



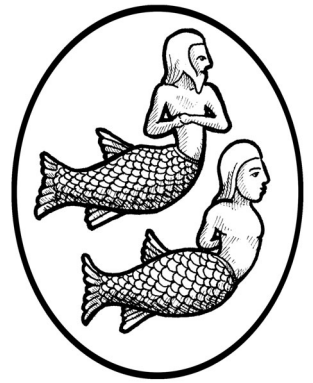
Canaanites Settle Canaan

c. 2000 B.C. A Semitic people living in the eastern coastal region of the Mediterranean, the Canaanites were considered merchants and traders. They were later driven out of Canaan by the Israelites, who had been promised the land by God.



The Olmecs

c. 1300-400 B.C. A Mesoamerican Indian civilization that thrived in the Veracruz region of the East Mexico lowlands. Considered the "Mother Culture" of later Central American civilizations, they called themselves Xi (Shi).



The Philistines

c. 1190 B.C. An aggressive, Aegean people allied to the Phoenicians who ruled the Eastern Mediterranean. They are noted for several attacks and hostilities against the Hebrews.



Ancient China

500 B.C.-220 A.D. An ancient civilization located in eastern Asia, China consisted mostly of hunters, farmers, and fishermen. It developed its own culture of arts, science, and philosophy.

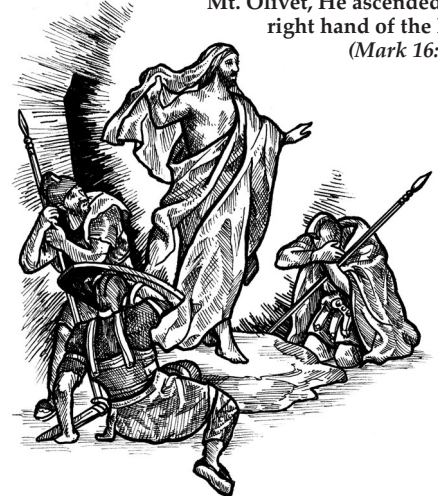


The Silk Route

begins c. 200 B.C. A 4000-mile-long network of roads forming a trade route between China and Byzantium. This allowed for the transport of exotic goods (such as silk), skills, knowledge, and religion.

The Resurrection of Jesus

29 A.D. The promise of Jesus, fulfilled, in which once crucified, on the third day He rose from the dead, having taken the sin of the world upon Him on the cross. (John 2:19-22) He appeared among His followers, instructing them with the Great Commission. After His farewells on Mt. Olivet, He ascended to the right hand of the Father. (Mark 16: 15-19)



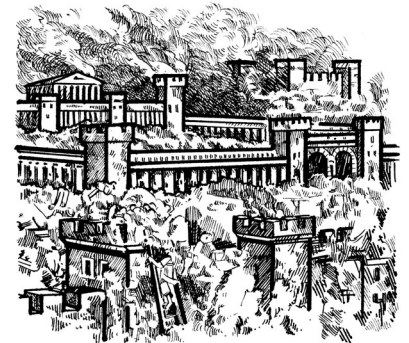
Persecution of the Early Church

c. 30-313 A.D. Originally despised throughout the Roman Empire, Christianity endured centuries of persecution and torture, eventually emerging as a strong, prominent force.



Plutarch

c. 46-120 A.D. Greek Neo-Platonist philosopher and biographer, his compilation of Greek and Roman biographies, *Parallel Lives*, formed the springboard for several of Shakespeare's plays.



The Destruction of Jerusalem

70 A.D. With the death of Herod Agrippa II the procurators were placed in charge, leading to the rebellion of the Jews against Roman rule. A Roman military force under Titus' command, consisting of 30,000 troops, lay siege to the city, slaughtering 600,000 Jews and laying waste the entire city, including Herod's Temple, an act prophesied by Jesus 40 years earlier (Matthew 24:1-2).