

NON-WESTERN EVENTS

1000–800 B.C.

In Andean culture, Initial period, 1800–800 B.C.; the Chavín aesthetic developed and influenced art, architecture, textiles, and styles throughout the area; the aesthetic takes its name from the cult center Chavín de Huantar, with its buildings and related sculpture, about 900–200 B.C.; uses both the U-shaped and sunken court types of architecture along with imagery of jaguars, snakes, and other animal-human composites; Chavín art included ceramic vessels, often with stirrup-spout form, obsidian- and goldwork, including face masks, pectorals, headgear, and jewelry

In China, western Chou dynasty (about 1122–481 B.C.) and eastern Chou dynasty (about 1100–256 B.C.); sun's height measured in relation to incline of polar axis; Beijing founded; brush-and-ink painting begins; treatise on fish cultivation, 850 B.C.

In India, Brahmanism, about 900 B.C.; early Hinduism identified with sacrificial rituals, belief in karma and reincarnation, and division of society into four classes (varnas); Atmanism, about 900 B.C.

In Japan, Jomon culture, about 4000–about 300 B.C.

In Mesoamerica, Formative period, 2000–200 B.C.; Olmec culture, 1500–100 B.C., with its characteristic pyramids, portraiture, and mirrors; perhaps one thousand people at San Lorenzo site, inhabited about 1200 to 900 B.C.; focused on worship of a jaguar deity; jade is the most prized element; other centers at La Venta, Tres Zapotes, and Cerro de las Mesas, all temple-cities; the Las Limas youth holding a rain god, the most famous of Olmec greenstone sculptures

In Native North America, in California, Pinto Indians build huts; the Adena people, 600–200 B.C. along the Ohio River practice mound building

800–700 B.C.

In Africa, rise of Nubian Kingdom of Kush (modern Sudan); temples of Jebel Barkal and Musawarat es-Sofra

In China, baked clay roof tiles; order provided by the Chou dynasty breaks down into rivalry among semiautonomous states; astronomers now understand planetary movements; Spring and Autumn period, 722–481 B.C.

In Europe, Celts moved into England

In India, medicine was freed from priestly control

In Mesoamerica, Olmecs 800 and 300 B.C., the earliest example of a temple-city; giant basalt heads, possibly of rulers; stone stelae and altars and the 260-day calendar; jade mosaics, figurines, masks, disks, and jewelry; anthropomorphic stone axes; Olmec pyramid in the Mayan city of Uaxactún; Mezcala (in Guerrero) figurines and masks that share traits with Olmec art; beginning of Zapotec culture, near Oaxaca

In Native North America, in Alaska, Arctic pottery

In Vietnam, first evidence of boat building in southeast Asia

700–600 B.C.

In China, Spring and Autumn period, 722–481 B.C., a time of rivalry among semiautonomous states; beginning of second period of Chinese literature, to 200 B.C.; Lao-tzu (sixth century B.C.), philosopher, author of *The Book of Dao*; first metal coinage (bronze); city planning, divided into “inner” and “outer” areas set the standard for the next 2,500 years; a government minister teaches peasants crop rotation

In India, the Vedas completed

In Native North America, southeast Indians cultivated vegetable gardens

600–500 B.C.

In Africa, ironworking introduced to the kingdom of Kush, the first in sub-Saharan Africa; Kush’s capital, Meroe, became an ironworking center

In Burma, Shwe Dagon Pagoda

In China, Spring and Autumn period, 722–481 B.C., time of rivalry among semiautonomous states; *Book of Songs*, lyric verses, the first poetry in China; Kung Fu-Tse (Confucius), philosopher, 551–479 B.C., author or editor of the “Five Ching,” or Canonical Books; iron and ironworking began

In Himalaya region, in Nepal, birth of Gautama Buddha at Kapilavastu, capital of the Licchavi dynasty, 570 B.C.

In India, Brahmanism, about 900 B.C.; Siddhartha (550–480 B.C.), the founder of Buddhism; “Ramayana,” Hindu poem, about 500 B.C.; Indian vina, the ancestor of hollow string musical instruments; Mahavira Jina (Vardhamana), the first known rebel against India’s caste system, founded Jainism

In Japan, Jomon culture, about 4000–about 300 B.C.; huts with floors at ground level; rice introduced from China, about 500 B.C.

In Mesoamerica, the first surviving paintings in America, cave art at Oxtotitlán and Juxtlahuaca, in Guerrero

In Persia, first coin with image of ruler

In Siberia, wooden wagons that could be dismantled and carried by packhorses

In South America, in Colombia, hammered goldwork, the finest in the Americas

500–479 B.C.

In Ecuador, Jama Coaque figurines, 500 B.C.–A.D. 500

In Europe, in England, Celts overrun the British Isles, about 450 B.C.

In India, surgeon Susrata performed cataract operations

In Native North America, in Utah, rock art

In Middle East, Hanno the Carthaginian travels down the west coast of Africa

