

LIST OF WORLD CIVILIZATIONS

Prehistoric: Neolithic Age - 5000 BC

Atlantis (11.000 BC) – Indonesia?

Jericho (9000 BC) - primordial urban center in Canaan

Çatalhöyük (7500 BC) - primordial urban center in Anatolia

the Cucuteni-Trypillian culture (5500 BC) - early urban culture in the Black Sea coastal region

Ancient: 5000 BC - 1000 BC

the Sumerians (5000 BC) - the "first" civilization, located in the "Fertile Crescent" of Mesopotamia

the Egyptians (4500 BC) - long-lived civilization of the Nile Valley and the Faiyum

the Canaanites (3500 BC) - multiple tribal city-states spread across the Levant

the Meluhhans (3300 BC) - the Indus Valley civilization, also known as the Harappans

the Jiroft civilization (3000 BC) - recently discovered civilization in Iran, possibly "proto-Elamites"

the Elamites (2700 BC) - early monarchical society that flourished in western Persia

the Norte Chico civilization (2600 BC) - relatively unknown civilization of pyramid-builders in northern Peru

the Akkadians (2500 BC) - second Mesopotamian civilization, with offshoots including the Babylonian and Assyrian Empires

the Minoans (2500 BC) - thalassocratic civilization centered on Crete in the Mediterranean Sea

the Babylonians (2300 BC) - scientific and cultured Akkadian subculture in south-central Mesopotamia

the Assyrians (2300 BC) - militaristic Akkadian subculture in north-central Mesopotamia

the Hurrians (2200 BC) - Indo-European culture in Armenia and northern Mesopotamia, including the Kingdoms of Mitanni and Urartu

the Hittites (2200 BC) - urban culture centered around Hattusha in Anatolia

the Olmecs (2200 BC) - the first major civilization of Mesoamerica

the Chinese (2200 BC) - dynastic civilization along the Yangtze and Huang He river valleys in eastern Asia

the Mycenaeans (2000 BC) - early civilization that developed on the Greek mainland and the Aegean Sea

the Nubians (2000 BC) - early African civilization in southern Egypt and Sudan, including the Kingdom of Kush

the Mayans (1800 BC) - the most prolific Mesoamerican civilization, centered in Tehuantepec, the Peten and the Yucatan

the Hebrews (1500 BC) - Semitic nomads that eventually settled in Canaan

the Phoenicians (1500 BC) - seafaring Canaanite city-states in the northern Levant

the Vedic civilization (1500 BC) - Aryan city-states established in northern India

the Anatolians (1200 BC) - a series of smaller kingdoms in Asia Minor, including Lydia, Lycia, Caria and Phrygia, among others

the Aramaeans (1200 BC) - city-states in Syria, the Levant, and northwestern Mesopotamia

the Caucasians (1200 BC) - civilization arising in the Caucasus mountains, including the Kingdom of Colchis

Classical: 1000 BC - AD 500

the Sabaeans (1000 BC) - proto-Arabic civilization that flourished in Yemen, including the Kingdom of Saba' (or Sheba)

the Chavín (900 BC) - civilization that developed in the Andean highlands of Peru

the Persians (800 BC) - civilization that developed in Iran, including the Median, Persian and Parthian empires

the Greeks (800 BC) - city-states centered in Greece that spread across the Mediterranean world

the Etruscans (800 BC) - early northern Italian civilization

the Tartessians (800 BC) - early urban culture centered around Tartessos in Spain

the Carthaginians (800 BC) - Phoenician colonies in north Africa and the western Mediterranean

the Macedonians (700 BC) - monarchical civilization that developed in the Balkans, north of Greece

the Romans (700 BC) - prominent Latin kingdom, republic, and later empire centered on the Italian peninsula

the Celts (500 BC) - tribal civilization that spread throughout central and western Europe

the Zapotecs (500 BC) - pre-Columbian civilization in the Oaxaca valley of central Mexico

the Indians (500 BC) - various kingdoms and empires derived from the Vedic civilization in India, including the Maurya and Gupta Empires

the Aksumites (400 BC) - African civilization centered in Ethiopia

the Yamato (400 BC) - east Asian civilization centered on the archipelago of Japan

the Choson (400 BC) - east Asian civilization centered on the peninsula of Korea

the Tamil (400 BC) - south Asian civilization that developed in southern India and Sri Lanka, including the Chola Empire

the Hellenistic civilization (300 BC) - Greek-influenced civilization spread from the Mediterranean to Bactria and India

the Nabataeans (300 BC) - civilization controlling a string of oasis-based cities from Jordan to Arabia, including Petra

the Berbers (200 BC) - North African civilization located in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, including the Kingdom of Numidia

the Teotihuacan civilization (200 BC) - urban civilization in central Mexico

the Burmese (200 BC) - southeast Asian civilization in Myanmar

the Vietnamese (200 BC) - southeast Asian civilization located in Indochina

the Khmer (AD 100) - various southeast Asian polities in Cambodia and the surrounding region

the Nazca (AD 100) - South American civilization that developed along the southern coast of Peru

the Moche (AD 100) - coastal civilization in northern Peru

the Tiwanaku civilization (AD 100) - pre-Columbian civilization located in the Andes mountains of Peru, Bolivia and Chile

the Huns (AD 200) - confederation of steppe tribes that produced various polities across a vast swathe of Eurasia, including the Hunnic, Hephthalite and Kushan Empires

Medieval: AD 500 - AD 1500

the Byzantines (AD 500) - Mediterranean civilization comprised of the eastern Roman Empire

the Arabs (AD 500) - Islamic civilization centered around the Arabian peninsula

the Teutons (AD 500) - civilization comprised of various Germanic polities in northern and central Europe including the Holy Roman Empire and its successor states

the Huari (AD 500) - pre-Columbian civilization based in the south-central Andes of Peru

the Olmec-Xicalanca (AD 500) - civilization in central Mexico that settled monumental cities like Huapalcalco and Xochicalco, not to be confused with the Olmecs

the Hausa (AD 500) - West African civilization arising in Nigeria

the Anglo-Saxons (AD 600) - northern European civilization focused in the British Isles

the Tibetans (AD 600) - east Asian civilization based in the Himalayas

the Indonesians (AD 600) - southeast Asian civilization based in the Malaysian peninsula and Indonesian archipelago

the Moors (AD 700) - Islamic civilization based in North Africa and Spain

the Siamese (AD 700) - Thai civilization based in southeast Asia

the Anasazi (AD 700) - North American pueblo-dwelling civilization based in the southwestern United States

the Slavs (AD 700) - eastern European civilization consisting of various tribes and kingdoms including Poland

the Norse (AD 800) - northern European civilization based in Scandinavia and beyond

the Toltecs (AD 800) - Mesoamerican civilization based at Tula in central Mexico

the Malinese (AD 800) - western African civilization, including the empires of Ghana, Mali and Songhai

the Mississippians (AD 800) - North American mound-building civilization, based at Cahokia in the mid-west of the United States

the Chimú (AD 900) - pre-Columbian civilization located along the northern coast of Peru

the Mixtecs (AD 900) - Mesoamerican civilization located in central Mexico

the French (AD 900) - western European civilization occupying the majority of Gaul, resulting from a fusion of Gallo-Roman and Frankish elements

the Iberians (AD 900) - southern European civilization comprised of the various Christian kingdoms of Spain and Portugal

the Italians (AD 900) - southern European civilization comprised of various mercantile city-states along the Italian peninsula

the Russians (AD 900) - large Slavic subculture arising on the Eurasian steppes from a fusion of Norse and Slavic elements

the Tatars (AD 900) - confederation of tribes arising on the central Asian steppes, resulting in polities as disparate as Bulgaria and Kazan

the Kanem-Bornu (AD 900) - central African civilization stretching from Nigeria to Chad

the Zimbabweans (AD 1000) - civilization located on the southern African inland plateau

the Magyars (AD 1000) - migratory Finno-Ugric people that settled in eastern Europe

the Turks (AD 1000) - migratory civilization that ultimately settled in Turkey and gave rise to the Seljuk and Ottoman Empires

the Polynesians (AD 1100) - oceanic civilization consisting of multiple tribes spread across the Pacific Ocean, including the Tongans, Samoans, Hawaiians and Maori

the Jurchen (AD 1100) - east Asian civilization located in Manchuria, dynastic rulers of China's Jin and Qing dynasties

the Mongols (AD 1200) - central Asian civilization inhabiting the steppes of Mongolia, conquered an empire spanning most of Eurasia

the Balts (AD 1200) - various tribes arising in the coastal region of the Baltic Sea

the Incans (AD 1200) - South American civilization spanning the Andes from Ecuador and Peru to Chile and Bolivia

the Aztecs (AD 1300) - Mesoamerican confederation of tribes centered around Tenochtitlan (or Mexico City)

the Bantu (AD 1400) - African civilization comprised of a conglomeration of tribes arising in south-central Africa

the Edo (AD 1400) - west African civilization arising in southern Nigeria, including the Benin Empire

the Yoruba (AD 1400) - west African civilization arising in western and northern Nigeria

Modern: AD 1500 - Present

the Dutch (AD 1500) - Germanic subculture in the Low Countries

the Ashanti (AD 1600) - west African civilization arising in Ghana

the Dahomey (AD 1600) - west African civilization arising in Benin

the Iroquois (AD 1600) - North American confederation of tribes in the northeastern United States

the Cherokee (AD 1700) - North American confederation of tribes in the southeastern United States

the Americans (AD 1700) - Anglo-Saxon subculture with heavy immigrant and indigenous influences

the Sioux (AD 1800) - North American confederation of tribes in the mid-western United States

the Latin American civilization (AD 1800) - fusion of colonial and indigenous elements occurring in Central and South America