Timeline

2000–500 B.CBabylonian civilization	
600–580 B.CThales of Miletus flour	ishes
6th c. B.CPythagorean school fou	nded
399 B.CSocrates executed	
388 B.CPlato founds the Acade	my
384 B.CAristotle born at Stagira	ì
348/7 B.CDeath of Plato	
335 B.CAristotle founds the Lyo	ceum at Athens
332 B.CAlexandria founded	
323 B.CAlexander the Great die vast empire; Aristotle fla year later	
c. 300 B.CMuseum and Library for Euclid flourishes	unded at Alexandria;
212 B.CRomans conquer Syraci killed	use; Archimedes
86 B.CRomans sack Athens	
44 B.CStart of Julian calendar: murdered	Julius Caesar
30 B.CRome annexes Hellenis	tic Egypt
79 A.DPliny the Elder killed in Vesuvius	the eruption of
150Ptolemy flourishes	
c. 162–8St. Justin martyred at R	ome
c. 270Library of Alexandria d warfare	estroyed during civil
313Edict of Milan legalizes Roman Empire	Christianity in the
325 Ecumenical Council of	Nicaea
354–430Life of St. Augustine	
410Rome sacked by Alaric	

476	.Last of the (Western) Roman emperors slain by the barbarian Odoacer
524	.Boethius executed
c. 530	.St. Benedict writes the <i>Rule</i> , origin of the Benedictine Order
622	.Muhammed flees to Medina from Mecca—beginning of Islamic calendar
711–718	.Spain annexed to Islamic Empire; Muslim fleet destroyed at Constantinople by Greek fire
750–1000	.Translation movement into Arabic
756	Umayyad caliphate established in Spain
762	Al-Mansūr founds Baghdad as seat of `Abbasid caliphate
782	Patriarch Timothy I debates the nature of Christ with Caliph al-Mahdī using the methods of Aristotle's <i>Topics</i>
800	Charlemagne crowned Holy Roman Emperor
c. 1020	School of Chartres founded
1020s-1030s	Al-Hazen (Ibn al-Haytham) active in Cairo
1085	Christian forces capture Toledo
1099	First Crusade takes Jerusalem; Latin Kingdom established
1125–1200	Latin translation movement; texts from Arabic enter Europe
1187	Saladin captures Jerusalem
c. 1200	University of Paris established; Oxford, about twenty years later
1205	St. Dominic founds the Order of Preachers (Dominicans)
1209	St. Francis founds the Order of Friars Minor (Franciscans)
1258	Baghdad sacked by the Mongols
1275	Alphonsine Tables compiled

	Condemnation of 1277; 219 propositions condemned at the University of Paris
_	Willem of Moerbeke translates Aristotle from Greek
1330s	'Oxford Calculators' active
I	Black Death (bubonic plague) arrives in Europe; within a few years, it kills one-third of the European population
	Humanism develops as a major intellectual force, first in Italy, then elsewhere
	Johannes Gutenberg invents moveable-type printing
1452	Constantinople falls to the Turks
	Columbus lands in the New World; last of the Muslims expelled from Spain
1517	Luther nails up his theses
	Magellan's expedition circumnavigates the globe
	Copernicus' <i>De revolutionibus</i> and Vesalius' <i>De fabrica</i> are published
1545–1563	Council of Trent
	Paracelsus' unpublished works begin to appear in print
1	"Tycho's new star" appears in Cassiopeia; he begins construction of Uranibourg in 1576
	A bright comet appears and is calculated to be superlunary
1582	Start of Gregorian calendar
	Fontana successfully moves the Vatican obelisk
1588	Tycho proposes the Tychonic system
1600	Gilbert's work on the magnet is published
1603	Accademia dei Lincei founded at Rome
1607	Jamestown founded in Virginia

1609	Kepler proposes ellipses as planetary orbits
1610	Galileo's telescopic discoveries appear in the Sidereus Nuncius
1620	Plymouth colony established in Massachusetts
1632	Galileo's <i>Dialogues on the Two Chief World</i> Systems published; the next year, he is condemned
1642	Birth of Newton, death of Galileo
1648	Van Helmont's works published
1658	Gassendi's natural philosophical system published
1660	Royal Society of London founded; given Royal Charter in 1662
1666	Académie Royale des Sciences founded in Paris; Paris Observatoire founded the following year
1687	Newton's <i>Principia</i> published
1699	Paris Academy reorganized