## Timeline of Events c. 1400-1850

c. 1400—early	Renaissance culture (arts, science, ideas) begins in Italy and spreads though
1600s	Europe: freedom of thought, interest in classical Greece and Rome
1400s-1500s	China grows under Ming Dynasty, with capital at Beijing. Agriculture,
	navigation, Confucianism, and art thrive. Chinese trading ships export tea,
	silk, and porcelain to India, Africa, and Europe, with Guangzhou as a major
	trading post.
1450	The printing press is developed.
Early 1500s	Rivalry for territory and trade between Portugal and Spain:
- Cui 17 10003	Portugal establishes colony in Brazil (1501); Spanish <i>conquistadores</i> conquer
	Cuba, Aztecs (1521), and Incans (1523) in Central and South America
1452 1510	
1452–1519	Life of Leonardo da Vinci, famous Italian artist and inventor
1498	Vasco da Gama travels around tip of Africa to India and returns with jewels
	and spices; Portugal establishes trading posts in Spice Islands (Indonesia).
Early 1500s	Moghul Empire in India grows to include the entire Indian peninsula.
1500s	Swahili ("coastal people") culture thrives in east Africa along the coast
	bordering the Indian Ocean, trading with Arab Muslims, India, and China.
1500s-1600s	European countries establish the slave trade in west Africa to obtain
	workers for the sugar and tobacco plantations in South America and the
	Caribbean, and the cotton plantations in the southern U.S.
1500s	Portugal establishes trading posts and the colony of Angola in west Africa.
1500s-1600s	Age of absolute monarchy in Europe: unlimited power and "divine right"
1500s-1600s	Portugal, Spain, England, and France establish the slave trade from Africa
	to bring workers to sugar and tobacco plantations in South America and the
	Caribbean, and later to the cotton plantations in the southern U.S.
1517	Martin Luther officially protests against the Catholic Church and the
<b>5</b> - ·	religious Reformation begins. Protestant religions emerge in Europe.
1519	Magellan sails around the world and proves the Earth is round.
	mayonan sans ar sana me worra and proves me carm is round.
1534	England breaks away from the authority of the Catholic Church and becomes
	a Protestant country under King Henry VIII.
1588	Britain defeats the ships of the Spanish Armada and becomes ruler of the
	Atlantic Ocean.
1558–1603	Elizabeth I rules England: period of William Shakespeare.

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1600s-1700s	Scientific Revolution begins; scientific method is developed. Galileo proves solar-centred universe; Isaac Newton studies gravity; William Harvey
	studies human circulation; microscope is invented.
1422	·
1633	The reigning Moghul emperor in India begins to build the Taj Mahal, an
4440 4747	architectural wonder of the world.
1643–1715	Louis XIV, the Sun King, rules as the last absolute monarch in France. He
	builds the elaborate <i>Palais de Versailles</i> in ornate baroque style. The
	agricultural peasant class in France suffers great poverty.
1652	Holland (Netherlands) establishes a colony at the Cape of Good Hope, South
	Africa. They send Boers ("farmers") to colonize the lands.
1600	British East India Company is established and sets up trading posts in India.
Early 1600s	British and French settlements are established in North America.
1642-1649	English begin to question the divine right of monarchy. The English Civil War
1012 1017	is fought between Charles I and Parliament led by Oliver Cromwell. Charles I
	is later tried and executed by Members of Parliament.
1689	After the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, English Parliament passes the
1009	Declaration of Rights, making Parliament stronger and protecting the rights
	of the people.
1700s	"Age of Enlightenment" in Europe: thinkers question the authority of
	religion, believe that reason and science can solve human problems.
1717	Moghul Empire in India allows the British East India Company to trade in
	India without paying duties. Company increases its power and control until it
	virtually rules India by 1757.
c. 1760	James Watt (England) works on perfecting the steam engine.
	Industrial Revolution begins in England. The country rapidly changes from
	mostly agricultural to mostly manufacturing.
1763	End of the Seven Years' War between England and France. Canada becomes
	a colony of Britain and Nouvelle-France ends.
1770	Captain James Cook claims all of eastern Australia for England and maps the
	Australian coast.
1776	The United States colonies compose the Declaration of Independence from
	Britain; the American Revolution, war between U.S. and England, lasts until
	1783.
1788	British establish their first permanent settlement in Australia, sending
	shiploads of convicts to colonize the territory they claimed.
1789	The United States Constitution is signed, giving power to the government
	only as allowed by the people.
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1789	French Revolution begins ("Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"), bringing absolute monarchy, feudalism, and the power of the aristocracy to an end in France. Ruling monarchs and many aristocrats are guillotined.
1790s	Movement to abolish slavery begins to grow in England and later in America.
1800s	Russian empire under the czars extends from the Baltic Sea to Alaska and south into central Asia. Russia remains a mostly agricultural and feudal empire; it develops decorative arts and craftsmanship.
1807	Britain abolishes the slave trade. U.S. follows in 1808, but slavery is not made illegal in all states of the U.S. until 1865.
1815	British seize control of Cape Colony in South Africa from the Dutch.
1825	First steam railway is built in England.
1842	Hong Kong (China) becomes part of the British colonial empire.
Mid 1800s	Slavery comes to an end in most of the world. Much of Africa is divided into colonies of various countries of Europe.
1858	British Crown takes control of India from the British East India Company and makes India a British colony in 1862.
1889	Eiffel Tower is built in Paris as symbol of the Industrial Revolution.
Late 1800s	Countries of Central and South America fight for and obtain independence from Spain and Portugal.

