Directions: Read and annotate the text below, and in particular, study the terms and concepts within. Then, go online and complete the related Google Form multiple-choice questions.

**TIME TRAVELING**

Chronology is the sequential order in which past events occur. When studying history, chronology is most often presented through a Timeline, a graphic representation of the passage of time as a line. A timeline is NOT just a list of events along a line! Timelines are similar to numbers lines or graphs in math and science in which numbering and spacing must be consistent, with events PLOTTED along the line where they occur. Timelines always have Scope, what types of content are included, and Scale, how much time is included. For example, a timeline of the American Civil War (1860-1865) would not include events like the French occupation of Mexico (1863-1867) because, while it falls within the scale, it is outside the scope, whereas the publishing of the Lord of the Rings (1954-1955) would fall outside both the scale and scope.

These ideas are useful in applications beyond timelines, like in essays.
TIME IS ON MY SIDE

What is time? Well… that’s a question that’s a bit beyond the scope of our course. For our purposes, the question becomes how do we as humans record time? We don’t all do it the same way. The calendar we use today has not always been in use, and there are still many other calendars used around the world, especially for traditional purposes. Here are some examples of the same date on a few different calendars. See if you notice any connections.

- **Hijri (Islamic):** Dhul Hijjah 18, 1438
- **Chinese:** Wu 19, 4715
- **Hebrew (Jewish):** Elul 18, 5777
- **Julian:** August 27, 2017
- **Gregorian:** September 9, 2017

The current year is 2017, but what does that number mean? Most calendars have something called an epoch, which in this context means a point from which the calendar begins. It usually starts with something deemed important by the creators of the calendar. For the Gregorian calendar, our epoch is the birth of Jesus of Nazareth, better known as Jesus Christ. Therefore, 2017 is understood to be 2017 years since the birth of Jesus. Therefore, the bigger the number, the later/more recent the year. However, there were obviously years that came before that, so those years are numbered in the opposite direction, almost like negative numbers, so that the bigger the number, the earlier/less recent the year. The years going backward before the epoch point were labeled BC, meaning before Christ, and, since the creators of this system were Christians, the years going forward were labeled AD, meaning in the year of our lord. However, since not everyone is Christian, new terms are now used for the years. The very religious AD has been replaced with the simple CE, meaning Common Era or Christian Era, and BC is now BCE, meaning Before Common/Christian Era. We will generally use BCE and CE in class, though you should remember BC and AD as they are found in some older readings. It is worth nothing that, when it comes to a calendar, the months and the years are not necessarily linked. In other words, if we wanted to restart our years, or pick a new epoch, we wouldn’t have to change our months, so the year would change but the months would stay the same. That’s why our months are Roman but our years are Christian.
CHRONOLOGICAL REASONING

CAUSATION

• **Causation** = Relationship between cause and effect
• **Correlation** DOES NOT prove **Causation**
  – If one thing happens alongside or following another thing, it MIGHT point to causation, but more evidence is needed to prove it
  – “I just tried Taro Bubble Tea for the first time, and now I feel sick.”
  – “The increase in car accidents in the summer of 2016 aligns with the release of the Pokemon Go app.”

• Distinguish between Long Term vs Short Term
  – World War I: Long Term Cause = Industrialization & Nationalism
  – World War I: Short Term Cause = Assassination of Austrian Archduke
  – Global Warming: Long Term Effect = Hotter Summers
  – Global Warming: Short Term Effect = Mass Extinction?

• Common Words used to Indicate
  – **Cause**: reason, factor, historical circumstances, motivation, X led to
  – **Effect**: impact, influence, result, outcome, led to X

• Categorizing Cause and Effect: Five SPICEs
  – **Social**: society, interaction, often combined as in...
    • **Socio-Economic** (ex: social class inequality)
    • **Socio-Political** (ex: participation in government)
    • **Socio-Cultural** (ex: immigrants maintaining traditions)
  – **Political**: government, leadership, territory, can include military
  – **Interaction with the Environment (Environmental/Geographic)**: resources, climate, location, natural disaster, geographic advantage or disadvantage
  – **Cultural**: customs, traditions, music, art, food, values
    • **Religious/Philosophical/Ideological**: beliefs and ways of thinking
    • **Technological**: metallurgy, tools, weapons, transportation, defense
  – **Economic**: wealth, trade/commerce, production, distribution
CONTINUITY AND CHANGE OVER TIME

• **CCOT:** How things remain the same, and/or change, over time
  – **Example:** Squirtle becomes bigger and more powerful as he evolves into Wartortle and Blastoise (change), but he never stops being a turtle (continuity).

PERIODIZATION

• **Periodization:** Dividing history into periods, eras, ages, etc.
• Can never be done perfectly because history is complex
• Different models based on different aspects of history
  – Before and/or after turning points (“The Middle Ages”)
  – Changes in technology (Stone Age, Iron Age, Computer Age)
  – Can be global or region-specific (Roman: Kingdom, Republic, Empire)

MAKING CONNECTIONS

• Once you understand the chronology of an historical event, you can gain a deeper understanding by
• **Comparing:** Identifying similarities and differences with other historical events or even other perspectives on the same event
• **Contextualizing:** Understanding the surrounding circumstances of an event
• **Synthesizing:** Use those insights to make connections between different times and places and draw conclusions based on those connections