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Roman Empire events from 14 A.D. to 330 A.D.: Key milestones include the death of Augustus (14 A.D.) and the execution of John the Baptist (30 A.D.), as well as Jesus' crucifixion ordered by Pilate in 30 A.D. Paul, a key disciple, visits Jerusalem for the first time in 34 A.D., while Gaius Julius is assassinated due to his extravagance in 41 A.D. This chronicle of world history unfolds over a vast expanse of centuries, from the formation of Constantinople by Constantine to the dawn of modern era milestones. Notable events include the Roman Empire's shift towards Christianity and its eventual decline in the face of barbarian invasions. Meanwhile, in Asia, Buddhist, Hindu, and Islamic empires rose and fell, leaving behind a rich cultural heritage. As the centuries unfold, we witness the emergence of mighty leaders: Saladin, who conquered Syria; Alfonso VI, who reclaimed Toledo from the Moors; and Louis VI, who became King of France. The Crusades also left an indelible mark on history, with the capture of Jerusalem by Christian warriors. The Middle Ages saw the rise of powerful dynasties in China and Japan, while Europe underwent significant transformations under the influence of Christianity. The Black Death ravaged the continent, paving the way for the emergence of new powers like the Ming dynasty in China and the establishment of the Ottoman Empire. In the Americas, Christopher Columbus's epochal voyage opened up a New World to European exploration, leading to the displacement and devastation of indigenous populations. Meanwhile, technological innovations like the flushing toilet and gunpowder revolutionized daily life and warfare. Key historical events from 1609 to 1815 include Hans Lippershey's attempt to patent the telescope, marking its first official documentation as an invention. Galileo Galilei made his initial observations of stars with a telescope in 1609 and introduced the theory of relative motion in 1610. The Thirty Years' War began in 1618 due to the Defenestrations of Prague, while African slaves arrived in Virginia for tobacco plantations in 1619. Pilgrims from England settled in Plymouth on the Mayflower ship in 1620. The Dutch established New Amsterdam (now New York) in 1624. Construction of the Taj Mahal started in 1631 and finished by 1648, coinciding with the signing of the Treaty of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War. This period also saw significant events such as Peter the Great's birth in 1682, Isaac Newton publishing his laws of motion and gravity in 1686, and the invention of the seed-drill by Jethro Tull in 1701. The 18th century was marked by key milestones including the French and Indian War beginning in 1754 and ending in 1763. The American Revolutionary War started in 1775 with the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. The Treaty of Vienna in 1815 concluded the Napoleonic Wars. Additionally, significant advancements were made during this period including George Washington's election as the first president of the United States in 1789 and the approval of the Bill of Rights in 1791. Important inventions included the parachute in 1797 and the abolition of the slave trade in Britain via the Slave Trade Act in 1807. Major conflicts like the American Revolutionary War, the Thirty Years' War, and the French and Indian War took place during this period, while significant cultural achievements such as the establishment of New Amsterdam (now New York) by the Dutch occurred. The early 19th century saw significant milestones, such as the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which prohibited slavery north and west of the state. This was followed by the publication of the Book of Mormon in 1830 and the establishment of modern democracy with the Great Reform Act of 1832. The Texas Revolution began in 1835 as the region claimed independence from Mexico. A pivotal battle occurred at the Alamo in 1836, leading to the United States' recognition of Texas's independence. The Oregon Trail, spanning over 2,000 miles, opened in 1841, and the telegraph was invented two years later. The mid-19th century witnessed major events, including Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publishing the Communist Manifesto in 1848 and the discovery of gold in California leading to a gold rush. The Crimean War began in 1853 and ended with the Kansas-Nebraska Act being passed in 1854, which led to the founding of the Republican Party due to opposition to slavery. The Civil War broke out in 1861, and Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. The war concluded with the abolition of slavery through the thirteenth amendment in 1865. The Reconstruction Act allowed Southern states to re-enter the Union, marking a significant shift towards reunification. The late 19th century saw numerous inventions and discoveries, including the explosive dynamite, the typewriter, and DNA. The Suez Canal opened in 1869, and the First Transcontinental Railroad was completed in the United States around the same time. The 15th US Constitutional Amendment granted African-Americans the right to vote in 1870. A series of natural disasters and technological advancements followed, including a devastating fire in Chicago in 1871 and Alexander Graham Bell's patenting of the first practical telephone in 1876. Thomas Edison invented the light bulb in 1879, while the Wright Brothers made their first powered flights in 1903. 1928 - Penicillin discovered by Alexander Flemming 1929 - NYSE crashes due to panic sell-off 1933 - US President Roosevelt launches the "New Deal" 1936 - Spanish Civil War begins 1939 - World War II starts 1941 - Pearl Harbor attacked. US enters WWII 1945 - Atomic bomb dropped. WWII ends 1946 - First microwave oven sold as Radarange 1963 - John F. Kennedy assassinated 1965 - Britain abolishes death penalty for murder 1967 - Nuclear weapons ban signed by US, UK, Soviet Union 1968 - Martin Luther King assassinated, Robert F. Kennedy 1969 - Neil Armstrong walks on Moon 1974 - President Nixon resigns due to Watergate scandal 1975 - Vietnam War ends 1978 - John Paul II becomes first non-Italian Pope in 450 years 1979 - Iranian Revolution begins, Ayatollah Khomeini returns 1980 - Iran-Iraq war starts 1981 - Egyptian President Sadat assassinated 1985 - Mikhail Gorbachev becomes Soviet leader 1986 - US Space Shuttle Challenger explodes 1987 - Portugal agrees to return Macao to China in 1999 1988 - Iran-Iraq war ends 1989 - Berlin Wall torn down, communist rule ends 1990 - Hubble Space Telescope launched 1991 - Soviet Union collapses, NATO involved in Yugoslavia 1992 - Bill Clinton elected US President 1994 - Nelson Mandela elected South African President 1995 - Oklahoma City Bombing leaves 168 dead 1997 - Hong Kong returned to China from UK 1999 - World population reaches 6 billion 2000 - George W. Bush elected US President, Millennium Bug arises 2001 - Al-Qaeda attacks US, Wikipedia launched 2002 - Euro currency introduced, Guantanamo Bay opened 2003 - US invades Iraq, Saddam Hussein captured 2004 - Indian Ocean tsunami kills over 230,000 people 2005 - Hurricane Katrina devastates New Orleans 2007: Apple releases iPhone, changing mobile interaction and usage. Global financial crisis begins in 2008. Barack Obama becomes the first African-American US President, while the Large Hadron Collider is completed on the France-Switzerland border. 2010 sees the largest accidental marine oil spill when the Deepwater Horizon offshore drilling rig explodes. In 2011, Osama bin Laden is killed by US Navy SEALs, and the Occupy Wall Street movement starts. A massive earthquake and tsunami in Japan kill over 15,000 people and destroy the Fukushima nuclear plant. The Arab Spring revolutionary uprisings occur across North Africa and the Middle East. Facebook has over 1 billion active users by 2012, and Barack Obama is re-elected as President. In 2013, Edward Snowden releases classified information on NSA surveillance. Donald Trump becomes the 45th US President in 2016. Facebook reaches 2 billion active users in 2017. The COVID-19 pandemic begins in Wuhan, China in 2019. Ancient Civilizations Emerge The earliest recorded structures, pyramids in Egypt (circa 2,780 B.C.), mark a pivotal moment in human history. Concurrently, the city-states of Sumeria give birth to the world's first written laws (around 2,500 B.C.). The Bronze Age begins in Europe (approximately 2,000 B.C.), while the Hittites conquer Babylon around 1,925 B.C. The construction of Stonehenge in England commences around 1,860 B.C. A golden era for ancient Egypt unfolds from approximately 1,400 B.C., with the ascension of Tutankhamun, who restores the traditional worship of Egyptian deities (1,361 B.C.). In modern-day Iran, the Ziggurat is erected in Khuzistan around 1,250 B.C. The story of Moses and the Israelites' Exodus from Egypt remains an enduring one.

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