

SPAN308	Sp2014	TIMELINE - COURSE TEXTBOOK- Chapters ONE and TWO - MEXICANOS by Manuel Gonzales
YEAR	DATE	EVENTS/CHARACTERS
50,000 BCE – 10,000		nomads enter Americas via land or ice bridge which connected Siberia to Alaska (end of last Ice Age)
35,000 BCE – 10,000 BCE		Upper Paleolithic period, primitive people, Iberian Peninsula, cultural evidence
30,000 BCE		small band of hunter-gatherers cross into North America in search of game
5,000 BCE		Maize cultivated by Mesoamericans
900 BCE – 650 BCE		Celts dominate Iberian Peninsula
600 BCE		Greeks settle coastal areas
202 BCE		Roman victory in Carthage
300 CE – 900 CE		Classic period of New World civilization, flowering of culture in Mexico
8,000 BCE		nomads reach southernmost point of Americas
second century CE		dispersal into Iberia leads to large Jewish community in Moorish Spain
300 CE		Mayas establish first cities in rainforests of Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and parts of Mexico, Tarik ibn Ziad leads several thousand Islamic Berbers on crusade across the Strait of Gibraltar, marks arrival of Moors
711		
750 CE		People of Teotihuacan suddenly and mysteriously disappear/collapse
750		Caliphate transferred from Damascus to Baghdad, Muslim strength reaches zenith during eighth century
900		Mayas mysteriously abandon cities in southern highlands, migrate to Yucatan Peninsula
1000		Three caliphates, Baghdad, Cairo, Cordoba
1095		Christian Crusades begin when Pope Urban II launched first crusade against Saracens to regain holy city of Jerusalem
1126		Ibn Rushd, aka Averroes (1126-1198), Moorish scholar, authority on Aristotle and power influence on Christian thinking during late Middle Ages
1135		Moses ben Maimon, Maimonides (1134-1204), influential philosopher from Spain,
1146		The Almohades, a fanatical Islamic sect from Morocco, introduce religious intolerance, bad news for Jews
1212		Christian King Alfonso VIII victory of Castilla at Las Navas de Tolosa forces Moors to take refuge in Granada
1243		University of Salamanca established, the university Hernan Cortes attended
1325		Aztecs build Their homeland because of a prophecy realized
1394		King Joao I, Henrique (Prince Henry the Navigator) (1394-1460), credited with initiating Portugal's overseas exploration
1451		Cristoforo Colombo (1451-1506), Italian
1469		Prince Ferdinand of Aragon and Princess Isabella of Castilla married, Reconquest
1479		Holy Office of the Inquisition (1479-1812)
1479		Columbus married to Felipa Perestrelo e Moniz
1483		Tomas de Torquemada, inquisitor general (1483-1498)
1485		Hernan Cortes is Born
1488		Bartholomeu Dias rounds Cape of Good Hope
1492	January	last Islamic stronghold taken from mountainous kingdom in Granada, Moors expelled from country, Jews also expelled two months later
1492		A New World discovered
1492	3 August	The Nina, The Pinta, and the Santa Maria leave port of Palo de la Frontera
1500		Spaniards invaded the New World and initiated contact with Amerindians in Mexico
1500		Spanish people develop almost fanatical religious faith. Under the great Hapsburg ruler of the Holy Roman Empire, Emperor Charles V (King Carlos I in Spain), Spanish pride them selves as paladins of Catholicism, functioned as rationale for atrocities against natives in New Spain
1502		Moctezuma II Xocoyotzin becomes emperor of Aztec nation
1502		Malintzin Tenepal (1502?-1527?) "Dona Marina" "La Malinche" was an indian girl/peace offering given to Cortes and his troops, served as guide.
1504		Cortes arrives in Espanola at the age of 19
1506	20 May	Columbus dies
1511		Cortes distinguishes himself in the conquest of Cuba
1513		Juan Ponce de Leon explores Florida
1519		Spaniards entered Aztec domain, encounter militaristic theocratic kingdom of more than six million expanding throughout southern Mexico. Tenochtitlan was said to be the greatest of the New World cities, having a rapidly expanding population which was later decimated through Spanish conquest and disease.
1519	18 February	Cortes and fleet of 11 ships and approximately six hundred men sail for Yucatan
1519	8 November	Aztec priest-king Moctezuma allows Cortes and initially under 400 men into Tenochtitlan
1520	1 July	"La noche triste" Cortes and men attempt to sneak out of Tenochtitlan (located in middle of Lake Texcoco) in darkness, many perished in battle that ensued, survivors regroup at dawn on mountains overlooking Aztec capital
1520		Epidemic rages throughout Aztec empire killing tens of thousands, estimated to have eventually reduced population by 90 percent
1521	13 August	Spanish regroup with other local tribes and defeat Aztec stronghold Tenochtitlan after months of siege
1528		Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca (1490?-1557?) and expedition hit by tropical storm, most perish, de Vaca and three others survive, reach shores of Texas and become first Europeans to enter the American Southwest
1536		de Vaca and his group, having lived with native tribes for several years come into contact with Spanish expedition in wilderness northwest of Mexico City
1538		Francisco Vasquez de Coronado (1510-1554) appointed governor of Nueva Galicia, coastal province northwest of Mexico City

1539		Fray Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan, sent north to investigate American Southwest
1539	May	Hernando Mendez de Soto y Guterrez Cardenosa (the governor of Cuba) along with about 600 colonists set out to explore Florida, reach Mississippi River and Arkansas
1540	February	Coronado leads expedition of 1,100 men, women, children, and 700 Indians, explore through Sonoran desert, Arizona, New Mexico, The Rio Grande, and the Texas Panhandle, encountered Zuni, Pueblo tribes
1540		Silver round northwest of Mexico City in Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, and Durango, prospectors pour in making Nueva Vizcaya becomes province of the regions by 1560s
1542	21 May	Soto dies of fever, survivors of his expedition return to New Spain
1542		Coronado realizes Indian guide has misled them, he is tortured and executed, group returns to Nueva Galicia empty handed
1542		Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo sails from port of Navidad up the west coast of New Spain
1542	28 September	San Diego Bay sighted by Cabrillo, embarks on expedition along as far as Santa Barbara
1543	3 January	Cabrillo dies of leg injury, buried in unmarked grave near Channel Islands
1560		Spanish conquest the Philipines
1572		Black Robes arrived in New Spain anxious to do missionary work on the frontier
1577		Englishman sea captain Francis Drake embarks on expedition to circumnavigate the globe, returns 1580
1579		Drake visits California
1580		Portugal taken over by Spanish Hapsburgs for 60 years
1580		Franciscan Agustin Rodriguez and Francisco Chamuscada lead unsuccessful expedition into New Mexico, followed by second expedition conducted by Antonio de Espejo which also proved to be unsuccessful
1581		Fray Augustine Rodriguez and colleagues killed by Pueblos
1589		Spanish Jesuit Jose de Acosta (1539-1600) guesses Native Americans descended from Asian peoples base on physical characteristics
1590		The entrada (incursion) which led to permanent settlement in New Mexico occurs in response to European interlopers
1591		Gonzalo de Tapia and Martin Perez, Jesuit missionaries, dispatched into Sinaloa frontier
1595		Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeno sails from Philipines explores California coast along Cape of Mendocino
1598	26 January	Juan de Onate y Salazar (Don Juan) (1549?-1628?) frontiersman, recruits 130 soldiers, along with their families, make for New Mexico, Founded San Juan de Los Caballeros on upper Rio Grande as headquarters, found Camino Real de Tierra Adentro aka Chihuahua Trail, resigned in 1607
1598		Onate exacts bloody revenge on Acoma due to the ambush of Spanish Settlers.
1602		Sebastian Vizcaino explores coast north of Mexico, reports of harbor named Monterey
1609		1609 or 1610, Pedro de Peralta, Don Juan's successor, founded Villa Real de Santa Fe, oldest state capital in US
1659	8 December	Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe de los Mansos del Paso del Norte mission founded in Upper Rio Grande Valley
1680		Vitus Bering (1680-1741) Danish navigator who sailed through passage during eighteenth century
1680	10 August	Pueblo Revolt led by medicine man Pope, local tribes rise against Spanish colonists killing hundreds, forces retreat from frontier
1682		Renee-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, voyages down Mississippi to Gulf of Mexico with intention of setting up French fur trading network, killed by mutineers in 1687
1687		Eusebio Francisco Kino (1645?-1711), Italian Jesuit, "Father of Arizona", responsible for construction of numerous missions, arrives in expanding Sonora Frontier where he spends the rest of his life
1691		Spanish Crown dispatched expeditions to Texas, establishing it as province in 1691 in response to French encroachment
1692	16 September	Santa Fe recaptured under governor Diego de Vargas Zapata y Lujan Ponce de Leon (governor from 1688), taken by mid-1694
1697		Father Juan Maria de Salvatierra, another Italian Jesuit begins missionary efforts in Baja California (discovered in 1533)
1700		Comanche immigrate from Rockies to souther plains
1706		Albuquerque is founded
1716	June	Spanish commander Captain Domingo Ramon reoccupies east Texas in response to French persistence
1718		Martin de Alarcon founded missions San Antonio de Valero, and presidio San Antonio de Bexar along San Antonio river
1721		Outpost of La Bahia constructed along the San Antonio River
1731		Town of San Fernando de Bexar as imigrant families when Canary Islands move in along the San Antonio River
1740		Pobladores under command of Jose de Escandon, governor of Nuevo Santander province build settlements along Lower Rio Grande
1744		Bavarian Jacobo Sedelmayr who explored the Gila River and beyond
1751		Pimas led by Luis Oacpicagigua rose up in rebellion against Spanish frontiersmen
1763		Aftermath of Seven Years' War, Spanish acquire Louisiana
1763		Louisiana is Incorporated into the Spanish Empire
1765		Inspector General Jose de Galvez (1720-1787) sent from Spain to evaluate New Spain, creates new administrative structure which united provinces in 1776
1767		Jesuits expelled from Spain by Carlos III
1767		Ignaz Pfefferkorn is expelled from the Jesuit Church
1769	14 May	Father Junipero Serra dispatched north with two overland parties and three ships, most perish during the journey, finally reach San Diego
1769	16 July	San Diego de Alcalá mission built, out of the 21 missions erected, the the first nine were under Father Serra
1769		First garrison erected in San Diego by Captain Portola (responsible for second presidio in Monterey, 1770)
1770		San Antonio becomes provincial capital dominated by Canary Islanders

1774	22 March	Juan Bautista de Anza (1735-1788) Captain of the presidio at Tubac, after Pima rebellion led party across Colorado River through California desert arriving in Mission San Gabriel	
1776	17 September	Led by Lieutenant Jose Joaquin Moraga, members of this second Anza expedition responsible for founding outpost in San Francisco	
1777		Tedoro de Croix is made commandante-general of the internal provinces	
1780		More immigrants arrive along Rio Grande, economic crisis	
1781	July	Yuma Indians massacre 104 people including Father Garces along trail, discredits route, Spanish population in Alta California fails to increase, 1800 only 1,200 non-indians in the area	
1790		The most complete census of the Spanish period is carried out	
1805		Fur trappers begin to wander into Santa Fe and surrounding villages to trade	
1807		Zebulon Montgomery Pike Suspiciously wanders into Santa Fe. He is not very well received.	
1810		Outbreak of the Mexican War	
1823		Sonoma's San Francisco Solano built, two years after end of Spanish rule in Mexico	
1845		Due to Indian Deprivation, almost 27% of households in Abiqui were headed by Widows	
1848		<i>Mexican American term devoid of meaning until Mexican Cession</i>	
1890		Cave paintings discovered in Altamira, evidence from paleolithic inhabitants	
1893	12 July	Frederick Jackson Turner (1861-1932) gives "The Significance of the Frontier in American History" presentation.	
1930		American archaeologist Matthew W. Stirling discovers ruins of cities in San Lorenzo, La Venta, Olmecs (ruins dated to 1,200 BCE)	
1930		Monte Alban, an elaborate ceremonial citadel discovered in Oaxaca; originally built by Zapotecs	