

HISTORIA

LONDON

This historical timeline of London is divided into several eras, each with a color-coded header: Ancient & Roman (pink), Saxon (red), Medieval (orange), Tudor & Revolution (yellow), Empire (green), Victorian (blue), and Modern (purple). The timeline includes numerous entries with dates and descriptions of significant events and landmarks. Key events include the Roman occupation (55 BCE), the Great Fire of London (1666), the construction of the Tower Bridge (1883), the opening of the Underground (1863), and the modern era's developments like the London Underground, the Olympic Games, and the London 2012 event. Landmarks such as Big Ben, the London Eye, and the Houses of Parliament are also featured. The timeline is rich with illustrations, including historical figures, architectural drawings, and modern-day scenes.

This historical timeline covers the period from 1800 BC to 500 BC, focusing on ancient civilizations and events. It is organized into horizontal bands representing different regions and cultures, including Egypt, Mesopotamia, Greece, and Rome. Key events and figures are illustrated, such as the construction of the Great Pyramids, the Trojan War, the rise of the Roman Empire, and the lives of ancient philosophers and leaders. The timeline is highly detailed, with numerous small illustrations and text boxes providing context for each event. The x-axis at the bottom is labeled with years from 1800 BC to 500 BC.



Timeline of the 17th and 18th centuries:

- 1673: Jacques Marquette & Louis Joliet Explored Mississippi River & Great Lakes area 1673
- 1682: La Salle claimed Louisiana for France in 1682
- 1687: John Peter Zenger (1697-1746) stands trial for—and is acquitted of—libel (1735) establishes important precedent
- 1689: The Enlightenment (17th-18th c.) Also known as the "Age of Reason" in the 18th century, it was a period of intellectual and artistic activity that was centered on the use of reason and logic to understand the world. It was a time when people began to question traditional beliefs and authorities, and to seek new ways of thinking and acting.
- 1690: Cotton Mather (1699-1788 A.D.)
- 1703: Jonathan Edwards (1703-1766 A.D.)
- 1704: Charles Wesley (1707-1791 A.D.)
- 1718: Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) leads in scientific and practical discoveries, serves newly united States of America as ambassador to France during war for independence
- 1734: Nathaniel Bacon (1675-1718) Bacon's Rebellion 1675
- 1734: Daniel Boone (1734-1820) opens Cumberland Gap 1761
- 1763: French & Indian War (1754-1763) escalates protracted battle between British, American and French-American colonies for control of central North American territory

ALBIONQUIAN BIBLE (1664-1666) provides a wealth of much needed help during their first two years in New England

Timeline of ancient and classical history:

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- 1689: The Enlightenment (17th-18th c.)
- 1690: Cotton Mather (1699-1788 A.D.)
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- 1718: Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)
- 1734: Nathaniel Bacon (1675-1718)
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Timeline of ancient history:

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- 1689: The Enlightenment (17th-18th c.)
- 1690: Cotton Mather (1699-1788 A.D.)
- 1703: Jonathan Edwards (1703-1766 A.D.)
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- 1763: French & Indian War (1754-1763)

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Timeline of the 16th and 17th centuries:

- 1587: Virginia Dare - Roanoke 1587 AD - First English child born in the New World
- 1598: Sir Francis Drake (1543-1596) circumnavigates the globe
- 1607: Jamestown, May 1607 - First permanent English settlement in America
- 1607: Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Colony December, 1620 AD
- 1609: William Bradford (1590-1657) Squanto (c. 1622) provides Plymouth Pilgrims with much needed help during their first two years in New England
- 1620: Myles Standish (1584-1656)
- 1620: Chief Massasoit (1580-1661)
- 1629: James Oglethorpe founded Georgia
- 1632: Carolina Colony officially divided into North and South Carolina
- 1664: The Dutch established a settlement in New Jersey
- 1673: Jacques Marquette & Louis Joliet Explored Mississippi River & Great Lakes area 1673
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