

# TIMELINE TO DEMOCRACY

The global events that have helped develop the democratic process. Research the approximate time period or years for each event and cut out each section to rearrange them in correct chronological order.

<p><b><i>Napoleon Bonaparte</i></b> _____</p> <p>Napoleon was Emperor of France from 1804 until 1815. Napoleon dominated European affairs for nearly two decades while leading France against a series of Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars. He won the large majority of his 60 battles and seized control of most of continental Europe before his ultimate defeat in 1815.</p>	<p><b><i>United Nations Declaration of Human Rights</i></b> _____</p> <p>This Declaration was created after World War II and drew on a combination of many charters over the course of hundreds of years (including the Magna Carta). Its purpose is to provide a common standard for all people around the world. It represents the first global expressions of rights to which all human beings are entitled to.</p>
<p><b><i>American Declaration of Independence</i></b> _____</p> <p>The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776 announcing that the thirteen American colonies, then at war with Great Britain, regarded themselves as thirteen newly created independent sovereign states, and therefore to be no longer part of the British Empire. The new nation was called the <i>United States of America</i>.</p>	<p><b><i>Golden Bull of Hungary</i></b> _____</p> <p>This Charter of 1222 was granted by King Andrew II of Hungary and stated the rights and privileges of the Hungarian nobility and clergymen, as well as limit the monarch's powers. Some of these conditions included forbidding the King to imprison a nobleman without proper trial, denying the King to excessively high taxes, and prohibited foreigners from owning Hungarian land estates.</p>
<p><b><i>World War I</i></b> _____</p> <p>Also known as the <i>Great War</i>, was a global war mostly centred on Europe. It began on 28 July 1914 and lasted until 11 November 1918. More than 16 million people died as a result of the war. It was one of the deadliest conflicts in history, paving the way for major political changes, including revolutions in many of the nations involved, such as Germany and Russia.</p>	<p><b><i>Mahatma Gandhi</i></b> _____</p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi was the pre-eminent leader of the Indian Independence Movement in British ruled India. By using non-violent protests, Gandhi inspired the people of India to independence for civil rights and freedoms across the world.</p>
<p><b><i>The French Revolution</i></b> _____</p> <p>This was an influential period of social upheaval in France that lasted from 1789 until 1799. It was inspired by liberal and radical ideas that profoundly altered the course of modern history, triggering the global decline of monarchies while replacing them with republics and democracies.</p>	<p><b><i>Magna Carta</i></b> _____</p> <p>This Charter was an agreement signed by King John I of England in 1215. It was to make peace between the unpopular King and a group of rebel barons. It promised the protection of church rights, protection for the barons from illegal imprisonment, access to fair justice, and limitations on taxes paid to the Crown. It was to be implemented by a council of 25 barons.</p>
<p><b><i>Conflict in the Middle East</i></b> _____</p> <p>Conflict, violence, and government oppression still rages through some Middle eastern countries, such as Syria and Afghanistan. Citizens living in these areas are still struggling with getting access to basic human rights and needs for every-day survival. Millions of refugees have been displaced and looking for a safe, fair, and free country to live their lives in.</p>	<p><b><i>World War II</i></b> _____</p> <p>This was the second global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945. It involved a vast majority of the world's nations, which eventually formed two opposing military alliances; the <i>Allies</i> and the <i>Axis</i>. This is the deadliest conflict in human history, which resulted in an estimated 50 million – 85 million fatalities.</p>

<p><b>Apartheid</b> _____</p> <p>Apartheid meaning ‘the state of being apart’, was a system of racial segregation in South Africa. This was enforced by the National Party, the governing party, with extreme brutality between 1948 to 1994. Under Apartheid, the rights, associations, and movements of the majority black people and other ethnic groups were severely restricted and <i>Afrikaner</i> minority rule (the upper class) was maintained. In April 1994, an election was held for the people to vote on equal and fair treatment of the country’s citizens. It went off peacefully throughout the country as 20 million South Africans cast their votes. The anniversary of these elections is 27 April and is celebrated as a public holiday known as <i>Freedom Day</i>.</p>	<p><b>Cyrus the Great</b> _____</p> <p>Cyrus the Great created the largest empire the world had seen called the <i>Achaemenid Empire</i>. He proclaimed what has been identified by scholars and archaeologists to be the oldest known declaration of human rights, which was transcribed onto the Cyrus Cylinder. It is said that in universal history, the role of the <i>Achaemenid Empire</i> lies in its very successful model for establishing a government system working to the advantage and profit of its people.</p>
<p><b>Charter of Liberties</b> _____</p> <p>This was written by King Henry I of England and is a fore runner to the Magna Carta. Some conditions in this charter included fairness in taxes, penalty for murder, and maintaining strict peace in the land. However, Henry ignored them all and promises were not enforced. In fact, he extended his power and ruled with force. The intention was an important step as the people were starting to think about fairness and accountability, after suffering so much at the hands of a monarch.</p>	<p><b>The Roman Empire</b> <i>Natural Law</i> _____</p> <p>The Roman Empire was the period of approximately 500 years where government was headed by emperors who had large territorial lands around the Mediterranean Sea in Europe, Africa and Asia. In the beginning of this time, the upper classes granted themselves control, equality and privilege. In 212, the granting of universal citizenship seemed to have increased the competitive urge among the upper classes to have their superiority over other citizens affirmed, particularly within the justice system. Torture and other severe punishments were given to people of lesser stature for numerous minor offences.</p>