

**TIMELINE****550 B.C.**

Persian King Cyrus II "the Great" revolts against the Medes in present-day Iran and founds the Achaemenid Persian Empire.

**490 B.C.**

Athenians defeat the invading Persian army led by Darius I in the battle of Marathon.

**480 B.C.**

Persian King Xerxes (son of Darius I) invades Greece with a massive army of around two hundred thousand soldiers and one thousand warships. Three hundred Spartans led by King Leonidas and their Greek allies take a stand against the invading Persian army in the three-day Battle of Thermopylae. The Spartan-Greek coalition fights valiantly, but the Persians eventually defeat them.

**About 480 B.C.**

*Gravestone of Pollis* is carved in Greece.

**479 B.C.**

Thirty thousand Greek soldiers led by the Spartans defeat the Persians at the battle of Plataea.

**336 B.C.**

Alexander the Great accedes to the throne of Macedon and leads the Greek-Macedonian expedition against Persia.

**334 B.C.**

Alexander crosses the Hellespont connecting the Aegean Sea in the southwest to the Sea of Marmara and Black Sea in the northeast. He defeats a Persian army in his first victory.

**333–331 B.C.**

Alexander defeats the Persian army led by Darius in the Battle of Issus and proceeds south, where he captures Tyre and conquers the lands between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates.

**326 B.C.**

Alexander and his army defeat Indian forces at the river Hydaspes.

**323 B.C.**

Alexander returns to Babylon, where he falls ill and dies.

**Early 200s B.C.**

Parchment is produced from the dried skins of animals such as horses, goats, cattle, and sheep at Pergamum (present-day Turkey).

**About A.D. 41–79**

The Roman historian Quintus Curtius Rufus writes a biography of Alexander the Great, *Historiae Alexandri Magni*.

**About 80–120**

The Greek historian and biographer Plutarch writes *Parallel Lives of the Noble Greeks and Romans*, a series of biographies of famous Greek and Roman men, including Alexander the Great.

**1468**

The Portuguese and Burgundian humanist Vasco da Lucena translates the biography of Alexander the Great by Quintus Curtius Rufus from Latin into French.

**1470–75**

*Livre des fais d'Alexandre le grant* (Book of the deeds of Alexander the Great), an illuminated manuscript that includes *Alexander Fights in the Town of the Sudracaes*, is created in France and Belgium by the Master of the Jardin de vertueuse consolation.



1770

The Industrial Revolution begins in England and slowly spreads all over the world.

1774

Louis XVI of France becomes king.

1775

The American Revolution begins.

Giovanni Angelo Braschi is elected to become the Roman Catholic pope Pius VI.

About 1778

*The Father's Curse: The Ungrateful Son*, a drawing by Jean-Baptiste Greuze, is created in France.

1783

The American Revolution ends; the British recognize the United States as an independent country.

About 1789

*Sketch for a Fireplace Overmantel*, a terracotta relief by Francesco Antonio Franzoni, is made as a study for a large marble mirror frame in Italy.

1789

The French Revolution begins with the storming of the Bastille. Church property is nationalized.

1793

Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette are executed during the Reign of Terror.

1798

General Napoleon Bonaparte invades Egypt and occupies the country until 1801.

1799

Napoleon is established as First Consul in Paris.

1804

Napoleon is proclaimed emperor by the French Senate. During his coronation he takes the imperial crown from Pope Pius VII and places it on his own head.

1807

William Hyde Wollaston patents the camera lucida in England.

1812

The United States declares war on Britain.

1826

Joseph Nicéphore Niepce creates the earliest surviving photographic image.

1839

Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre exhibits his first daguerreotype, a photographic image produced on a silver-coated copper plate.

William Henry Fox Talbot announces his photogenic drawing process, in which an image is captured on light-sensitive paper. This process becomes the basis for negative/positive photography.

1855

Roger Fenton photographs the progress of the Crimean War, marking one of the earliest examples of photography being used to document a war.

1861

Abraham Lincoln becomes the sixteenth president of the United States.

Eleven southern states secede from the United States. A Confederate attack on Fort Sumter in South Carolina begins the American Civil War.

## HISTORICAL WITNESS

### ★ SOCIAL MESSAGING ★

1862

In the Battle of Antietam, the bloodiest single day of the Civil War, about twenty-three thousand Union and Confederate soldiers are killed, wounded, or missing in action. The Confederates withdraw to Virginia.

1863

Under the Emancipation Proclamation, President Lincoln declares free only those slaves living in states that seceded from the Union.

Confederate General Robert E. Lee invades Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and is forced to retreat in three days. In the Battle of Gettysburg, over twenty-eight thousand Confederates and over twenty-three thousand Union soldiers are killed or wounded. Timothy O'Sullivan documents the aftermath of the Battle of Gettysburg and other U.S. Civil War battlefields in photographs such as *A Harvest of Death*.

1865

Abraham Lincoln is shot by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C.

Confederate troops surrender from April to May, ending the American Civil War.

1866

The photograph *A Harvest of Death*, shot by Timothy O'Sullivan in 1863, is printed by Alexander Gardner.

1871

Richard Leach Maddox invents negative plates coated in gelatin, which do not have to be prepared on location in a mobile darkroom nor be developed immediately after capturing an image. With these plates, cameras can be made smaller, able to be concealed or used without a tripod.

1888

The first Kodak camera, containing a twenty-foot roll of paper for one hundred pictures, is developed. Consumers can send the camera and film to Kodak for printing, making photography accessible regardless of technical expertise.

1889

George Eastman perfects the first commercial transparent roll film.

1917

The U.S. Congress passes the Selective Service Act, granting the president the power to draft soldiers.

1920s

Small-format cameras are widely available. Their portability enables photographers to get closer to an event and capture it as it unfolds.

1935

The Associated Press (AP) launches its Wirephoto network, allowing the delivery of news images over telephone lines. Pictures are published with greater ease, speed, and dissemination than ever before.

1940

The Selective Service and Training Act is passed, requiring all males ages twenty-one to thirty-six to register for the draft.

1981

Sony releases the first commercial electronic camera.

Mid-1990s

Digital cameras are introduced in the consumer market.

