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6th century bc india

BC's 500s redirect here. For this decade, see the 500s BC (decades).
Century Millennium: 1st century millennial BC
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Timeline: 7th century BC 6th century BC state leader BC 5th century BC: 7th century BC 5th century BC
Decade: 590s BC0s BC570s BC560s BC550s BC 540s BC530s BC520s BC510s BC500s
Category BC: Birth - Establishment of Death - 6th Century Disability BC began its first day 600 BC and ended the final day of 501 Pāṇini, in India, in India, composing grammar for Sanskrit, in this century or a little later. [1] This is the oldest grammar still known in any language. In West Asia, the first half of the century was dominated by the Neo-Babylonian or Chaldean empire, which had risen to power at the end of the previous century after successfully rebelling against Assyrian rule. Judah's government ended in 586 SC when Babylonian forces under Nebuchadnezzar II captured Jerusalem, and threw most of its inhabitants to their own land. Babylon's reign ended in the 540s by Cyrus, who founded the Persian Empire instead. The Persian Empire continues to grow and develop into the world's largest empire it has known at the time. In the European Iron Age, Celtic expansion is underway. China is in the spring and autumn. Mediterranean: The beginning of the Greek philosophy, evolving in the 5th century BC
Period of Hallstatt culture late in Eastern and Central Europe, the Bronze Age in Northern Asia: spring and autumn. Confusionism, Legislation and Moism grew. Laozi finds West Asian Taoism: During the Persian empire, Zoroaster, a.k.a. Zarathustra, founding Zoroastrianism, a bilingual philosophy. This is also a time of capture of the ancient Jewish Babylon. Ancient Indians: Buddha and Mahavira found Buddhism and Jainism each declining Olmec civilization in the 590s Central American Events BC Monument 1, the head of the Olmec colossal in La Venta Mid-6 6th century BC: The Olympian Temple Foundation Zeus (Athens). 598 BC: Jehoiachin replaced Jehoiakim as King Of Judah. March 16, 597 BC: The Babylonians capture Jerusalem, replacing Jehoiachin with Zedekiah as king. 595 SC: Psammetichus II replaced Necho II as King of Egypt. 594 SC: Solon appoints Archon of Athens; democratic reform of the institute. 590 BC: Egyptian forces sacked Napata, pulling the Cushion court to move to a safer location in Meroe near the sixth Katarak. [2] 580s BC: An sculpture on an onyx eye rock with an image inscription of Nebuchadnezzar II Medieval Thales 589 BC: Apries replaced Psammetichus II as King of Egypt. 588 BC: Nebuchadrezzar II of Babylon begins to be siding with Jerusalem; some sources set a date on 587 BC. 587 BC/586 BC: Jerusalem falls to the Babylonians, ending the Kingdom of Judah. destroy destroying Temples and exiles of residents living. Babylonian captivity for Jews began. 586 BC: the death of King Ding of Zhou, King of china Zhou Dynasty May 28, 585 BC: The solar eclipse occurs as predicted by Thales, while Alyattes is battling Cyaxares. This leads to one truth. This is one of the cardinal dates from which another date can be calculated. 585 BC/584 BC: Astyages replaced Cyaxares as King of Medes. 585 SC: King Jian of Zhou becomes King of the Zhou Dynasty. 583 BC: The Babylonians begin the siege against Tyre. 582 BC: Pythian games founded in Delphi (traditional dates). 580 BC: My Cambyses managed Cyrus I as King Anshan and head of the Achaemenid dynasty (approximate date). 580 BC: Isthmian Sports founded in Corinth (traditional date) 570s BC 579 BC: Servius Tullius replaces the murdered Lucius Tarquinius Priscus as King of Rome (traditional date). 573 BC: Nemean Games founded in Nemea (traditional date). 572 BC: The death of King Jian of Zhou, King of china's Zhou Dynasty. 571 BC: King Ling of Zhou becomes King of china's Zhou Dynasty. 570 BC: Amasis II replaced the Apries as King of Egypt. 570 BC: Pythagoras samos are born (approximate date). 570 BC: The end of The Babylon siege against Tyre City with a partial victory by the Babylonians. It is the fastest siege of the city in history, which lasted 13 years. 560s BC Croesus on pire, attic red figure amphora Faravahar, a symbol of Zoroastrianism at Persepolis 568 BC: Amtalga replaced his brother Aspelta as King Kush. 562 BC: Amel-Marduk replaces Nebuchadnezzar as King of Babylon. 560 BC: Neriglissar replaces Amel-Marduk as King of Babylon. 561 BC/560 BC: Croesus becomes King of Lydia. 560 BC: Pisistratus seizes Acropolis Athens and declares himself tyrant. He was threatened that same year. 550s BC 550s BC: Carthage conquers Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica. 559 SC: King Cambyses I of Anshan died and was replaced by his great son Cyrus II. 558 BC: Hegesias released as Archon of Athens. 558 BC: Chinese state Jin defeats his rival Qin in combat. 556 BC: Pisistratus eliminated from Athens to Euboea. 556 BC: Labashi-Marduk replaces Neriglissar as King of Babylon. 556 BC/555 BC: Nabonidus replaces Labashi-Marduk as King of Babylon. 550 BC: Abdera destroyed by the people of Thracians. 550 BC: Cyrus II overthrew the Astyages of the Medes, establishing the Persian Empire. 550 BC: Mumun's late term begins on the Korean peninsula. 540s BC 547 BC: Croesus, Lydian King, was defeated by Cyrus of Persia near the Halys River. 546 BC: Cyrus of Persia completes the Lydia conquest, and makes Pasargadae its capital. 544 BC: The Teos people migrated to Abdera, Thrace to escape the Persian yoke. 544 BC: King Jing of Zhou becomes King of the Zhou Dynasty 543 BC: Prince Vijaya establishes the Sri Lankan Sinhalese dynasty. 543 BC: Pisistratus, tyrants cleaning the island of Delos (budget date). 540 BC: The Greek city of Elea south of Italy was established (budget date). 540 BC: Parsi conquers the town of Lycian Xanthos, now in the south of Turkey (budget date). 530s BC Cyrus Tomb at Pasargadae 539 BC: Babylon conquered by Cyrus the Great, killing Nabonidus. 538 BC: The return of some Jews from babylonian exiles who built the Second Temple some fifty years after the destruction of the First Temple. from 520 BC-516 BC. 537 BC: Jews transported to Babylon were allowed to return to Baitulmuqaddis, bringing to an end babylonian captivity. 536 BC: According to tradition, the Biblical Prophet Daniel received angelic visitors. [3] 534 BC: Lucius Tarquinius Superbus became King of Rome. 534 BC: The match for tragedy began at the City of Dionysia festival in Athens. 530 BC: Cambyses II succeeded Cyrus as King of the Persians. 520s BC Gautama Buddha 528 BC: Gautama Buddha reached the Enlightenment, and began his ministry. He found Buddhism in India. It became a major world religion. 526 BC: Psammetichus III succeeded Amasis II as King of Egypt. 525 BC: Cambyses II, the Persian government, conquered Egypt, defeating Psammetichus III. This is held to be the end of the Sixth Dynasty of the Twenty-Six, and the beginning of the Twenty-Seventh Dynasty. 522 BC: Smerdis succeeded Cambyses II as Persian government. 522 BC: Babylonian rebels opposed Parsi rule. 521 BC: Darius succeeded Smerdis as Persian government. 521 BC: Babylonian rebellion against Persian rule suppressed 520 SC: King Dao of Zhou became King of Zhou Dynasty of China but died before the end of 520 BC: My Cleomenes succeeded Anaxandridas II as King of Sparta (budget date) 510s Bc Laozi Image 519 BC: King Jing of Zhou became King of Zhou Dynasty of China. 516 BC: The small continent of India—The occupation of Punjab was prepared by King Achaemenid Darius I. 12 March 515 BC: Construction was completed at the Temple at Baitulmuqaddis. 514 BC: King Helü of Wu established the Great City of Helü, the ancient name for Wuxi, as its first lady in China. 513 SC: Darius the Great subdued Getae and east of Thrace in his war against the Scythians. 512 BC: The Kingdom of Macedonia, under King Amyntas I, became a vassal state to the Achaemenid Empire. 510 BC: Hippias, son of Pisistratus and unjust Athens, was driven out by a popular rebellion supported by Cleomenes I, King of Sparta and his army. 510 BC: End of the reign of Lucius Tarquinius Superbus, last King of the seven traditional Roman Kings. 510 BC: Establishment of the Republic of Rome. 510 SC: Demaratus succeeds Ariston as King of Sparta (budget date). 500s BC September 13, 509 BC: Tokong Musyarti on Capitoline Hill Rome dedicated to Ides Sept. 508 BC: Official pontifex maximus was created in Rome. 507 BC: Cleisthenes, Greek reform, took power and enhanced democracy. 506 BC: from the Boju: The Wu Kingdom under Sun Tzu defeated Chu's powers. 505 SC: The first spouse of the Roman consul was chosen. December 4, 502 BC: Egypt's dark solar eclipse (presumably, no clear historical record of observation). 502 BC: The Latin League killed the Etruscans under Lars Porsena in Aricia. 502 BC: The Rebels of Naxos against Persian control sparked the Ionian Rebellion. 501 BC: Cleisthenes of democratic reform in Athens. 501 BC: Naxos was attacked by the Persian Empire. 501 BC: In response to threats by Sabin, Rome embodies dictatorial officials. 501 BC: Confucius was appointed governor of Chung tu. 501 BC: Gadir (now Cádiz) was captured by Carthage (budget date). 500 BC: Bantu-speaking people emigrated to southwestern Uganda from the west (budget date). 500 BC: Escape from Theos re-hatched Abdera. 500 BC: Darius I of Parsi declared Aramaic to be the official language of the western half of his empire. 500 BC: Marked the end of nordic Bronze Age civilisation in the Oscar Montelius period system and began the Pre-Roman Iron Age. 500 BC: Foundation of the first republic in Vaishali Bihar India. Important people Solon Darius I I. Junius Brutus Pythagoras Laozi Sappho Aeschylus Aesop Sun Tzu political leader Amyntas I, King of Macedonia Astyages, King of the Medes Heavily next to Priene, Greek sage Callimachus, General Athenian Cambyses II, Persian King Chilon of Sparta, Greek sage Cleisthenes, Tyrant of Athens Cleomenes I, King of Sparta Croesus, King Lydia Cyaxares, King of Medes Cyrus, Persian King Darius I, Persian King Epimenides , Greek seer Gorgo, Spartan Empress King Helü of Wu, King Wu Lucius Junius Brutus, co-founder of the Roman Republic Lucius Tarquinius Superbus, Roman King Miltiades, General Athenia and nabonidus politicalman, Last King of Babylon Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon Necho II, Pharaoh of Egypt Pisistratus, zalim Athen, Zalim Corinth Pittacus of Mytilene, Greek political expert Psammetichus III, Egyptian Pharaoh Servius Tullius, King Rom Solonmet , Statesman athenian art and entertainment Ageladas, Greek archivist Epictetos, Greek pasu painter Exekias, Kleitias Greek pasu painter, Greek pasu painter Kritios, Greek Lydos, Greek pasu painter Nearby, Greek pasu painter Nikosthenes, Greek pasu painter Oltos, Greek pasu painter Phintias, Greek painter, Greek vase painter Aeschylus Literature, Greek playwright Aesop, Greek fabulist Alcaeus of Mytilene, Greek poet Anacreon, Greek poet Cleobululus , Greek poet Corinna, Greek poet Epimenides, Greek poet Ibycus, Greek Poet Theognis of Megara, Greek poet Thespis, Greek theatre founder Pāsini, Pindar Indian linguist, Greek poet Sappho, Greek poet Stesichorus, Greek poet Simonides ceo, Greek poet Sun Tzu, Chinese writer and Philosi general, Greek philistine Anaximenes Ahli falsafah Yunani Confucius, pengasas Confucianism Gautama Buddha, pengasas Buddha Ezekiel, Nabi Ibrani Heraclitus, ahli falsafah Yunani Hippasus, Ahli falsafah Yunani Laozi, pengasas Taoism Mahavira, pengasas Falsafah Jain Syros, ahli falsafah Yunani Pythagoras, ahli falsafah Yunani, ahli falsafah Yunani, ahli matematik Scylax of Caryanda, Greek explorer Thales, Greek mathematic Ahli falsafah Yunani Zoroaster, pengasas Zoroastrianisme Ajita Kesakambali, Ahli Falsafah India dan pertama kali merakamkan Arrhichion Sukan Ateis, pankratiast Yunani Cimon Coalemos, pelumba chariot Yunani Epiteldas dari Laconia, pelari Yunani Glycon dari Croton, pelari Yunani ahli gusti Phanas dari Pellene, pelari Yunani Pythagoras dari Samos, peninju Yunani Timasitheus dari Delphi, Greek pankratiast Inventions, penemuan, pengenalan pertama kaji selidik arkeologi semenanjung Arab oleh Babylonian Raja Nabonidus Sunshu Ao (孫叔敖), China , mewujudkan takungan buatan yang besar dengan menenangkan sungai untuk projek pengairan besar-besaran semasa bekerja dalam perkhidmatan Raja Zhuang dari Chu (meninggal 591 BC) Pemutus Lost-wax disebarkan ke Negara-negara Berdaulat Greece Purba Lihat : List of sovereign countries in the 6th century BC. References ^ Rituals and mantras: rules without the meaning of Google Books ^ SUDAN History. www.historyworld.net. 2007. Archived from the original on 14 July 2007. Reception was achieved on 3 August 2007. ^ Daniel 10:4 Anhui Bible Online Book of Institute of Cultural and Archaeological Relics and Bengbu Museum (June 2015). Minlar of Bai's tomb, Tuan Negara Zhongli. Chinese archaeology. Berlin, Boston: Walter de Gruyter. 14 (1): 62–85. doi:10.1515/char-2014-0008. Decades and years Taken from 2Century This article requires additional quotes for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to reliable sources. Un sourced materials can be challenged and removed. Find sources: 36th century BC - news - newspapers - books - scholars - JSTOR (January 2008) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Century Millennium: 4th Millennium BC Century: 37th century BC 36th century BC 35 37th-century BC
Timeline: 37th century BC 36th century BC state leader BC of the 35th century: 37th century BC of the 35th century BC
Decade:3590s BC3580s BC3570s BC3560s BC3550s BC 3540s BC3530s BC3520s BC33 BC
Category BC 3500s: Birth - Death Establishment - 36th Century BC Dispersal is a century that ran from 3600 BC to 3501 BC. Ggantija Temple Civilization Event in Sumer (Uruk period). The beginning of the construction of the megalithic Ggantija temple complex in Malta. Mnajdra solar temple complex, Malta. Mnajdra solar temple complex, Malta. Colombia, the first rupestrian art in Chiribiquete Corn was licked in flames on the Balsas River by the Tehuacán culture in Egypt, evidence of which mumia was found today in a cemetery in Nekhen (Hierankopolis). [1] The town is based in Amri on the western cliffs of the Indus River. Baden culture culture (now Moravia, Hungary, Slovakia and Eastern Austria) Funnelbeaker culture (northern Europe and southern Scandinavia) Boian culture, Phase IV or Spantov Fasa (also known as Boian-Gumelnița culture) (lower Danube river) Chasséen Culture (now France) Plyn Culture (now Switzerland) Cucuteni-Trypillian culture (now Romania, Moldova and Ukraine) The beginning of the Wartberg culture (now Germany) Creations, discoveries, introductions to the Excavation of kelawar caves in the Carlsbad Caverns State Park in New Mexico in 1948 and 1950 encountered popcorn ears date circa 3600 BC. [2] Reference ^ Egypt's Timeline Was Diarkibkan 2011-06-11 in the Historical Wayback Machine Timeline.  1  Popcorn: Ingrained in American Agricultural History. State Agricultural Library. Outside link This bc year article is a bad plan. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.vte Taken from

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