

Historical Timeline Figures

HISTORY™

0 900 AD 1799 AD
Through the Ages

◀ **RESURRECTION TO REVOLUTION** ▶

THIS PACKET INCLUDES:

- *Over 280 black & white timeline figures with name, date, and descriptive text*



Images range from approximately 2.5" - 4"

Vasco da Gama

1460-1524 A.D. Portuguese navigator and explorer; the first European to discover an all-water trade route to India by way of the Cape of Good Hope. This established Portugal as a power due to trade and colonization with the rich lands of the East.

- *Timeline lines for the wall dating from 0 to 1799*
- *List of figures with dates for easy access*
- *Tips for use and display*

Reproducible within a family, making them ideal for Notebook Timelines, too!

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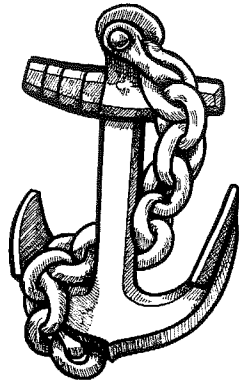
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Hadrian

76-138 A.D. Roman emperor who constructed many buildings in Rome. He is especially known for the construction of a fortified wall in Britain extending from the mouth of the River Tyne to the Solway Firth. Known as "Hadrian's Wall," this protected the Roman borders from the invasions of the Picts.



Clement of Rome

c. 100 A.D. The fourth bishop of Rome, he wrote the Corinthian churches addressing repentance of immoral practices connected with the Temple of Aphrodite. He was believed to be put to death under Emperor Domitian.



Polycarp

69-155 A.D. A convert of the Apostle John. He became bishop of Smyrna and was highly influential due to his righteousness and aggression towards heresies. During the persecutions of Christians, he was martyred by burning at the stake.



Masada

73 A.D. A nearly impenetrable fortress located on the rocky hilltop of the southwest shore of the Dead Sea, it was the stronghold of a Zealot Jewish movement against the Romans. During the final seven months of a two-year siege, the Romans built a dirt ramp, only to discover the defenders had committed mass suicide rather than surrender.



Bar-Kokhba

died 135 A.D. An influential, Jewish, military freedom fighter, he led an army of 400,000 men in the Second Jewish Revolt in 132 A.D. Although the Jews regained Jerusalem for a short time, the death of Bar-Kokhba and the end of the revolt proved a defeat for the Jews.



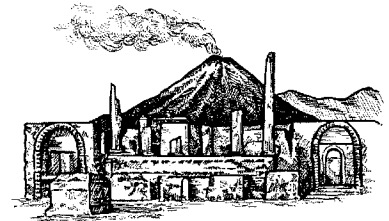
Irenaeus

130-202 A.D. Important theologian of the second century and Bishop of Lyons, his writings refuted Gnosticism and supported the belief that the Old and New Testament God are one and the same. He was the first to cite reasons supporting what books should be accepted and rejected as the canon.



The Dead Sea Scrolls

c. 100 B.C. - c. 75 A.D. Approximately eight hundred Biblical documents discovered by a Bedouin shepherd boy in 1947 in the caves near the Dead Sea. Scholars agree that the writings are those of the Old Testament scriptures written by the Essenes, devout Jews who believed in purity and austere living.



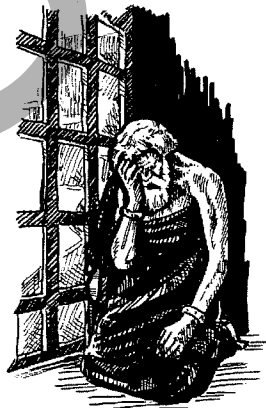
The Buried City of Pompeii

79 A.D. Located near Naples, Italy, this Roman colony was buried under 13-20 feet of ash after the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. Rediscovered in 1748, it was found to have incredibly preserved evidence of daily life during Roman times.



Tertullian

160-230 A.D. Carthaginian theologian who became a Christian c. 193, separating from the Catholic Church approximately 14 years later to create his own schismatic order. He was conducive in shaping the thought of Western Christianity and established the use of ecclesiastical Latin.



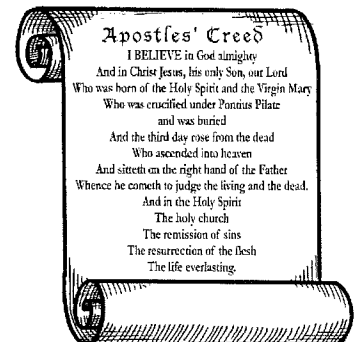
Ignatius

died c. 110 A.D. Church father and Bishop of Antioch, martyred while under the reign of Roman Emperor Trajan.



Marcus Aurelius

121-180 A.D. Roman emperor and Stoic, the author of writings to himself called *Meditations*, and subscriber to pantheism. During his reign, the celebrated Pax Romana collapsed. Although considered conservative and just by Roman standards, he was a persecutor of Christians, considering them "immoral and immoral."



Apostles' Creed

I BELIEVE in God almighty
And in Christ Jesus, his only Son, our Lord
Who was born of the Holy Spirit and the Virgin Mary
Who was crucified under Pontius Pilate
and was buried
And the third day rose from the dead
Who ascended into heaven
And sitteth on the right hand of the Father
Whence he cometh to judge the living and the dead.
And in the Holy Spirit
The holy church
The remission of sins
The resurrection of the flesh
The life everlasting.

The Apostles' Creed

c. 150 A.D. A written statement of Christian beliefs confirming faith in the three persons of God: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

List of Historical Timeline Figures Included - Resurrection to Revolution 0-1799 A.D.

(List is in order by birth)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| (1) John (1st Century) | (7) Empress Wu Zetian (625-705 A.D.) | (13) Children's Crusade (1212 A.D.) | (19) Elizabeth I (1533-1603 A.D.) |
| (1) Paul (5-67 A.D.) | (7) The Arab-Muslim Sweep (633-732 A.D.) | (13) Louis IX (1214-1270 A.D.) | (20) Sir Francis Drake (1540-1596 A.D.) |
| (1) Vespasian (9-79 A.D.) | (7) Cuthbert (634-687 A.D.) | (13) Roger Brahe (1214-1292 A.D.) | (20) Tycho Brahe (1546-1601 A.D.) |
| (1) Pentecost (c. 29 A.D.) | (7) Umayyad Dynasty (661-750 A.D.) | (14) Magna Charta (June 1215 A.D.) | (20) Sir Walter Raleigh (1552-1618 A.D.) |
| (1) Stephen (died 36 A.D.) | (7) Epic of Beowulf (700 A.D.) | (14) Kublai Khan (1215-1294 A.D.) | (20) John Smyth (1554-1612 A.D.) |
| (1) Peter (died 67 A.D.) | (7) Bede (673-735 A.D.) | (14) The Inca Civilization (1220 A.D.) | (20) William Shakespeare (1564-1616 A.D.) |
| (1) Boadicea (60 A.D.) | (7) Boniface (675-754 A.D.) | (14) Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274 A.D.) | (20) Galileo Galilei (1564-1642 A.D.) |
| (1) Nero (37-68 A.D.) | (8) John Damascene (676-749 A.D.) | (14) The Inquisition (1227-1834 A.D.) | (20) James I (1566-1625 A.D.) |
| (1) Josephus (37-c. 100 A.D.) | (8) Charles Martel (688-741 A.D.) | (14) Boniface VIII (1235-1303 A.D.) | (20) Samuel de Champlain (1567-1635 A.D.) |
| (1) Titus (39-81 A.D.) | (8) al-Mansur (712-775 A.D.) | (14) Edward I (1239-1307 A.D.) | (20) The Dutch Revolt (1567-1648 A.D.) |
| (1) Domitian (51-96 A.D.) | (8) Pippin (Pepin) III (715-768 A.D.) | (14) Mongol Invasions (13th century A.D.) | (20) Guy Fawkes (1570-1606 A.D.) |
| (1) Trajan (53-117 A.D.) | (8) Emperor Leo III (717-741 A.D.) | (14) Marco Polo (1254-1324 A.D.) | (20) Johannes Kepler (1571-1630 A.D.) |
| (1) Polycarp (69-155 A.D.) | (8) Alcuin (735-804 A.D.) | (14) Dante Alighieri (1265-1321 A.D.) | (21) The St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre (August 24, 1572 A.D.) |
| (2) Masada (73 A.D.) | (8) Charlemagne (742-814 A.D.) | (14) Philip IV (Philip the Fair) (1268-1314 A.D.) | (21) Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640 A.D.) |
| (2) The Dead Sea Scrolls (c. 100 B.C.-c. 75 A.D.) | (8) Abbasid Dynasty (750-1258 A.D.) | (14) William Wallace (1272-1305 A.D.) | (21) Richelieu (1585-1642 A.D.) |
| (2) Hadrian (76-138 A.D.) | (8) Harun al-Rashid (763-809 A.D.) | (15) Robert I (Robert the Bruce) (1274-1329 A.D.) | (21) The Spanish Armada (1588 A.D.) |
| (2) The Buried City of Pompeii (79 A.D.) | (8) The Iconoclast Controversy (8th-9th century A.D.) | (15) Babylonian Captivity of the Papacy (1305-1377 A.D.) | (21) King Gustavus Adolphus (1594-1632 A.D.) |
| (2) Clement of Rome (c. 100 A.D.) | (8) Viking Invasions (793-c. 1020 A.D.) | (15) Urban VI (1318-1389 A.D.) | (21) Edict of Nantes (1598 A.D.) |
| (2) Ignatius (died c. 110 A.D.) | (9) Book of Kells (800 A.D.) | (15) Tenochtitlan (c. 1325 A.D.) | (21) Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658 A.D.) |
| (2) Marcus Aurelius (121-180 A.D.) | (9) Empress Irene (died 802 A.D.) | (15) John Wycliffe (1328-1384 A.D.) | (21) Charles I (1600-1649 A.D.) |
| (2) Irenaeus (130-202 A.D.) | (9) Pope Leo III (died 816 A.D.) | (15) Edward the Black Prince (1330-1376 A.D.) | (21) Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669 A.D.) |
| (2) Bar-Kokhba (died 135 A.D.) | (9) Pope Nicholas I (825-867 A.D.) | (15) Tamerlane (1336-1405 A.D.) | (22) The Defenestration of Prague (May 23, 1618 A.D.) |
| (2) The Apostles' Creed (c. 150 A.D.) | (9) Methodius (826-885 A.D.) | (15) Hundred Years War (1337-1453 A.D.) | (22) The Thirty Years War (1618-1648 A.D.) |
| (2) Tertullian (160-230 A.D.) | (9) Cyril (827-869 A.D.) | (15) Geoffrey Chaucer (c. 1340-1400 A.D.) | (22) The Pilgrim Mayflower Voyage (1620 A.D.) |
| (3) Ptolemy (second century A.D.) | (9) Egbert the Saxon (died 839 A.D.) | (15) Black Death (14th century A.D.) | (22) Blaise Pascal (1623-1662 A.D.) |
| (3) Origen (185-254 A.D.) | (9) Alfred the Great (849-899 A.D.) | (15) Martin V (1368-1419 A.D.) | (22) George Fox (1624-1691 A.D.) |
| (3) Diocletian (245-313 A.D.) | (9) Iceland (874 A.D.) | (15) Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 A.D.) | (22) John Bunyan (1628-1688 A.D.) |
| (3) The Maya Civilization (c. 250-900 A.D.) | (9) Henry The Fowler (Henry I) (875-936 A.D.) | (15) Jan Hus (c. 1369-1415 A.D.) | (22) John Locke (1632-1704 A.D.) |
| (3) Cyprinus (died 258 A.D.) | (9) The Maori (c. 900 A.D.) | (16) The Great Schism (1378-1415 A.D.) | (22) Philipp Jakob Spener (1635-1705 A.D.) |
| (3) Valentine (died 269 A.D.) | (9) Great Zimbabwe (900-1100 A.D.) | (16) Johannes Gutenberg (1390s-1468 A.D.) | (22) Louis XIV (1638-1715 A.D.) |
| (3) Constantine I (285-337 A.D.) | (9) William the Pious (900s A.D.) | (16) Henry the Navigator (1394-1460 A.D.) | (22) The Puritan Revolution (1642-1649 A.D.) |
| (3) Athanasius (293-373 A.D.) | (10) Otto I (912-973 A.D.) | (16) Joan of Arc (1412-1431 A.D.) | (23) Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727 A.D.) |
| (3) Eusebius (300 A.D.) | (10) Rollo Dunstan (924-988 A.D.) | (16) Earl of Warwick (Warwick the Kingmaker) (1428-1471 A.D.) | (23) William III and Mary II (1650-1702/1662-1694 A.D.) |
| (3) The Golden Age of India (c. 320-535 A.D.) | (10) Wenceslaus (929 A.D.) | (16) Pope Alexander VI (1431-1503 A.D.) | (23) August Hermann Francke (1663-1727 A.D.) |
| (3) First Council of Nicaea (325 A.D.) | (10) Erik the Red (tenth century A.D.) | (16) Pope Julius II (1443-1513 A.D.) | (23) Susanna Wesley (1669-1742 A.D.) |
| (3) Basil the Great (330-379 A.D.) | (10) Hugh Capet (940-996 A.D.) | (16) Lorenzo de Medici (1449-1492 A.D.) | (23) Peter I (1672-1725 A.D.) |
| (4) Gregory of Nazianzen (330-390 A.D.) | (10) Vladimir of Kiev (956-1015 A.D.) | (16) John Cabot (1450-1498 A.D.) | (23) Isaac Watts (1674-1748 A.D.) |
| (4) Julian (331-363 A.D.) | (10) Song Dynasty (960-1279 A.D.) | (16) Christopher Columbus (1451-1506 A.D.) | (23) The Pietist Movement (1675 A.D.) |
| (4) Gregory of Nyssa (335-394 A.D.) | (10) Saint Simon and the Coptic Orthodox Church (979 A.D.) | (16) Ferdinand V and Isabella I (1452-1516/1451-1504 A.D.) | (23) Vitus Bering (1681-1741 A.D.) |
| (4) Ambrose (340-397 A.D.) | (10) Canute (994-1035 A.D.) | (17) Richard III (1452-1485 A.D.) | (23) Voltaire (1694-1778 A.D.) |
| (4) Jerome (340-420 A.D.) | (10) Leif Ericsson (1000 A.D.) | (17) Girolamo Savonarola (1452-1498 A.D.) | (24) Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758 A.D.) |
| (4) Theodosius (346-395 A.D.) | (10) Edward I (Edward the Confessor) (1003-1066 A.D.) | (17) Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519 A.D.) | (24) John Wesley (1703-1791 A.D.) |
| (4) John Chrysostom (347-407 A.D.) | (11) Macbeth (c. 1005-1057 A.D.) | (17) Fall of Constantinople (1453 A.D.) | (24) Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790 A.D.) |
| (4) Augustine (354-430 A.D.) | (11) Sweyn Forkbeard (died 1014 A.D.) | (17) Vasco da Gama (1460-1524 A.D.) | (24) Charles Wesley (1707-1788 A.D.) |
| (4) Stilicho (365-408 A.D.) | (11) William I (1027-1087 A.D.) | (17) Johann Tetzel (1465-1519 A.D.) | (24) Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778 A.D.) |
| (4) Alaric (370-410 A.D.) | (11) Anselm (1033-1109 A.D.) | (17) Desiderius Erasmus (1466-1536 A.D.) | (24) Frederick II (1712-1786 A.D.) |
| (4) Cyril of Alexandria (375-444 A.D.) | (11) Harold I (died 1040 A.D.) | (17) Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527 A.D.) | (24) George Whitefield (1714-1770 A.D.) |
| (4) Patrick (385-461 A.D.) | (11) Urban II (1042-1099 A.D.) | (17) Nicolaus Copernicus (1473-1543 A.D.) | (24) Maria Theresa (1717-1780 A.D.) |
| (5) Attila the Hun (406-453 A.D.) | (11) El Cid (1043-1099 A.D.) | (17) Bartolomé de Las Casas (1474-1566 A.D.) | (24) John Newton (1725-1807 A.D.) |
| (5) Hengist and Horsa (early 400s A.D.) | (11) Peter the Hermit (1050-1115 A.D.) | (17) Cesare Borgia (1475-1507 A.D.) | (24) James Cook (Captain Cook) (1728-1779 A.D.) |
| (5) The Robber Synod (449 A.D.) | (11) Godfrey of Bouillon (1061-1100 A.D.) | (17) Menno Simons (1496-1561 A.D.) | (25) Catherine II (1729-1796 A.D.) |
| (5) Nestorius (died 451 A.D.) | (11) Battle of Hastings (1066 A.D.) | (18) Pope Leo X (1475-1521 A.D.) | (25) The Enlightenment (18th century A.D.) |
| (5) Council of Chalcedon (451 A.D.) | (11) Henry IV & Pope Gregory VII (1070s A.D.) | (18) Clement VII (1475-1534 A.D.) | (25) George Washington (1732-1799 A.D.) |
| (5) Theodoric (454-526 A.D.) | (12) Peter Abelard (1079-1142 A.D.) | (18) Francis Pizarro (1475-1541 A.D.) | (25) Robert Raikes (1735-1811 A.D.) |
| (5) King Arthur (465-542 A.D.) | (12) Bernard of Clairvaux (1090-1153 A.D.) | (18) Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564 A.D.) | (25) John Adams (1735-1826 A.D.) |
| (5) The Fall of the West Roman Empire (476 A.D.) | (12) Thomas Becket (1118-1170 A.D.) | (18) Lucretia Borgia (1480-1519 A.D.) | (25) Patrick Henry (1736-1799 A.D.) |
| (5) Genseric (Gaiseric) (died 477 A.D.) | (12) Eleanor of Aquitaine (1122-1204 A.D.) | (18) Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521 A.D.) | (25) Thomas Paine (1737-1809 A.D.) |
| (5) Benedict (480-547 A.D.) | (12) Frederick I (Frederick Barbarossa) (1123-1190 A.D.) | (18) Martin Luther (1483-1546 A.D.) | (25) Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826 A.D.) |
| (5) Clovis (reigned from 481-511 A.D.) | (12) Henry II (Henry of Anjou) (1133-1189 A.D.) | (18) Ulrich (Huldreich) Zwingli (1484-1531 A.D.) | (25) The Great Awakening (mid 18th century A.D.) |
| (5) Justinian I (483-565 A.D.) | (12) Moses Maimonides (1135-1204 A.D.) | (18) Hernando Cortés (1485-1547 A.D.) | (25) James Madison (1751-1836 A.D.) |
| (5) Emperor Zeno (died 491 A.D.) | (12) Peter Waldo (12th century A.D.) | (18) Thomas Cranmer (1489-1556 A.D.) | (26) Louis XVI (1754-1793 A.D.) |
| (5) Theodora (508-548 A.D.) | (12) Robin Hood (c. 12th/13th century A.D.) | (18) Henry VIII (1491-1547 A.D.) | (26) Marie Antoinette (1755-1793 A.D.) |
| (5) Columba (521-597 A.D.) | (12) Saladin (1137-1193 A.D.) | (19) Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556 A.D.) | (26) Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791 A.D.) |
| (5) Dionysius the Pseudo-Areopagite (sixth century A.D.) | (12) East-West Schism of 1054 (1054 A.D.) | (19) Jacques Cartier (1491-1557 A.D.) | (26) Marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834 A.D.) |
| (5) Mohammed (570-632 A.D.) | (12) Richard I (Richard the Lion-Hearted) (1157-1199 A.D.) | (19) William Tyndale (1494-1536 A.D.) | (26) Maximilien Robespierre (1758-1794 A.D.) |
| (5) Shotoku (573-622 A.D.) | (13) Pope Innocent III (1161-1216 A.D.) | (19) Charles V (1500-1558 A.D.) | (26) The American Revolution (1775-1783 A.D.) |
| (5) Abu Bakr (573-634 A.D.) | (13) Genghis Khan (1162-1227 A.D.) | (19) Francis Xavier (1506-1552 A.D.) | (26) The French Revolution (1789-1799 A.D.) |
| (5) The Sui Dynasty (589-618 A.D.) | (13) Philip II (Philip Augustus) (1165-1223 A.D.) | (19) John Calvin (1509-1564 A.D.) | |
| (5) Pope Gregory the Great (590-604 A.D.) | (13) King John (John Lackland) (1167-1216 A.D.) | (19) John Knox (1514-1572 A.D.) | |
| (7) Ali (600-661 A.D.) | (13) Saint Dominic (1170-1221 A.D.) | (19) Mary I (Mary Tudor) (1516-1558 A.D.) | |
| (7) Augustine of Canterbury (died 604 A.D.) | (13) Francis of Assisi (1182-1226 A.D.) | (19) The 95 Theses (October 31, 1517 A.D.) | |
| (7) Fatima (616-633 A.D.) | (13) The Shoguns of Japan (1192-1867 A.D.) | (19) Philip II (1527-1598 A.D.) | |
| (7) The Hegira (622 A.D.) | (13) Frederick II (1194-1250 A.D.) | (19) Ivan the Terrible (1530-1584 A.D.) | |
| (7) The Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.) | (13) The Crusades (11th, 12th, & 13th cent. A.D.) | (19) William I, Prince of Orange (1533-1584 A.D.) | |

**Number in parentheses (0) denotes the page that the figure can be found on.

Timelines are a wonderful way to see all of history at a glance! They help visualize the procession of time and how one event spurs on another. They also help you see history by the slice - what was happening at various places in the world at the same time. Timelines help the most visual of learners grasp the abstract idea of "time" in a hands-on way. Your kinesthetic learner will benefit from the cutting and coloring of the figures. They are wonderful for the auditory learner as each figure has a descriptive text to remember key points of each person or event. Best of all, they inspire a love of learning about the people and events that made a mark in the world, reinforcing that knowledge by taking part in weaving the tapestry of history together!

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Included in this packet are over 280 detailed figures dating from the Resurrection to the Revolution, timelines ready to cut and assemble (color coded to this time period), suggested instructions for use and display, and this handy reference sheet.

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America's History (Explorers to 21st Century)
Napoleon to Now (1750 to Modern Day, world history)

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