

# Comparative Timeline

## Pacific Voyaging and Major World Civilizations (3000 BCE – 1500 CE)

Date	Pacific (Austronesian –Polynesian World)	Europe / Mediterranean	Middle East	Asia	Americas
<b>15,000 BCE</b>	Early coastal migration routes may exist along Pacific Rim	Hunter-gatherer societies	Late Ice Age cultures	Early East Asian hunter-gatherers	First humans enter the <b>Americas</b>
<b>8000–5 000 BCE</b>	Early maritime traditions developing in Southeast Asia	Farming spreads across Europe	Early agriculture in Fertile Crescent	Rice cultivation begins in China	<b>Sweet potato domesticated</b> in Andes
<b>3000–2 500 BCE</b>	<b>Austronesian migration begins from Taiwan</b>	Early <b>Bronze Age Europe</b> begins with bronze tools and trade networks	Rise of <b>Sumerian city-states</b>	Early dynastic China forming	Early Andean farming societies
<b>2600–2 500 BCE</b>	Migration toward <b>Batanes Islands and northern Philippines</b>	Megalithic monuments including <b>Stonehenge</b>	<b>Old Kingdom Egypt</b>	Indus Valley cities developing	Early Andean villages
<b>2500–2 000 BCE</b>	Expansion through <b>Philippines (Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao)</b>	Bronze Age trade networks expand	Akkadian and later Mesopotamian states	<b>Indus Valley civilization peak</b>	Early maize agriculture

<b>2200–1800 BCE</b>	Movement through <b>Indonesia (Sulawesi, Borneo, Halmahera, Seram, Timor)</b>	Early <b>Mycenaean Greek culture</b> forming	Babylonian kingdoms rise	Early Chinese bronze cultures	Early Mesoamerican ceremonial sites
<b>2000–1700 BCE</b>	Movement toward <b>western New Guinea and Near Oceania</b>	Mediterranean maritime trade expands	Middle Kingdom Egypt	Early Chinese states	Early Andean cultures
<b>1600 BCE</b>	<b>Lapita culture appears in the Bismarck Archipelago</b>	Late Bronze Age Europe	Hittite Empire expands	<b>Shang Dynasty begins in China</b>	Early Olmec culture
<b>1600–1400 BCE</b>	Lapita expansion into <b>Solomon Islands</b>	Bronze weapon technology spreads	Kassite Babylon	Shang bronze technology	Olmec ceremonial centers
<b>1300–1100 BCE</b>	Lapita expansion into <b>Vanuatu and New Caledonia</b>	Late Bronze Age Europe	Assyrian expansion	Chinese bronze states	Early Mesoamerican societies
<b>1100–900 BCE</b>	Lapita reaches <b>Fiji, Tonga, Samoa</b>	<b>Early Iron Age Europe begins</b>	Neo-Assyrian expansion	<b>Zhou Dynasty China</b>	<b>Olmec ceremonial centers</b>
<b>800 BCE</b>	<b>Polynesian societies consolidating on Samoa (Upolu, Savai'i) and Tonga (Tongatapu, Ha'apai, Vava'u)</b>	<b>Greek city-states rising</b>	Phoenician trade networks expand	Zhou dynasty expansion	Olmec civilization peak

<b>753 BCE</b>	<b>Polynesian societies thriving in Samoa and Tonga; interaction with Fiji islands</b>	Traditional founding of <b>Rome</b>	Phoenician maritime trade	Zhou dynasty rule	Olmec culture
<b>221 BCE</b>	<b>Stable Polynesian societies across Samoa, Tonga, and eastern Fiji</b>	Roman Republic expanding	Seleucid kingdoms	<b>Qin dynasty unifies China; Great Wall begins</b>	Early Mesoamerican cultures
<b>206 BCE – 220 CE</b>	Polynesian navigation traditions developing in <b>Samoa–Tonga–Fiji region</b>	Roman Empire	Parthian Empire	<b>Han Dynasty: Silk Road, bureaucracy, paper</b>	Early Maya civilization
<b>300–600 CE</b>	Polynesian navigation knowledge grows	Early medieval Europe forming	Byzantine–Persian rivalry	Development of <b>Indian numeral system</b>	Maya cities expand
<b>628 CE</b>	Polynesian voyaging traditions continue	Early medieval Europe	Islamic civilization begins expanding	<b>Zero described by Brahmagupta</b>	Maya astronomy advances
<b>618–907 CE</b>	Long-distance Pacific navigation traditions continue	European kingdoms forming	Abbasid scientific centers	<b>Tang Dynasty golden age</b>	Classic Maya civilization
<b>9th century CE</b>	Polynesian voyaging technology refined	Viking raids begin	Abbasid scholarship	<b>Gunpowder invented in China</b>	Maya civilization

<b>900–1100 CE</b>	Polynesians settle <b>Marquesas, Society Islands, Tuamotu, Gambier, Cook Islands, Austral Islands</b>	<b>Viking Age exploration</b>	Islamic Golden Age trade networks	Song dynasty science	Post-classic Maya states
<b>986 CE</b>	Polynesian voyaging networks active	Vikings settle <b>Greenland</b>	Islamic trade networks	Song dynasty	Mesoamerican trade networks
<b>c.1000 CE</b>	<b>Taputapuātea at Raiatea becomes a major Polynesian voyaging center</b>	Vikings reach <b>North America</b>	Islamic trade world	Song dynasty navigation	Toltec influence
<b>1000–1200 CE</b>	<b>Settlement of Hawai'i</b>	<b>Crusades begin; universities founded</b>	Islamic empires dominate trade	Song dynasty technology	Early Inca ancestors
<b>1100–1200 CE</b>	<b>Settlement of Rapa Nui</b>	<b>Gothic cathedrals built</b>	Islamic scholarship centers	<b>Magnetic compass used in navigation</b>	Mesoamerican states
<b>1200–1438 CE</b>	Polynesian societies expanding	Medieval European kingdoms	Ottoman rise begins	Yuan / early Ming China	<b>Inca civilization rises</b>
<b>1250–1300 CE</b>	<b>Settlement of Aotearoa (New Zealand)</b>	Medieval Europe	Mongol influence across Eurasia	Yuan dynasty China	Andean civilizations

<b>1300s CE</b>	Polynesian societies stable across the <b>Polynesian Triangle</b>	<b>Hundred Years' War; Black Death</b>	Islamic trade networks	Ming dynasty begins	<b>Aztec capital Tenochtitlan founded</b>
<b>1492 CE</b>	Polynesian societies thriving	<b>Columbus reaches the Americas</b>	Ottoman Empire	Ming dynasty	Aztec and Inca empires
<b>1519–1522 CE</b>	Polynesian societies across triangle	<b>Magellan circumnavigate s Earth</b>	Ottoman trade world	Ming China	Spanish contact with Americas