

# First Millennium C.E.

Century	Americas and Pacific	Europe	Near East and Africa	Asia
C1		Roman empire under Trajan at its greatest extent, Pantheon, Vindolanda	Kingdom of Aksum: obelisk and stelae Christianity begins	Linen paper and cloth in China
C2	Teotihuacan: intricately carved step pyramid, serpent god	Geometry enabled Greeks to determine Earth is round, calculate circumference	Baalbeck, Palmyra: colonnaded streets Ehphesus: library	Han Dynasty: bronze flying horse sculpture
C3	Tikal, Palenque: beginning of 700-year Golden Age of Mayan Culture Copan: analogous to Alexandria in C3 BCE as a centre of learning with institutes for each science Hopewell Mound Builders created magnificent ornaments and jewelry	Toledo: began as Roman municipium, then C5 Visigothic capital, then C15 fortress of the Emirate of Cordoba and C16 seat of Charles V Britain: Celtic cross	Sabratha: well-preserved Roman buildings, never plundered Zaghouan: aqueduct to Carthage, Roman arch, Water Temple El Gem: Roman amphitheatre Djémila: Roman town planning adapted to mountainous terrain	wheelbarrow in China
C4		Split: Diocletian's Palace, additions to complex in C12, C13, C15	Lyndenburg: Iron Age artifacts	Gupta Empire founded in India Statues of Buddha, some huge, throughout Asia, cave temples
C5		Beginning of Dark Ages	Buddhas of Bamiyan: (destroyed C21)	magnetic compass invented
C6	Tiwanaku: monumental ceremonial and public architecture	Rome: Christian art and architecture	Constantinople: Byzantine art and architecture, Hagia Sophia	Shinto Shrine of Ise in Japan Rise of mathematics in India,
C7	Moche Culture: irrigation Sipan: mud-brick pyramid	Sutton Hoo: Anglo-Saxon gold and silver artifacts	Islam begins, Umayyad architecture Jerusalem: Dome of the Rock Damascus: Great Mosque	invention of the decimal system Tang Dynasty: block printing, segmented bridges, gunpowder
C8	Caracol: calendar (more accurate than C16 Gregorian) Naj Tunich: most important Mayan calligraphic cave painting Quirigua: carved stelae and sculpted Mayan calendars	Romanesque architecture spreads through Europe Aachen Cathedral	Qusayr: frescoes Anjar: planned city Julfar, Ras Al Khaimah, Jumeirah: artifacts found indicate trade with Persia, East Africa, India and China. Takht-e Soleyman: designs of Fire Temple and palace strongly influenced development of Islamic architecture.	Nara: Buddhist pagoda temple Kyoto: Imperial palace Mahabalipuram: monuments carved out of rock, temples in the form of chariots, cave sanctuaries, and giant open-air reliefs Pattadakal: Temple of Virupaksha Borobudur: Temple Compounds Temple of Bulguksa, Seokguram
C9	Uxmal: giant pyramid, palaces Tiahuanaco: pre-Incan pyramid designed as water shrine	Charlemagne restored literacy, Carolingian miniscule, first easily written, but readable, script	Fez: first teaching university Kufic calligraphy	Grotto: religious architectural complex, masterpiece of Buddhist art Dunhuang: Diamond Sutra, first printed book
C10	Mesa Verde, Chaco Canyon, Pueblo Bonito: masonry, ziggurat-like structures, comparable to C27 BCE Toltec Empire begins, replacement of Mayan gods with war gods. Inca Empire expands Vikings arrive in North America	Gerbert, Abbot of Bobbio: greatest scientific advances in Medieval Europe Abbey of Cluny Great Mosque of Cordoba Jelling: burial mounds: Runic Stones	M'Zab Valley: Urban planning well adapted to the environment Science flourished in the Islamic world from C8 to C12, Arabs absorbed and improved upon mathematics, astronomy, geometry of Persians, Indians, Greeks and Byzantines	Sung Dynasty: great age of Chinese painting and ceramics Prambanan: Temple Compounds