

## Scientific and Technological Achievements in Global History, 975-1775

975	Arabs bring arithmetic notation to Europe	
1000	Mathematicians in India recognize the importance of zero	
	Chinese perfect their invention of gunpowder	
	Potatoes and maize cultivated in Peru	
1050	Astrolabe arrives in Europe from the East	
1090	Chinese develop water-driven mechanical clock	
1125	Earliest European descriptions of the mariner's compass	
1151	China uses gunpowder as weapon	
Late 1100's	European builders use pointed arches and the flying buttress in	construction of cathedrals
1224	Arab scholars create a geographical encyclopedia	
1233	Coal mined near Newcastle in England	
1313	German friar develops a form of gunpowder	
1403	Chinese scholars assemble an encyclopedia with over 20,000 volumes	
1400's	Italians use perspective in painting; Flemish develop oil paints.	
1445-1450	Gutenberg printing press and Bible in Germany	
1492	German geographer constructs terrestrial globe	
1502	German develops first watch	
1510	Leonardo da Vinci of Italy designs horizontal water wheel	
1512	Copernicus argues earth and planets revolve around the sun	
1522	Dürer designs a flying machine for use in war	
1540	Ether produced from alcohol and sulfuric acid	
1546	Mercator argues earth has magnetic poles	
1550	Development of trigonometric tables in Europe	
1570	Bell foundry built in London	
1596	Galileo of Italy invents the thermometer	
1600	Dutch opticians experiment with telescopes	
1619	William Harvey of England describes circulation of blood	
1657	Dutch scientist designs first pendulum for clocks	
1665	Isaac Newton invents differential calculus; experiments on gravitation	
1668	Leeuwenhoek develops microscope	
1690	French inventor devises pump system powered by steam	
1714	Fahrenheit develops mercury thermometer	
1717	Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduces inoculation against small pox	into England
1718	English patent for silk making machine	
1733	English patent of flying shuttle loom	
1740	New European process for smelting steel	
1752	Benjamin Franklin discovers lightning conductor	
1753	Linnaeus invents system for classifying living things	
1764-1775	James Watt of England develops the steam engine	

1- Which scientific or technological developments do you consider most important in this period (select between one and three)?

2- Why do you make these choices?

3- In your opinion, is there a pattern in these scientific and technological developments? Explain

## Major Global Historical Events, 996-1492

996-1000	Vikings settle in Greenland and voyage to New Foundland	
1006	Islam spreads into India	
1015	Arabs conquer Sardinia	
1064	Turks conquer Armenia	
1066	William of Normandy conquers England	
1075	Turks conquer Palestine	
1076	Arabs defeat Ghana in West Africa	
1085	Arabs driven out of Toledo, Spain	
1088	University established at Bologna, Italy	
	Turks cross Danube	
1096-1099	Christian Crusaders conquer Jerusalem	
1145-1147	Second Crusade	
1187	Saladin and Islamic forces reconquer Jerusalem	
	Islamic forces successful in India	
1202-1204	Fourth Crusade (Venice battles Constantinople for influence in the	Eastern Mediterranean)
1206-1214	Genghis Khan emerges as chief of Mongols and conquers China	
1215	King of England signs the Magna Carta	
1218-1223	Genghis Khan conquers Persia and invades Russia	
1237-1241	Mongols conquer Russia, defeat Germans and invade Poland	
1251-1259	Kublai Khan becomes Emperor of China and leader of Mongul empire	
1271-1292	Marco Polo of Venice travels to China	
1274-1287	Mongul invasion of Japan fails, but conquest of Burma succeeds	
1307	Dante writes Divine Comedy in the vernacular language of Italian	
1300's	West African Kingdom of Mali organizes unsuccessful Atlantic voyages	
1312	Sailors from Genoa arrive at Canary Islands	
1312-1332	Timbuktu in Mali is major university and trading center	
1324	Mansa Musa of Mali makes pilgrimage to Mecca	
1331-1348	Black Death spreads throughout Europe (1/3 of Europeans die)	
1337-1453	Hundred year war between England and France	
1363-1405	Tamerlaine builds central Asian empire that eventually extends to India,	Persia, and Egypt
1381-1382	European peasants rebel against feudal oppression	
1400	Medici take power in Florence	
1405-1433	China sponsors seven naval expeditions to India and the Arabian Sea	
1427	Spread of the Aztec Empire	
1431	Joan of Arc burned at the stake	
1438	Inca rule established in Peru	
1441	Portugese enter African Slave trade	
1445	Portugese sailors reach Cape Verde Islands	
1447	Independence for India, Persia, and Central Asia	
1453-1467	Turks conquer Constantinople, Greece, and the Balkins	
1479-1492	Union of Castille and Aragon leds to Spanish Inquisition and Moors and	Jews being
	driven out of Spain	
1492	First voyage of Christopher Columbus to the Americas	

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### Scientific and Technological Achievements in Global History, 1050-1775

1050	Astrolabe arrives in Europe from the East
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1400's	Italians use perspective in painting
1445-1450	Gutenberg printing press and Bible in Germany
1510	Leonardo da Vinci of Italy designs horizontal water wheel
1512	Copernicus argues earth and planets revolve around the sun
1665	Isaac Newton invents differential calculus; experiments on gravitation
1717	Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduces inoculation against small pox into England
1733	English patent of flying shuttle loom
1740	New European process for smelting steel
1764-1775	James Watt of England develops the steam engine

1- Which scientific or technological developments do you consider most important in this period (select between one and three)?

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### Major Global Historical Events, 1066-1492

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1096-1099	Christian Crusaders conquer Jerusalem
1187	Saladin and Islamic forces reconquer Jerusalem Islamic forces successful in India
1206-1214	Genghis Khan emerges as chief of Mongols and conquers China
1215	King of England signs the Magna Carta
1271-1292	Marco Polo of Venice travels to China
1300's	West African Kingdom of Mali organizes unsuccessful Atlantic voyages
1324	Mansa Musa of Mali makes pilgrimage to Mecca
1331-1348	Black Death spreads throughout Europe (1/3 of Europeans die)
1337-1453	Hundred year war between England and France
1363-1405	Tamerlaine builds central Asian empire
1405-1433	China sponsors seven naval expeditions to India and the Arabian Sea
1425-1440	Establishment of Aztec and Incan Empires
1441	Portugese enter African Slave trade
1453-1467	Turks conquer Constantinople, Greece, and the Balkins
1492	First voyage of Christopher Columbus to the Americas

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