

Historical Timeline

Terms for Time:

C or "circa" – means that historians are not sure of an exact date.

CE – "common era", refers to dates after Jesus's death.

AD – "anno Domini" – means *in the year of our lord* – is used to label numbers in the Gregorian calendar. AD refers to dates after Jesus's death (for example 1945 AD).

BC – "before Christ" is used to label numbers in the Gregorian calendar. BC refers to dates before Jesus's death.

Gregorian calendar – is based on the traditionally reckoned year of the birth of Jesus with AD counting years from the start of the era, and BC counting years before the start of the era. There is no year zero in this scheme, so the year AD 1 immediately follows the year 1 BC.

BCE – "before common era", refers to dates before the death of Jesus.

Periods of Time:

Millennium – a period of 1,000 years.

Century – a period of 100 years.

Decade – a period of 10 years.

Era – a long and distinct period in history with a particular feature or characteristic (for example Roosevelt era).

Understanding Centuries:

Medieval History or the Middle Ages include which centuries?

The centuries follow a _____ wherein they represent the _____ years prior to the century that is indicated.

1st Century = 1 - 100 AD 2nd

Century = 101 - 200 AD 3rd

Century = 201 - 300 AD 4th

Century = 301 - 400 AD 5th

Century = 401 - 500 AD

15th Century = 1400 - 1500 AD

Fill in the dates for each century:

6th Century = _____

7th Century = _____

10th Century = _____

What century is 1492?

What century were you born in?

What century were your parents born?

What century is July 4, 1776?

Timelines:

Timelines are often used to tell when events happened in history.

Years going _____ from 1 AD go from _____ to

_____.

Years going _____ from 1 AD also go from _____ to

_____.

To construct a timeline draw a horizontal line and label it with 1 AD in the center:

Label the following on your timeline:

AD: 100, 200, 300, 400, 1000, 1500

BC: 100, 200, 300, 400, 1000, 1500