helladic II (1900-1700); before the end of this period the syllabic script Linear A will develop.	Immigration of the Indo-Europeans into Greece  Middle Helladic culture in Greece (Minyan pottery) (1900-1550)		
<u>1814</u>					Rise of Assyrian Empire (1814-612)		
<u>1800</u>					Old Babylonian period begins (1800-1170) Babylonians create the custom of the handshake. It begins		

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		<u>1792</u>				with grasping the hand of a statue of the god Marduk in order to receive his power symbolically. It later came to symbolize good will.
		<u>1750</u>			Possible dates when Joseph could have been in Egypt.	<b>Hammurabi</b> becomes king of Babylon (1792-1750)  The Babylonians begin using windmills to pump water for irrigation.
		<u>1700</u>	Beginning of Middle Minoan/Helladic III ( <u>1700-1550</u> )	Destruction of palaces of Knossos and Phaistos by earthquake. Palaces rebuilt.	Establishment of Hyksos rule in Egypt Earliest evidence of diagnostic medicine in Egypt	
		<u>1686</u>				
		<u>1660</u>			The Hyksos, a Semitic tribe, invade Egypt and dominate the Nile Delta for about a century. The Hyksos were so successful because they were superior archers and rode horses and chariots at the same time.	
		<u>1650</u>	The first use of the shaft graves, Grave Circle B from 1650, at Mycenae on mainland Greece. The graves are used and reused until c. 1500.			<b>Cult of Yahweh</b> , earliest form of Judaism, possibly created by Abraham and carried on by his sons.
		<u>1640</u>			Collapse of the Middle Kingdom; beginning of the Second Intermediate Period ( <u>1640-1550</u> )	
		<u>1628</u>		Akrotiri on Thera destroyed by volcanic eruption.		
		<u>1600</u>	The shaft-pave dynasty at Mycenae ( <u>1600-1400</u> )  Mycenaean Grave Circle A	Rise of Mycenaean Civilization on mainland Greece ; Their power is sustained by raids overseas and the building of a network of trading activities.  Strong Cretan influence in Greece; Crete's trading empire extends to Egypt, the Near East, and the Aegean		Aryans invade the Indus Valley region; Beginning of Early Vedic civilization in India ( <u>1600-1000</u> )
		<u>1595</u>				Hittites conquer Babylon
		<u>1568</u>			The Hyksos, a Semitic tribe that had dominated the Nile Delta, is finally driven out by <b>Ahmosé I</b> , who then founds the 16th Dynasty.	
		<u>1550</u>	Beginning of Late Minoan/Helladic IA ( <u>1550-1500</u> ); the shaft graves		New Kingdom; temple-building period in Egypt; the Temple of Karnak built and added to all through the New Kingdom period ( <u>1550/1532-1070</u> )	Destruction of the Indus Valley civilization; writing disappears in India

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		<u>1500</u>	Mycenean "Linear B" script		Earliest examples of the Book of the Dead	Development of consonantal alphabet
			Beginning of Late Minoan/Helladic IB (1500-1450); beginning of the vaulted tombs			
		<u>1491</u>			Date of the Exodus of the Hebrews out of Egypt according to religious sources. Ten Commandments received. [1250]	
		<u>1450</u>	Beginning of Late Minoan/Helladic II (1450-1400)	Destruction of Minoan Crete around this time, possibly as a result of earthquakes/ volcanic eruptions (on Thera?), internal conflict, or a direct Mycenaean conquest. [1470]	Saltwater flooding in Egypt results in famine	
		<u>1400</u>	Beginning of Late Minoan/Helladic IIIA (1400-1300)	The great age of Mycenae. Development of Mycenaean trade in Egypt and eastern Mediterranean. Relations with Hittites. Mycenaean settlements in Rhodes, Carpathus, Cos, etc. Trade with the west. Overthrow of the Minoan thalassocracy		Iron Age begins in Asia Minor when methods for smelting iron ore are developed
		<u>1380</u>			Building of the Temple of Luxor by <b>Amenhotep III</b>	
		<u>1367</u>			Reign of <b>Amenhotep IV (Akhenaton)</b> , who abandoned Egyptian polytheism for a monotheistic religion (1367-1350)	
		<u>1350</u>	The <i>Kas</i> shipwreck. The excavation of this trading vessel by George Bass has given a vivid picture of eastern Mediterranean trade in Mycenaean times.	"Treasury of Atreus"; Lion Gate of Mycenae.		Ahhiyawa in Hittite cuneiform tablets
		<u>1347</u>			Reign of <b>Tutankhamon</b> (1347-1339)	
		<u>1305</u>			Accession of <b>Ramses II</b> , the Great, of Egypt	
		<u>1300</u>	Beginning of Late Minoan/Helladic IIIB (1300-1200)			In Babylon they develop a new alphabetic script, which is a further simplification of the cuneiform writing.
		<u>1287</u>				Battle of Cadash between Egypt and Hittites; decline of both powers.
		<u>1250</u>		Destruction of Troy VI	Possible date of the <b>Exodus</b> of the Hebrews out of Egypt according to scholarly sources. Moses receives Ten Commandments [1491]	
		<u>1232</u>				Israelites in Canaan - <b>Ramses II's</b> son <b>Merneptah</b> defeats

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		<u>1230</u>		Breakdown of settled conditions ( <u>1230-1150</u> )		them in battle.
		<u>1225</u>			Attacks on Egypt from north and west repulsed.	
		<u>1220</u>		Troy VII A destroyed by Myceneans.		
		<u>1200</u>	Beginning of Late Minoan/Helladic IIIC ( <u>1200-1050</u> )	Destruction of Mycenaean centres in Greece.		Overthrow of Hittite empire; in sack of capital, Boghazkoi, cuneiform tablets preserving the Hurrian myth of Kummbi (lts with <b>Hesiod's Theogony</b> ) Period of the Judges in Israel.
		<u>1188</u>			Massive attack on Egypt from the north repulsed.	
		<u>1184</u>	Traditional Date of Sack of Troy (June 11 according to Eratosthenes)			
		<u>1182</u>				
		<u>1180</u>			Reign of <b>Ramses III</b> ; supposed period of Hebrew migration out of Egypt to Palestine ( <u>1182-1151</u> )	Phrygians invade Asia Minor.
		<u>1150</u>		Final destruction of Mycenae		
		<u>1146</u>				<b>Nebuchadrezzar I</b> reigns as King of Babylon ( <u>1146-1123</u> )
		<u>1141</u>				According to biblical accounts in Samuel, Israelite armies suffer massive losses to Philistines.
		<u>1100</u>	Beginning of the Iron age in Hellas	Collapse of Mycenaean Civilization; Beginning of the "Dark Ages" ( <u>1100-800</u> ) Second destruction of Minoan Crete		Development of alphabetic script by the Phoenicians Establishment of the Middle Assyrian ( <b>Tiglathpilesar I</b> ) and the Phrygian kingdom; rise of the Phoenician cities (climax c. 1000-800)
		<u>1070</u>				
		<u>1069</u>	<b>Euphorus</b> dates Return of Heraclides to this date		Collapse of New Kingdom; Third Intermediate Period ( <u>1070-712</u> )	
		<u>1050</u>	Signs of the revival and independence of Athens demonstratnd through its own style of pottery, the so-called <i>protogeometric</i> style ( <u>1050-900</u> )	Aeolian, Ionian, Dorian colonisation of Asia begins ( <u>1050-950</u> )		Philistines conquer Israel.

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			so-called <i>protogeometric</i> style (1050-900)			
		<u>1020</u>				<b>Samuel</b> , last of the Israelite Judges, anoints <b>Saul</b> as the first King of Israel. Saul leads successful rebellion against Philistines. Period of the United Kingdom of Jews. ( <u>1020-922</u> )
First expeditions of the Etruscans reach Italy Iberians invade the region of modern Spain, giving the Iberian Peninsula its name.		<u>1000</u>	Iron is being used for agricultural implements The "hero's" tomb at Lefkandi [ <u>1000-975</u> ]	Establishment of iron industry in the Aegean Main Dorian invasion of Peloponnese  Colonisation of the west coast of Asia Minor by the Greeks (Ionians, Aeolians)		Late Vedic period in India; Aryans are integrated into Indian culture; emergence of caste system  The <i>Rig Veda</i> , the first Vedic literature, is written. Earliest text of Babylonian succession myth, <i>Enna Elish</i> (in Akkadian) Earliest Old Testament documents created from older and highly developed oral tradition. <i>Biography of David</i> may have been composed, eventually becoming a written narrative of David's life later included in <i>I and II Samuel</i> and <i>I Kings</i> .
		<u>961</u>				<b>David</b> dies and is succeeded by his son, <b>Solomon</b> ( <u>961-922</u> ).
		<u>953</u>				Dedication of the Temple of Jerusalem, built by Solomon.
		<u>925</u>				Composition of the "Yahwistic" (J) document, one of the four major sources believed to have been the basis of the <i>Pentateuch</i> (Books of Moses): Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy.
		<u>922</u>				Death of <b>Solomon</b> , who is succeeded by his son, <b>Rehoboam</b> . Rebellion against <b>Rehoboam</b> is led by <b>Jeroboam</b> , leading to a split of the kingdom into two halves: Judah in the south under <b>Rehoboam</b> and Israel in the north under <b>Jeroboam</b> .

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		<u>900</u>	The age of geometric pottery in Athens (900-725)	Foundation of Sparta		Assyrian war chariots are equipped with metal tires (copper or bronze) for greater durability.
		<u>883</u>		Dorian settlement at Corinth		<b>Assurnasirpal</b> (883-859), king of Assur: first climax of Assyrian power
		<u>854</u>				<b>Ahab</b> of Israel joins with <b>Ben Hadad</b> of Damascus and <b>Irkhuleni</b> of Hamath in an allied army to halt <b>Shalmaneser III</b> . Egypt and <b>Jehoshaphat</b> of Judah lend support. The alliance fails to stop the onslaught, however.
		<u>850</u>	Euboeans become drawn into the Mediterranean trading networks of Phoenicians and other peoples of the Near East	Development of Corinthian shrine of Hera at Perachora		Rise of Urartu (between Lakes Van and Urmia)
		<u>842</u>				Traditional date for when <b>Elijah</b> lives and prophesizes.
		<u>841</u>				<b>Jehu</b> , an Israelite soldier, leads a rebellion against <b>Jehoram</b> and founds a new dynasty in Israel.
		<u>841</u>				<b>Jehu</b> falls under control of Assyria
		<u>825</u>	Euboeans are trading at Al-Mina on the Orontes by this time.			Composition of the "Elohistic" (E) document, another major source of the Pentateuch. [850-800]
	Date of the contemporary founding of Rome and Carthage according to <b>Timaeus</b> .	<u>814</u>				
		<u>801</u>				Indians begin to venerate cows and dairy products.
	At some point in the following century, Etruscans adopt Greek (Euboean) alphabet.	<u>800</u>	Earliest dedication at Delphi	Rise of aristocracies throughout Greece (800-700)		The Brahmins, a priestly caste in India, begin to emerge (800-600)
			Adoption of the Phoenician consonantal script; quickly modifying several symbols to denote vowels	Origin of Sparta by <i>synoikismos</i> by this date.		The <i>Upanishads</i> are written around this time; the doctrines of rebirth and the transmigration of souls start to appear
		<u>783</u>				<b>Jeroboam II</b> (783-748) king

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		<u>776</u>	Traditional date of the first Olympiad. Era of the Olympiads begins 13 July and continued to A.D. 396 (Olympiad 293).			of Israel during period of prosperity
		<u>770</u>	Abstract human figures appear on large pots - credited to the so-called Dipylon Master			Composition of <b>Amos</b> in Israel during reign of Jeroboam II [760s]
		<u>760</u>		Euboean colony, Pitheculasae, on Iachia.		
	Date of the founding of Rome according to <b>Varro</b> (21 April).	<u>754</u>		Beginning of the Spartan ephor lists		
	Date from which the years <i>ab urbe condita</i> are reckoned (21 April 753 = year 1 A.U.C.)	<u>753</u>		First 10-year archon in Athens (?)		
	Date of the founding of Rome according to <b>Cato</b>	<u>751</u>				
	Date of the founding of Rome according to <b>Polybius</b> and <b>Diodorus</b>	<u>750</u>	The written versions of the two poems attributed to <b>Homer</b> , the <i>Iliad</i> and the <i>Odyssey</i> , are commonly dated to this century.  About mid-century, Greeks begin to colonize the West. According to tradition, the earliest colony founded was Cumae. It is followed in this century by Metapontum, Rhegium, Naxos, Syracuse, Zancle (Messina), Catania, Leontini, Megara Hyblaea, Sybaris, Crotona, and Tarentum.	Spread of Greek colonization throughout Mediterranean and Black Sea; founding of Cumae (Cyme) in Campania, of Sinope and Trapezus on the Pontus Sparta conquers Amyclae Rapid development of Corinth begins	Conquest of Egypt by Kush under <b>Kashta</b> and then <b>Piankhy</b>	Composition of <b>Micah</b> in Judah during reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah.
			Definition of city-space throughout the Greek world; evidence for re-location of graves at Corinth Domestic chicken imported from Near East [650]			
	Date of the founding of Rome according to <b>Fabius Pictor</b> .	<u>747</u>	Era of Nabonassar begins 26 February, the basis of all calculations of <b>Ptolemy</b> .			
		<u>745</u>				Composition of <b>Hosea</b> in Israel during reign of Jeroboam II.
		<u>735</u>	By this date, <i>polis</i> is developed to the extent that colonies are founded as <i>poleis</i>	Traditional date of foundation of Naxos (Sicily).		
		<u>734</u>		Traditional date of foundation of Corcyra and Syracuse		
		<u>730</u>	So-called Orientalizing Period (730-620); a wide range of eastern influences permeate Greek culture.			
	Date of the founding of Rome according to <b>Cincius Alimetus</b> .	<u>728</u>				
		<u>725</u>	Earliest example of hoplite armor dates from this time (found at Argos)			

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		<u>722</u>				<b>Sargon II of Assyria</b> captures Samaria and bring Kingdom of Israel to an end. Only Judah remains. The ten tribes deported to Assyria become the "Ten Lost Tribes." Sometime after this year the <b>J</b> and <b>E</b> documents are <b>edited together</b> in an attempt to create a single narrative of Hebrew history and culture, forming the core of the Books of Moses.
		<u>720</u>	Development of Orientalizing or (proto-Corinthian) style at Corinth (on perfume <i>aryballoi</i> ) [ <u>725</u> ]			Composition of the prophetic book of <b>Isaiah</b> . Judah ruled by Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah [ <u>740-700</u> ]
Death of <b>Romulus</b> , according to tradition.		<u>716</u>				
Beginning of the reign of <b>Numa Pompilius</b> , the legendary founder of Rome's religious institutions.		<u>715</u>	Flourit of <b>Hesiod</b> , the author of the <i>Works and Days</i> and the <i>Theogony</i>	The foundings of the colonies of Gela, Parrhenope, Selinunre, Himera, and Posidonia belong to the seventh century.		King <b>Hezekiah</b> rules Judah ( <u>715-687</u> )
		<u>714</u>				Reign of <b>Sennacherib</b> ( <u>714-681</u> ), whose conquest of Judah resulted in the first deportations of the Hebrews
		<u>712</u>			Late Period ( <u>712-332</u> )	
		<u>711</u>				First reference to the Greeks (Iamani = Ionians) in Assyrian documents
		<u>700</u>	Evidence for relocation of graves at Athens and Argos Hoplite warfare becomes dominant in this century. Limestone supercedes wood in temple construction at Corinth  Horseshoes invented in Europe.	First Messenian War: helotisation of the Messenians by the Spartans by this date. Founding of Tarentum From the mountainous regions the Macedonians begin to penetrate the plain of the Haliacmon under <b>Perdiccas I</b> This century witnesses the economic dominance of Corinth		
		<u>696</u>				Revolt and sack of Tarsus
		<u>689</u>				Assyrians destroy Babylon and flood the site of the city.
		<u>688</u>		Foundation of Gela by Rhodians first naval battle between Greeks (Corinth and Corcyra)		
		<u>687</u>				Latest probable date for the composition of the <b>Priestly (P)</b> document, one of the four basic documents of the

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<p>Legendary death of <b>Numa Pompilius</b>, who is succeeded by <b>Tullus Hostilius</b> (673—642). Under his reign Alba Longa is destroyed after the duel between the Horatii and the Curiarii.</p>		<u>683</u>		Athenian Magistrates List begins		Books of Moses.	
		<u>682</u>				Judah surrenders to Assyria.	
		<u>680</u>	<b>Archilochus of Paros</b> probably born around this date.	Thasos settled by Parians		Cimmerian incursions into Asia Minor;	
		<u>675</u>	In this Olympiad (676/3), the lyric poet <b>Terpander of Lesbos</b> wins the victory at a festival in honor of Apollo Carneios at Sparta. The elegiac poet <b>Callinus of Ephesus</b> is active during the first half of the century. (based on dating of assault by Cimmerians on Asia Minor). Terra-cotta roof tiles appear in Corinth	Lelantine War [First half of seventh century] between Calchis/(Corinth) and Eretria/(Megara); leads to the degradation of both cities		Rise of the Lydian kingdom under the Mermnad dynasty ( <b>Gyges</b> )	
		<u>673</u>					
		<u>670</u>				Formation of a new Kushite kingdom at Meroë	
		<u>669</u>		Argos defeats Sparta			Reign of <b>Ashurbanipal</b> (668-626), the most energetic of the Assyrian conquerors
		<u>660</u>	The elegist <b>Mimnermus</b> of Smyrna born around this date	Byzantium founded; penetration of Black Sea by the Greeks First naval battle (according to Thuc. 1.13) [600]			<b>Gyges</b> repulsed from Smyrna [660s]
		<u>657</u>		<b>Cypselus</b> overthrows the Bacchiadae in Corinth and establishes the first Greek tyranny			
		<u>655</u>	Gymnopaediae festival founded in Sparta				
		<u>652</u>					After initial success in repelling Cimmerians, <b>Gyges</b> is killed; his son <b>Ardys</b> succeeds to Lydian throne
		<u>650</u>	In the second half of the century is placed the poetic activity of the elegiac poet <b>Tyrtaeus of Sparta</b> Alcman born around this time in Sparta or Sardis (fr. 13D) "Chigi" Vase, which includes first visual depiction of the Judgement of Paris is from around this date. Greek sculpture begins to represent the nude male body ( <i>kouroi</i> ) and the draped female body ( <i>korai</i> ). From this derive the two themes the nude and drapery, that will be the basis of European art Marble is used for sculpture for the first time in Greece Colaetus, Greek merchant, discovered the Strait of	Great Helot revolt in Messenia: so-called Second Messenian War. First Greek coinage.	<b>Psammatichus</b> re-invigorates Egypt and opens it to Greeks. Finds of Greek pottery in the Nile Delta begin around this date.		

Roman/W. Mediterranean History	Roman Literature & Culture	Date	Greek Literature & Culture	Greek/E. Mediterranean History	Egypt	Near East
Traditional date of the death of <b>Tullus Hostilius</b> . He is succeeded by <b>Ancus Marcius</b> (642— 617), the founder of Ostia			Gibraltar.			
		<u>648</u>	Total eclipse of the sun mentioned by the iambic poet <b>Archiochus of Paros</b> (6 April)—the first certain date in Greek literature. <b>Mimnermus</b> may mention this same event (fr. 20)			
		- <u>642</u>				Cimmerians capture Lydian capital Sardis expect for the citadel
		<u>640</u>	<b>Solon</b> , son of Execetides, born. <b>Archilochus</b> dies around this time. Earliest example of Doric order at Thermon [ <u>640-630</u> ]	<b>Theagenes</b> gains control of Megara [ <u>640</u> ]		
		<u>636</u>		Coup d'état of <b>Cylon</b> , the son-in-law of <b>Theagenes</b> , in Athens [ <u>636/632</u> ]		
		<u>632</u>	<b>Stesichorus</b> born [ <u>629 BCE</u> ] <b>Mimnermus</b> said by the Suda to flourish around this time ( <u>632-629</u> )			
		<u>630</u>		Founding of Cyrene by Thera		
		<u>627</u>		<b>Periander</b> is tyrant of Corinth		
		<u>626</u>				Composition of <b>Jeremiah</b> in Judah.
		<u>625</u>	<b>Semonides of Amorgos</b> <i>floruit</i> [mid-/late 7th BCE] <b>Sappho</b> probably born around this date in Eresus in Lesbos; <b>Alcaeus</b> born in Mytilene on Lesbos [perhaps as early as 630 BCE].	Foundation of Naucratis; voyage of <b>Colaesus</b> of Samos to Tartessus [ <u>2nd half of seventh BCE</u> ]		Composition of the " <b>Deuteronomist</b> " ( <b>D</b> ) document, one of the four major sources believed to have been the basis of the <b>Pentateuch</b> (Books of Moses): Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy. [ <u>650-610</u> ]
		<u>624</u>		<b>Draco</b> codifies Athenian law [ <u>624/621</u> ] but fails to relieve social tensions.		
		<u>622</u>				<b>Law of Moses (Deuteronomy -D)</b> is "discovered" in the Temple at Jerusalem by the priest Hilkiyah, during the reign of King Josiah, and adopted as law.
		<u>621</u>				Composition of <b>Zephaniah</b> in Judah under Josiah.
		<u>620</u>				Foundation of Greek trading post at Naucratis

Roman/W. Mediterranean History	Roman Literature & Culture	Date	Greek Literature & Culture	Greek/E. Mediterranean History	Egypt	Near East
Death of <b>Ancus Marcius</b> . He is succeeded by an Etruscan ruler, <b>Tarquinius Priscus</b> (616–579). The Etruscans evidently occupy Rome in this period, though they do not completely subdue it.		<u>617</u>				
		<u>615</u>				Composition of <b>Habakkuk</b> , perhaps in Judah. [615-598]
		<u>612</u>		<b>Melanchrus</b> , tyrant of Mytilene, overthrown by coalition including <b>Pittacus</b> and the brothers of <b>Alcaeus</b>		Fall of Nineveh. <b>Nabopolassar</b> of Babylonia and <b>Cyaxares</b> of Media conquer and divide Assyria.
		<u>610</u>		Foundation of Naucratis		Foundation of Olbia on the Hypanis (Bug)
		<u>608</u>				<b>Necho</b> of Egypt defeats and kills Josiah, King of Judah, at the Battle of Megiddo.
		<u>607</u>	At Battle of Sigeum, <b>Alcaeus</b> throws away shield	<b>Pittacus</b> defeats Athenian admiral <b>Phryon</b> in single-combat and Mytilene gains control of Sigeum		
		<u>605</u>				<b>Nebucadnezar II</b> (605–561) succeeds <b>Nabopolassar</b> . Persian religious leader <b>Zoroaster</b> (Zarathustra) founds <b>Zoroastrianism</b> - a faith that will dominate the Persian empire for centuries and later have a profound effect upon Judaism, Christianity and Islam.
		<u>601</u>	<b>Sappho</b> exiled to Sicily [604-596]			
Approximate time when the Velabrum (Minus) swamp in the Roman Forum was drained by Etruscan engineers who dig the Cloaca Maxima, the "Big Mouth"; genera; Etruscan urbanization in this period	The Etruscan Gold Book, the oldest mult-page (6) book, dates from around this time.	<u>600</u>	In this period the two greatest lyric poets of Lesbos, <b>Sappho and Alcaeus</b> , flourish; both are exiled from Lesbos - Sappho to Sicily; <b>Alcaeus</b> perhaps as many as three times; <b>Mimnermus</b> dies around this date <b>Ananius</b> invents choliabics (according to <b>Hipponax</b> ) around this time First reference to "Greeks" on inscription at Olympia ( <i>hellanodikai</i> ) First Doric temple (Artemis) built completely in stone in Corfu Ionic order develops in Ionia Egyptian influences on Greek sculpture evident Corinthians adopt Phoenician trireme <b>Arion of Corinth</b> introduces innovations into dithyramb <b>Aesop</b> , Greek writer, may have lived (but believed to be legendary). [600]	Athens wins Salamis from Megara, and settles Sigeum at mouth of Hellespont, successful in fighting against Mytilene. <b>Cleisthenes</b> is tyrant of Sicyon (600-570) <b>Thrasylbulus</b> tyrant of Miletus. Founding of Massalia by Phocaeans Athenians switch from Aeginetan to Corinthian weight-standard		First coinage in Lydia and Ionia  Hanging Gardens of Babylon constructed Composition of the first <b>Proverbs</b> . [600]

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		<u>597</u>		<b>Pittacus</b> is tyrant of Mytilene [590s]		
		<u>595</u>	Coinage spreads to the trading island of Aegina			
		<u>594</u>	<b>Solon</b> writes <i>Seisachtheia</i> Inscription Greek mercenaries at Abu Simbel.	As chief archon, <b>Solon</b> institutes reforms in Athens	Nubian expedition of <b>Psammetichus II</b> (594-589)	
		<u>592</u>				Composition of the Prophetic Book of <b>Ezekiel</b> . [592-570]
		<u>591</u>			Greek mercenaries etch names on statue of Ramses II at Abu Simel	
		<u>590</u>		First Sacred War results in the destruction of Crisa and ban on cultivation of the Crisean plain. The machinations of Alcaeus and his brother lead to Pittacus receiving plenipotentiary powers.		
		<u>586</u>		Death of <b>Periander</b> ; <b>Psammetichus</b> becomes tyrant of Corinth		Destruction of Jerusalem by Babylonian King <b>Nebuchadnezzar</b> (630-532) ends the "Golden Age" of Old Testament literature. Nebuchadnezzar II takes the populace into <b>captivity in Babylon</b> . The Temple is also destroyed at this time, leading to the development of <b>synagogues</b> as centers of Jewish religious life.
		<u>585</u>	<b>Thales'</b> 'prediction' of eclipse; he first hypothesizes a unifying phenomenon for matter (water)			May 28: Eclipse of sun. Drawn battle of <b>Cyaxares</b> king of Media with <b>Alyattes</b> king of Lydia.
		<u>583</u>		Archonship of <b>Damasias</b> at Athens (583-1)		
		<u>582</u>	First Pythiad held at Delphi; it will be held in the third year of every Olympiad	Overthrow of <b>Psammetichus</b> , the tyrant of Corinth		
		<u>581</u>	First Isthmian Games held at Corinth (biennial) First "comic" performance at Athens by <b>Susarion</b> [581-560]	Founding of the Greek colony of Agrigentum, which quickly rises to great power.		
		<u>580</u>		Approximate time of the founding of Akragas (Agrigento) [583].  Earliest coins of the Italian Greeks. As the best sites in the western Mediterranean are filled Phoenicians and Greeks clash over Sicily and gradually consolidate their own spheres of influence.		<b>Nebuchadnezzar II</b> begins building the <b>Hanging Gardens of Babylon</b> , which becomes one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

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Traditional date of the death of <b>Tarquinius Priscus</b> . He is succeeded by <b>Servius Tullius</b> (578—535), who institutes the centuriate organization, the base of Rome's social organization, and concludes a first treaty with the Latins.		<u>579</u>		<b>Pittacus</b> retires from political life		
		<u>575</u>	The temple of Apollo is built at Syracuse The temple to Hera at Samos, one of the first Greek temples, shows the influence of monumental Egyptian buildings [575-560] The poet <b>Anacreon</b> born at Teos in Ionia [575-570] The poetesses <b>Telesilla of Argos</b> and <b>Praxilla of Sicyon</b> active [1st 1/2 of 6th BCE]			
		<u>573</u>	First Nemean Games held (biennial)			
		<u>572</u>	Eleans win control of the Olympian games.			
		<u>570</u>	<b>Xenophanes</b> born at Colophon [570-560s] Francois Vase dates from this time; marks the reemergence of Athens as a major pottery-making center.	Athenian War with Megara, capture of Nisaea Death of <b>Cleisthenes</b> , tyrant of Sicyon		
		<u>569</u>	These decades see the flourishing of the choral poet <b>Stesichorus</b> of Himera, the first Greek poet of Italy about whom we have knowledge [as early as 599?]	<b>Pittacus</b> of Mytilene dies.	Accession of <b>Amasis</b> to throne of Egypt.	
		<u>565</u>				<b>Daoism</b> (Taoism) is created by Chinese philosopher Lao-tse in the Honan province.
		<u>563</u>				<b>Gautama Siddharta Buddha</b> (563-483), the founder of Buddhism, is born somewhere in what is today Nepal.
		<u>562</u>				Death of <b>Nebucadnezar</b> .
		<u>561</u>		Archonship of <b>Comeas</b> <b>Pisistratus'</b> usurpation in Athens.		
		<u>560</u>	Grand Panathenaea inaugurated, possibly by <b>Pisistratus</b> during brief rule [560s]	War of Sparta with Tegea (560-550) begins		<b>Croesus</b> succeeds to throne of Lydia.
		<u>559</u>		<b>Miltiades</b> becomes tyrant in Thracian Chersonese (559-556)		<b>Cyrus II, the Great</b> (559-530) rises to the Persian throne
		<u>556</u>	<b>Stesichorus</b> dies [553] <b>Simonides</b> born at Iulis in Ceos.			
		<u>552</u>	The elegiac poet <b>Theognis</b> is active (552-541); he laments the collapse of aristocratic power			

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Earliest Etruscan coinage, after Greek patterns.	Approximate time of the Etruscan Tomb of the Bulls [550-540]	<u>551</u>				Probable life of K'ung Fu-tzu ( <b>Confucius</b> ). (563-483)
Athenian pottery begins to dominate the Etruscan market.		<u>550</u>	These decades witness the continuing activity of the two earliest Greek philosophers, both from Miletus in Ionia: <b>Thales</b> and <b>Anaximander</b> , who theorized that 'the boundless' was the underlying phenomenon of the universe. The same decades also see the flourishing of the elegiac poet <b>Mimnermus</b> , of Solos, and of <b>Stesichorus</b> of Himera, the first Greek poet of Italy about whom we have knowledge. Coinage found in Athens by this date The massive Temple of Artemis at Ephesus constructed around this time; sponsored by <b>Croesus</b> and designed by <b>Chersiphron</b> <b>Pherecydes of Syros</b> writes his <i>Theogonia</i> - supposedly the first prose work [mid-6th BCE]	War of Sparta with Tegea (560-550) ends		
		<u>548</u>	Temple of Apollo at Delphi burns down [548/7]			
		<u>546</u>		Persian conquest of Asiatic Greeks (546-545)		The Persians, led by <b>Cyrus II</b> , conquers Lydia.
		<u>545</u>	<b>Anacreon</b> flees Abdera before Persian general <b>Harpagus</b> ; will join court of <b>Polycrates</b> of Samos <b>Xenophanes</b> flees Colophon for Magna Graecia [late 540s]			
Phocaeans driven from Corsica after defeat by Carthaginians and Etruscans in naval battle of Alalia off Corsica		<u>540</u>	<b>Hipponax</b> , the author of iambs, active. Philosopher <b>Anaximenes of Miletus</b> , who saw air as primary element and whose theory of condensation inspired <b>Democritus</b> and the atomists, active. With his passing and the conquest of Ionia by <b>Creosus</b> , the intellectual activity of the Milesian school wanes. <b>Heraclitus</b> born at Ephesus. <b>Ibycus</b> , the lyric poet from Rhegium, in Magna Graecia, active.	Battle of Alalia, in Corsica: the Carthaginians and Etruscans, joined in alliance, defeat the Greek fleet of the Phocaeans.		<b>Mahavira</b> (540-486), the founder of Jainism, is born.
		<u>538</u>	At some point the third quarter of this century, <b>Rhoicus</b> and <b>Theodoros</b> , sculptors on Samos, credited with creating 'lost-wax' technique; Bronze now becomes the preferred medium for free-standing statues			<b>Cyrus II</b> takes Babylon after defeating <b>Nabonidus</b> at Battle of Opis; 'liberates' Israelites.  Edict of <b>Cyrus</b> allow some Jews to finally return to Judah, after 49 years of exile by the Babylonians. Composition of <b>Second Isaiah</b> (Isaiah 40-66).
		<u>537</u>				<b>Cyrus II</b> campaigns west of the Indus River

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<p><b>Servius Tullius</b> dies. He is succeeded by the last king of Rome, <b>Tarquin the Proud</b> (534-510).</p> <p>Cyme at war with Etruscans, Umbrians</p>	<p>The most ancient Latin documents we have (inscriptions of various sorts) go back at least to this century.</p> <p>Approximate time of the Tomb of the Augurs.</p>	<u>536</u>	<b>Thespis</b> gives first tragic performance at Greater Dionysia during 61st Olympiad [536-534]				
		<u>535</u>			<b>Polycrates</b> becomes tyrant of Samos		
		<u>531</u>	The philosopher <b>Pythagoras</b> emigrates from Samos to Crotona in Magna Graecia.				
		<u>530</u>	The Athenian <b>Exekias</b> , the master painter of Black Figure pottery, flourishes			Kroton & Sybaris unite to demolish a group of people in a town called Siris.	Death of <b>Cyrus II</b> in Afganistan; <b>Cambyses</b> (530-522) is king of Persia
			Invention of Red Figure pottery credited to <b>Andocides</b>				
		<u>527</u>			<b>Pisistratus</b> dies, after holding power at Athens on and off for forty years; succeeded by <b>Hippias</b> and <b>Hipparchus</b>		
						<b>Polycrates</b> , tyrant of Samos, abandons alliance with Amasis and joins Persia.	
		<u>525</u>	<b>Aechylus</b> is born at Eleusis [524].			Spartans attack Samos. <b>Themistocles</b> born	Persian conquest of Egypt Death of <b>Amasis</b> , king of Egypt.
		<u>524</u>					
		<u>523</u>	Lexographers date the Attic dramatist <b>Choerilus</b> ' first presentation to the 64th Olympiad (523-520); he would live to compete with <b>Aeschylus</b>			<b>Polycrates</b> , tyrant of Samos, crucified by Persian satrap <b>Oroites</b>	
		<u>522</u>	The poet <b>Anacreon</b> comes to Athens on invitation of <b>Hipparchus</b> In this year [or 518] <b>Pindar</b> , the greatest lyric poet, is born at Cynoscephalae.				Death of <b>Cambyses</b> king of Persia.
		<u>521</u>					<b>Darius I</b> (521-486) rules Persian empire
		<u>520</u>				<b>Cleomenes</b> (520-490) is king of Sparta; he embarks on active foreign policy	First capture of Babylon by <b>Darius</b> . Restoration work is resumed on the Temple in Jerusalem (completed in 515).
<u>519</u>					Second capture of Babylon by <b>Darius</b> .		
<u>518</u>			<b>Bacchylides</b> , the lyric poet and nephew of <b>Simonides</b> , born at Iulis in Ceos [510]				
<u>517</u>					<b>Darius</b> conquers the Indus Valley region <b>Scylax of Caryanda</b> sails from India to Red Sea at behest of <b>Darius</b>		

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		<u>515</u>	<b>Parmenides</b> born at Elea <b>Pratinas</b> likely active by this date.			
		<u>514</u>	<b>Hipparchus</b> invites <b>Simonides</b> to Athens before this date.	The tyrant <b>Hipparchus</b> is slain during Great <i>Panathenaea</i> by those who will become known as the tyrannicides' — <b>Harmodius</b> and <b>Aristogeiton</b> . <b>Harmodius</b> killed in attack; <b>Aristogeiton</b> executed by <b>Hippias</b>		
		<u>513</u>				Scythian expedition of <b>Darius I</b>
		<u>512</u>				First European expedition of <b>Darius</b> : conquest of Thrace.
<b>Tarquin the Proud</b> is expelled.		<u>511</u>		Croton annihilate Sybaris.		
The Etruscan king <b>Porsenna</b> wages war on Rome.		<u>510</u>	The west pediment of the Temple of Athena Aphaia at Aegina. The tragedian <b>Phrynichus</b> is wins first victory [511/508] The philosopher <b>Heracitus of Ephesus</b> is active.	Tyranny ended in Athens with expulsion of <b>Hippias</b> Spartans in Attica. Sybaris destroyed by Croton.		
This is the period of the legendary heroes <b>Mucius Sesevola</b> , <b>Horatius Cocles</b> , and <b>Cloelia</b> .			<b>Hecataeus of Miletus</b> , the first Greek historian of whom we have sure knowledge; his <i>Periegesis</i> in 2 Books is a major source for <b>Herodotus</b> The Athenian artists - collectively known as "The Pioneers" revolutionize perspective in painting, develop foreshortening			
		<u>509</u>				
The first two consuls of the Republic, <b>Brutus</b> and <b>Collatinus</b> , are elected. <b>Polybius</b> records in this year the first commercial treaty between Rome and Carthage. <i>Lex Valeria Horatia de prouocatione</i>	Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus is built on the Capitoline Hill above the Roman Forum.					
War with Porsena; Etruscan army is stopped on its approach to Rome by <b>Horatius Cocles</b>		<u>508</u>		Archonship of <b>Isagoras</b> . Spartans under <b>Cleomenes</b> invade Attica; besieged in the Acropolis. Principles of Cleisthenes' reforms carried in <i>Ekklesia</i> , including institution of the 500-member <i>Boule</i> ; demes, <i>trittys</i> , tribes (10)		
		<u>507</u>		Annexation of the border town of Eleutherae into Athenian territory.		
		<u>506</u>	<b>Anaxagoras</b> born around this time at Clazomenae [500s] Transfer of City Dionysia from Eleutherae to Athens	Peloponnesian army invades Attica. Athens defeats (1) Boeotians, (2) Chalcidians: acquires Chalcidian plain and Oropus; Eleutherae annexed		
		<u>505</u>		<b>Cleander</b> , tyrant of Gela in Sicily		
Migration of the <b>Claudii</b> to Rome.		<u>504</u>		Organization of the Peloponnesian League under Sparta's leadership (excluding Argos)		

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The first dictator and <i>magister equitum</i>		<u>501</u>		First election of the 10 strategoi of the tribes at Athens		