

Linea de tiempo de historia universal



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1. LINE TIME HISTORY HONDURAS Pre-Columbian history of Honduras, or before the arrival of the Spaniards in the continental plate - which today America - which already organized the species of peoples or tribes of descendants of Homo sapiens who crossed the ocean - the Bering Strait - about 20,000 years ago, when the entire ancient world was completely inhabited by these Homo sapiens. According to studies carried out on the dating of the remains found in Honduras, the existence of man can be calculated in what is the Republic of Honduras, as follows: Paleoindios years Description 9000 BC The first paleo-Indians moved to the shores of the Pacific Ocean and rivers mainly from this sector, these lands in the area of Tutule (eastern valleys) were occupied after those located on the Pacific coast. Archaic period years Description 8000 BC The oldest archaeological site in Honduras, which was discovered by George Hasmann. The giant cave, according to archaeologists, the first inhabitants of modern Honduras, and probably Central America, lived about 9,480 years before Christ in the giant grotto. 8000 BC Estimates obtained in southern Honduras on nomadic hunter-gatherer peoples. 4,000 BC Chibcha speakers arrive in Central America. 4000 BC Series of plots between the heights of 5,000 to 6,500 feet, in the vicinity of La Esperanza, Intibuc, where those were found that are now indicative of the presence of people in the pre-ceramic era. 2500 - southern Honduras, begins domestication of plants, knowledge of properties 2. 2000 B.C. Edible, Medicinal, etc. Formational period The discovery of human existence is that it is now Honduras, about 2000 BC in areas such as the central region (Comayagua Valley), the northwestern region (Lake Yojoa and the Valley of Sula) years Description 2000 BC At least 3000 years of occupation of settlements continues. The scholars who studied this place consider it the settlement of No Maya, and some describe it as the settlement of Lenka or Proto-Lenka. Los Naranjos Eco-Archaeological Nature Park. From the Chibcha populations trained on what is now Costa Rica, some migrate north to settle on what is now Honduras. Mayangna may have arrived in Honduras and Nicaragua in 2000 BC - 1000 BC May the arrival of Pech in what is now Honduras until the classical period of 1500 BC - 300 BC. C. years Description 1000 BC The emergence of sedentary agricultural villages in northern Honduras. Obsidian was an important resource used by pre-Columbian groups for mesmerizing cutting artifacts. Recent studies show that obsidian artifacts from Central Mexico and the Highlands of Guatemala were prized market sites throughout Mesoamerica as early as 1000 BC Archaeological research showed that obsidian was the subject of widespread trade throughout Honduras from at least 700 to 900 BC 3. The average forming 850 - 650/500 a. C. Years Description 1000 BC - 800 BC Talgua Caves, Olancho. Approximately to the average pre-classical period (1000-900 BC). It offers many valuable clues about how the inhabitants of these caves may have formed an important link between pre-Columbian Mesoamerica. 850 - 100 BC Copon Society Foundation, which lasted at least 400 years. The Maya built the Copon Acropolis, now in ruins, and it is one of the largest and most important attractions in Honduras. It is also believed that when the city of Copon was at the peak of its development it came to the house of about 20,000 people. The Maya lived without exception in the impressive urban centers, which when abandoned in the lowlands at the end of the classical period, 800-1000 AD, disappeared society completely, not just one of its segments. 500 BC The emergence of small societies begins in northern Honduras, agriculture begins in the center. 200 - 100 BC The area near the El Cajon Dam is populated by Mayan cultures. The classical period This period covers from 300 to 900 AD A large number of archaeological remains found in Honduras, are found during this period and are characterized by polychrome ceramics, which appears in different parts of the country. The El Puente Foundation is located in the La Venta Valley and Florida, in the expanding Mayan society. The 250-year-old war between migrants begins to seize land in southern Honduras. 4. Late classical period 500 - 1000 AD Description 500 BC Dynasty Yaks Cook Mo appears in Copan. 500 - 1000 AD. Founding of the village near Ulouay. Mosote claims to be culturally belonging to the Horotega people, but there has been no more conclusive evidence, with the exception of some ceramic remains such as Ulia, which is a city associated with the settlers of Lake Yohoa in the present territory of Honduras 11 700 AD. 822 AD The fall of the Yaks Cook Mo dynasty in Copan. Social, political and demographic social organizations are being developed in the centre of Honduras. Organized centres are beginning to flourish in the south. 850 AD Speakers - Matafalpa - are divided into two groups: Matagalpa and Cacaopera. The post-classical period is general and the appearance of external influences. Years Description 1000 AD The general collapse of The Mayan lands in the south (Guatemala) migration back to western Honduras, while in central Honduras decline Regional. 500 - 1000 AD Horotegui settled in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras. The white town may have been founded by a local furnace ethnic group that lives in the region. According to the first data on the find published on Wednesday, it is a civilization that existed between 1000 and 1200 AD Note 4 1200 AD With the fall of Chichen Itza (Mexico) new social orders are emerging, leading to an invasion (Mexico and Guatemala) north and northwest Honduras with migration, in the south of Honduras the population is growing and agriculture is increasing. 5. Groups between 1300 and 1400 AD Nahuas have been established in the north-east and north-west of Honduras. 1300 - 1500 AD Creation of Tolupan in Honduras. 1300 - 1400 AD Maya found, a residential area that today is El Rastrojo 1400 AD Sikaki, which to this day occupy their original land in the departments of Olancho, Yoro and Atlantis, settled. Today they have a reserve on the Flower Mountain in Francisco Morazan. The 1400-1500 Aparento district inhabited by Lenca is located from central Honduras and El Salvador. 1450 AD Suma languages and misquita are separated. The period of conquest and colonization of the years Description 1492 AD Official invasion of America by Gen. Christopher Columbus. 1502 on August 14 Christopher Columbus landed on the northern coast of Honduras. In pre-Columbian times, the territory was called Guaymuras and Hibuaras. 1,550 major centres are emerging in the western highlands (Naco) and southern Honduras, where political complexity is increasing. 1550 - 1600 Los Misquitos settle in eastern Honduras and northeastern Nicaragua. 1550 - 1600 Los Chortis settle in the center and southwest of Honduras and El Salvador. 6. COLONIAL PERIOD (1502-1821). It begins with the arrival of conquerors on the Caribbean and Atlantic coasts, an event that opens up exploration and conquest campaigns, through the conquest of currents from different parts. A common process begins: the structuring of colonial society, which begins to take shape after the conquest of indigenous peoples and the destructiveness of their societies (process). The establishment of colonial rule is associated with the imposition of cultural values on the conquerors. new forms of production to which they have integrated indigenous labour; and then the Africans brought in as slaves. This occurs during this period, wide mestizaje. The colonial regime, the foundation of colonial society, is gradually being organized with its military and administrative apparatus. A process that was accompanied by the work of the Catholic Church, which also established its jurisdiction, to exercise its functions under the colonial regime and to promote the spread of Christianity. For more than three centuries, Spanish domination remained until the colonial empire is in crisis in the 19th century. The crisis ends with the fall of the Empire and the independence of most colonies. CONTEMPORARY PERIOD (1821 - to this day). With the gap between Spain and the provinces of Guatemala's general captaincy, the colonial order enters a stage of decay to lead to a different type of social organization. Honduran society is gradually beginning to develop in Honduras. Here, as in the rest of Central America, begins the process of forming a nation-state, marked by internal wars, regional conflicts, foreign interference, etc. With liberal reform, starting with the government of Marco Aurelio Soto (1876-1883), Honduras enters the world market at the expense of foreign investment and enclave economy. Historical evolution in the twentieth century is characterized by stages of instability. Honduras is currently undergoing a process of democratization, reconstruction and gradual entry into the global trend of globalization. 7. BIOGRAFIA DE KARLA MILLA Honduran received a Bachelor of History degree from the National Autonomous University of Honduras in Tegucigalpa in 1998 and then conducted ethnodemographic studies at the Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History. He is currently conducting research on his family's genealogy and is seeking to conduct more research in anthropology demographic REGISTRATION SUMMA INSHENAS, BLACKS, WHITES AND MESTIZOS IN HONDURAS ETNIAS PERCENTAGE TOTAL POPULATION TOTAL RESIDENTS PER ETNIA MESTIZOS 86.60% 8,279,083 7,169,686 BLACKS 6% 8,279.208 3496 745 whites 5.50% 8 279 083 455 350 Indigenous 4.30% 8 279 083 356 001 8. HISTORY DEFINITION History is a social science that is responsible for the study of human past. On the other hand, the word is used to define a historical newspaper that begins with the appearance of writing and even to refer to the past itself. WHERE AND IN WHAT COUNTRY DOES THE STORY BEGIN? The ancient age is a historical epoch that coincides with the emergence and development of the first civilizations (Egypt, Greece, Rome, etc.), also known as civilizations According to historiography, the beginning of this period is marked by the advent of the scriptures (circa 4000 BC), which also represents the end of the prehistory. According to this system of historical journaling, the Ancient Age extends to the advent of writing, to the fall or collapse of the Roman Empire of the West, by the barbaric invasions of the 5th century. OTC HISTORY Herodotus Halkarnasus-480-430. A.S. is considered the father of history. He is the first historian of antiquity, as his narratives depart from the theocratic era. Herodotus, the causes of human actions of the past are questioned for the first time in the ancient world. HISTORY SCIENTIFIC As part of the popular division between science and letters or the humanities, history is generally classified among humanistic disciplines along with other social sciences (also called human sciences); or even consider the bridge between the two areas, incorporating their methodology into these areas. The ambiguity of this division of human knowledge and the question of its convenience have led to the so-called debate between the two cultures. Not all historians accept the identification of history as a social science, considering it to be a reduction in its methods and goals comparable to art, if they are based on imagination. Supporters of its scientific status are the majority of historians of the second half of the twentieth century and the 21st century. Many of them, from a multidisciplinary point of view, while others mentioned did so in turn with previous and with others, such as sociology and anthropology. This does not mean that among them they have reached a common position on the methodological consequences of the desire of history for scientific rigor, not to mention that they offer determinism, which (at least since the Einstein Revolution of the early twentieth century) does not offer even the so-called hard sciences 9. UNIVERSAL HISTORY TIMELINE There is no universal agreement on the logging of history, although there is an academic consensus on the periods of the history of Western civilization, based on terms originally coined by Christopher Selarius (Old, Middle and Modern Ages) that have made the classical Greco-Roman world and its decisive renaissance facts for division; and which currently has a common application. The accusation of Eurocentrism that is brought against such periodization does not prevent it from being used most frequently, as it accurately responds to the development of the historical processes that have produced the modern world. As for the division of prehistoric time into the Stone Age and the Metal Age, it was proposed in 1836 by the Danish archaeologist Christian Thomsen. Technological evolution is two major cesuras in the past of mankind: the Neolithic revolution and the industrial revolution, which allows us to talk about three great periods: what is characterized by the

exclusivity of hunter-gatherers of society, pre-industrial and industrial (sometimes post-industrial adjective used in the period of recent history). The problem with any periodization is to make it consistent in synchronous and diacritic terms, that is, it is valid both for a period in one place and for what happens at the same time in different spatial areas. Meeting both requirements is difficult when phenomena that cause the beginning of a period in one place (especially in the Middle East, Central Asia or China) spread or appear endogenously in other places, which in turn may be more or less close and connected (e.g. Western Europe or sub-Saharan Africa), or more or less distant and disconnected (e.g. America or Oceania). To respond to all this, journalistic models include intermediate terms and overlapping periods (matching different characteristics) or transition (the gradual emergence of novelties or mixed characteristics between the period that begins and the period that ends). History didactics are often helped by different types of graphic representation of sequences of facts and processes in time and space 10. The backstory of the Stone Age of Metals P a l e o l i t i c Mesolithic N e e e l i t i o Age of the Copper Age of the Bronze Iron AgeP a l e o l i t i c o o e e e d i o Paleo Upperlithic Epi-Paleoli The History (West) Protohistory Ancient Century Half-Century 15th Century Modern Century 18th Century Modern classics of antiquity Late antiquity Late antiquity Of the Late Middle Ages of the Middle Ages Middle Ages Middle Ages Midpoint the crisis of the 19th century 21st century Backstory With the advent of man (differentiation of different types of genus Homo, subtribe hominin, superfie homomin, primates), uncertain dates, more than two million years ago; until the advent of writing, around the 4th millennium BC, the 35th Paleolithic (etymologically ancient stone age, carved stone). The most decisive facts are facts related to human evolution, physical and primitive cultural evolution (the use of tools and fire and the development of various types of cooperation and primitive social behavior; an outstanding language). Mesolithic/Epipaleolithic/Protoneolithic. A transitional period associated with the changes that led to the end of the last glaciation. From the 10th millennium to. C. to the 8th millennium BC, approximately. In areas where this meant the transition to Neolithic, it is called mesolithic, while in the rest, where it means only the continuation of the Paleolithic phase, it is called epipaleolithic. Neolithic (etymologically new Stone Age, polished stone: mode 5). From about the 8th millennium BC, its beginning in each area was associated with the development of the so-called Neolithic Revolution: the replacement of the predatory economy (hunting, fishing and cleaning) with the economy of production (agriculture and livestock), which intensified 11. population density (limited growth - old demographic regime) and environmental impact. The appearance of ceramics, the replacement of the nomadic way of life sedentary way of life (stable settlements or villages). It happened from the 8th millennium to. C. in the Fertile Crescent of the Middle East and has spread to North Africa and Europe (in 600 a.m. K.) Asia. The emergence of agriculture and livestock production has occurred endogenously in other parts of the world (safe in America, less clearly in other areas). The age of metals. From the 4th millennium to. C. (or later, depending on the area), which, although it is already a historical era in the Old Middle East, is still prehistoric in most countries of the world. gradual diffusion technologies (metallurgy, wheel, plough, sail). Some villages wall and increase the size of cities. The economy and society are becoming more complex (excess, long-distance trade, specialization of work, social stratification with the ruling elite, characterized by a demonstration of wealth in the form of weapons and funeral monuments). Calcolit or Copper Age (about the 3rd millennium BC, in Western Europe). Bronze Age (about 2nd millennium BC, in Western Europe). Iron Age (about 1 millennium BC, in Western Europe, before the Romanization). History of history. The development of writing as a result of the first states. 4th millennium before. C. in Schumer. The ancient birth of civilization in the Old Middle East (sometimes called early antiquity). The first states (temples, city-states, hydraulic empires) in Mesopotamia (Schumeria, Akad, Babylon, Asiriyah), Ancient Egypt, mediterranean Levant (Phoenician, Ancient Israel) and the rest of the Eastern Mediterranean (anatomical civilizations - Hetta) and Egey-Minoan and Mycenaean) with very little regard for these cores in India (Indo Valley culture), China; and endogenously in pre-Columbian America and some cultures in sub-Saharan Africa. Middle Ages: Reality is limited to the West, from the fall of the Empire (V century) to the fall of the Roman Empire of the East (15th century). In such a long period there was a very complex dynamic, which has little to do with the themes of isolation, immobility and obscurantism with which 12. it was defined from the point of view of modernity, which underestimated it as a bracket of backwardness and the gap between the mythical ancient era and its rebirth in our time. Modern era: from the mid to late 15th century to the middle or late of the 18th century. (For English speakers, early modern times, i.e. the First Modern Age or the Early Modern Age). It is accepted as a milestone that marks its beginning of the printing press, the capture of Constantinople by the Turks or the discovery of America; like the end, the French Revolution, the independence of the United States of America or the industrial revolution. The modern era. From the middle to the end of the eighteenth century to the present day. (For later modern native English speakers, i.e. the Second Modern Age or the Late Modern Era). The original era of revolutions (industrial revolution, bourgeois revolution) ended the Old and gave way in the second half of the nineteenth century to the triumph of capitalism, which spreads with imperialism to the whole world, while responded to the labor movement. The Napoleonic Wars gave way to a period of British hegemony in the Victorian era. The beginning of the demographic transition (first in England, soon after on the European continent, and then in the rest of the world) produces a real demographic explosion, which radically changes the social balance and human balance with nature, especially from the second industrial revolution (from the era of coal and machinery to the era of oil and engine explosion and the era of electricity). The first half of the 20th century was marked by two wars and a period of inter-war, in which democracies facing the crisis of 1929 faced Soviet and fascist totalitarianism. The second half of the twentieth century was characterized by a balance of terror between the two super-Powers (the United States and the Soviet Union) and the decolonization of third world countries against the backdrop of regional conflicts of great violence (such as Arab-Israeli) and the acceleration of technological innovation (the third industrial revolution or the scientific and technological revolution). Since 1989, the fall of the Berlin Wall and the disappearance of the socialist have led to the current 21st century world presided over by the globalization of the economy, as well as the political, military and ideological (soft power) presence of one superpower, as well as its allies (classical powers - the European Union, Japan), partners or potential rivals (developing powers (China) and adversaries (minor powers) as well as some Islamic countries, and movements sometimes expressed in terrorism. linea de tiempo de historia universal con fechas. linea de tiempo de historia universal contemporanea. linea del tiempo de las edades de la historia universal. linea de tiempo de la historia del peru y universal. linea del tiempo de la historia de la literatura universal. linea de tiempo de la historia del teatro universal. linea de tiempo completa de la historia universal. linea del tiempo de la periodizacion de la historia universal

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