



**The Rise of the Roman Empire**

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The Roman Republic was established in **509 BC**.  
\* \* \*

**Julius Caesar's** military campaigns in the 1st century BC expanded the Roman Republic.  
\* \* \*

After Caesar's assassination in 44 BC, **Octavian** (Augustus) became the **first Roman Emperor**.  
\* \* \*

The Roman Empire reached its **zenith in 117 AD**.  
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In the 3rd century AD, the Roman Empire divided into the **Western and Eastern Roman Empires**.  
\* \* \*

The Western Roman Empire fell in **476 AD**.  
\* \* \*

The Eastern Roman Empire, known as the **Byzantine Empire**, persisted for another thousand years.

## IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENTS

# SAMPLES

HISTORICAL POSTERS  
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**AN ELR.STORE / LISTED HISTORY PRODUCTION**

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## **Important historical events covered in this volume of printable posters**

1. The Rise of The Roman Empire
2. The Early Christian Church
3. The Fall of The Roman Empire
4. The Birth and Spread of Islam
5. The Empire of Kublai Khan
6. The Rise of The Ottoman Empire
7. The Black Death of the 14th Century
8. The Renaissance in Europe
9. The Protestant Reformation
10. The Age of Enlightenment
11. The American Revolution and War of Independence
12. The French Revolution
13. The Conquests of Napoleon Bonaparte
14. The American Civil War
15. The Abolition of Slavery in the Western Hemisphere
16. The Industrial Revolution
17. The Unification of Italy
18. The Unification of Germany
19. The British Empire
20. The Chinese Revolutions of 1911 and 1949
21. The First World War
22. The Emancipation of Women in the West
23. The Russian Revolution
24. The Great Depression
25. The Second World War
26. Independence of Former Colonies
27. The Cold War
28. The Social Revolutions in the West during the 1960s
29. The Collapse of the USSR
30. The Information Age

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- A2~A4 ratio file for printing in A2 to A4 paper sizes

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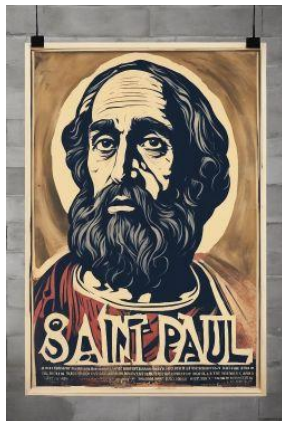
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**The Early Christian Church**

The Early Christian Church emerged in the **1st century AD** with the teaching of **Jesus of Nazareth**.

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The apostles, followers of Jesus, **spread his message** throughout the Roman Empire after his death.

\*\*\*

**St. Paul** played a vital role as a missionary and writer of several letters in the New Testament.

\*\*\*

St. Paul's travels extended throughout the **Mediterranean**, reaching both Jews and Gentiles (non-Jews).

\*\*\*

Persecution from **Roman authorities** was a significant challenge faced by the early Christian Church.

\*\*\*

Despite persecution, the church continued to grow, becoming the **dominant religion** in the Roman Empire by the **4th century AD**.

\*\*\*

Many of St. Paul's letters were included in the **New Testament**, forming a crucial part of the Christian sacred text.



**The Fall of The Roman Empire**

**Economic decline**, which resulted in widespread poverty and unemployment, was a primary cause of the fall of the Roman Empire.

\*\*\*

**Political corruption** played a significant role, with a small group of powerful individuals prioritizing personal gain over the well-being of the empire, leading to **weak leadership**.

\*\*\*

**Invasions by barbarian tribes**, including the Visigoths and Huns, contributed to the fall by causing damage and further weakening the empire.

\*\*\*

The Western Roman Empire fell in **476 AD** when **Odoacer**, a barbarian, deposed the last Roman emperor and established his own kingdom in Italy.

\*\*\*

The Eastern Roman Empire, or **Byzantine Empire**, continued to exist for another thousand years.



**The Birth and Spread of Islam**

Founded by **Prophet Muhammad** in the **7th century** in Mecca.

\*\*\*

Muslims believe Muhammad received **revelations** from Allah through the angel Gabriel, recorded in the **Quran**.

\*\*\*

Muhammad and his followers migrated to **Medina** in **622 AD**.

\*\*\*

Within a century of Muhammad's death, Islam had reached **Spain** in the west and **India** in the east.

\*\*\*

Rapid expansion contributed to the establishment of a **vast Islamic empire**.

\*\*\*

Islam today is the **second-largest religion** in the world with over **1.8 billion followers**.





### The Empire of Kublai Khan

Kublai Khan was the grandson of Genghis Khan.

Kublai Khan successfully unified China under Mongol rule during the Yuan dynasty.

Dadu, later Beijing, became the capital of the empire.

The empire extended from China and Mongolia to Russia, Central Asia, Iran, and Iraq.

Trade and commerce were promoted, particularly along the Silk Road.

The Empire of Kublai Khan was one of the largest and most powerful empires in history.

It eventually declined and fell in 1368 due to economic, political, and social problems.



### The Rise of The Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman Empire's rise commenced in the late 13th century in the Anatolian Peninsula.

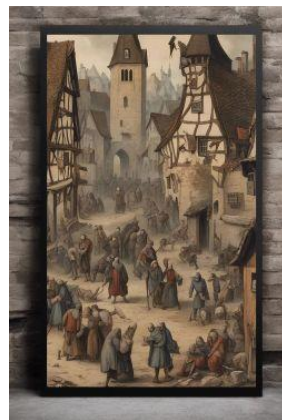
Osmen, a key leader, played a pivotal role in expanding Ottoman territory.

Military strength, including innovative tactics like the use of Janissary troops, contributed to Ottoman success.

By the 16th century, the Ottoman Empire had become one of the world's largest and most powerful empires.

The empire stretched from Eastern Europe to the Middle East during its peak.

Despite challenges, the Ottoman Empire left a lasting legacy in regions it once ruled.



### The Black Death of the 14th Century

The Black Death was a pandemic in Europe in the 14th century.

The disease spread through fleas living on rats, believed to have originated in central Asia.

Trade routes and military movements brought the Black Death to Europe.

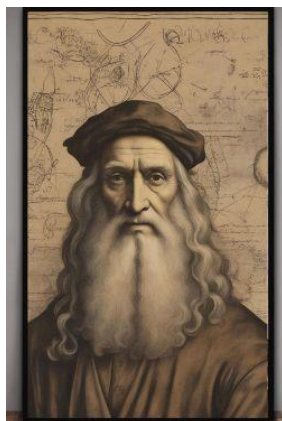
The death toll reached an estimated 200 million people, constituting about one-third of Europe's population.

The Black Death had far-reaching consequences, impacting social, economic, and political structures.

Positive effects included economic changes, such as increased wages due to a worker shortage.

The arts and architecture were influenced, becoming less decorative and austere.

Despite its devastating impact, the Black Death marked the beginning of a new era in European history.



### The Renaissance in Europe

The Renaissance occurred from the 14th to the 17th century in Europe.

Classical Greek and Roman culture experienced a revival during this period.

Artists, writers, and thinkers draw inspiration from ideals of beauty, balance, and harmony.

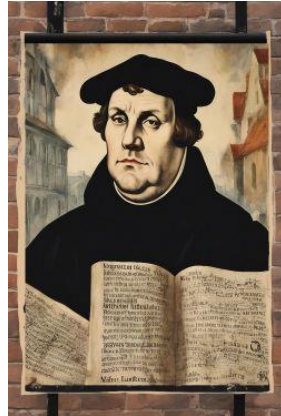
The development of the printing press facilitated widespread dissemination of knowledge and ideas.

The Renaissance encouraged individualism.

Advances in arts and sciences occurred, along with breakthroughs in anatomy, chemistry, physics, astronomy, and mathematics.

Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo are notable figures from the Renaissance period.

Galileo Galilei made significant scientific discoveries during the Renaissance.



### The Protestant Reformation

German monk **Martin Luther** played a crucial role in the Reformation.

Luther **translated the Bible** into German, making it more accessible to the public.

The Reformation emphasized a **direct relationship with God** without the need for priests or the church.

Led to the formation of new Protestant denominations: **Lutherans, Calvinists, Anglicans.**

The Protestant Reformation resulted in a division between **Catholics and Protestants.**

Contributed to **advancements in education** and the spread of ideas.



### The Age of Enlightenment

The Enlightenment emphasized the **power of reason** for understanding the world and making decisions.

Influential philosophers like **John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Immanuel Kant** played key roles in promoting the use of reason.

A focus on **individual rights and freedoms** contributed to the foundations of modern democracy.

The **American and French Revolutions** were significant outcomes of the Enlightenment.

Scientific and technological advancements during this period, led by figures like **Isaac Newton** and **Robert Boyle**, shaped the understanding of the world.

The Enlightenment's influence on science laid the **groundwork for further scientific progress.**



### The American Revolution and War of Independence

American colonists revolted due to **high taxes**, lack of **representation**, and **infringements on their rights** by British rule.

In **1775**, the **Continental Army** was formed by the American colonies to resist British forces.

The War of Independence, spanning from **1775 to 1783**, featured notable battles like **Saratoga** and **Yorktown**.

The **Treaty of Paris**, signed in **1783**, officially ended the war and recognized the **independence** of the United States.

Following independence, the United States crafted its own **constitution**, establishing a democratic government.

The American Revolution **inspired movements for independence** and rights globally.



### The French Revolution

The French Revolution spanned from **1789 to 1799**.

Factors sparking the revolution included **economic struggles** and resentment over **high taxes**.

The **storming of the Bastille** on July 14, 1789, symbolized public anger and the desire for change.

In 1791, a **new constitution** was established, introducing a limited monarchy and increased power for the people.

**Napoleon Bonaparte** rose to prominence during the French Revolution, becoming the leader of France and expanding influence across Europe.

The **Reign of Terror** occurred in 1793-1794, marked by intense repression and violence, resulting in the execution or imprisonment of many revolution leaders.

Despite the violence, the French Revolution left a **lasting impact** on France and the world.



### The Conquests of Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleon rose to prominence during the **French Revolution** and became the first consul of France in **1799**.

Successful **military campaigns** resulted in the conquest of Spain, Italy, and parts of Germany.

**Austria and Prussia** were forced to ally with Napoleon.

Conquests led to **significant changes** in conquered territories, introducing new laws, administration systems, and cultural practices.

Napoleon implemented the **Napoleonic Code**, a legal framework with enduring global influence.

Napoleon was defeated in **1815** and was exiled to **St. Helena**, where he died in 1821.

Despite defeat, Napoleon is remembered as one of history's most **successful military commanders**.



### The American Civil War

The American Civil War occurred between **1861 and 1865**.

It was a conflict between the **northern states** (Union) and **southern states** (Confederacy).

The primary cause of the war was the **disagreement over slavery**.

The southern states heavily **relied on slavery** for their economy; the northern states aimed to **abolish slavery**.

The war claimed more than **620,000 lives**, making it one of the deadliest in American history.

Prominent battles included **Gettysburg**, **Antietam**, and the **Battle of Shiloh**.

The war concluded in 1865 with the **defeat of the Confederacy**.

This marked a crucial moment in American history, leading to the **end of slavery**.



### The Abolition of Slavery in the Western Hemisphere

The Abolition of Slavery in the Western Hemisphere occurred in the **19th century**.

**Abolitionists**, activists, and intellectuals played a crucial role in leading the movement.

The **American Civil War** (1861-1865) was a significant event that contributed to the end of slavery in the United States.

Slavery in the United States was legal in the **Confederate states**, and its defeat led to the country's overall **abolition of slavery**.

Brazil and the British colonies in the Caribbean **gradually abolished slavery** through legislative measures and compensation to slave owners.

By the **end of the 19th century**, slavery had been abolished across most of the Western Hemisphere.



### The Industrial Revolution

Before the Industrial Revolution, goods were crafted manually in **small workshops**.

Innovations during the Industrial Revolution facilitated **mass production** in factories, reducing time and cost.

The **steam engine**, a pivotal invention, emerged in the **late 18th century**, powering machines and transportation, and contributing to industrial growth.

The **shift from rural to urban living** occurred as people moved to cities and large towns for **factory and mining jobs**.

The Industrial Revolution generated **wealth and prosperity**, but also social and economic challenges such as **poverty, disease, and inequality**.

Its impact persists as a **major turning point** in global history, influencing the world's **socio-economic** landscape.





### The Unification of Italy

The Unification of Italy occurred in the 19th century, replacing multiple small, independent states.

Count **Camillo di Cavour**, the prime minister of the Kingdom of Sardinia, played a crucial role in the unification.

The **Risorgimento**, a series of mid-19th century wars, contributed significantly to the unification process.

The **defeat of the Austrian Empire** in the Risorgimento led to the transfer of Italian states to the Kingdom of Sardinia.

In 1861, the Kingdom of Sardinia was renamed the **Kingdom of Italy**, becoming the first unified Italian state.

The final step in the unification was the incorporation of the **Papal States** into the new Italian state in 1870.

The unification established a **centralized government** and contributed to the development of a **national identity**.



### The Unification of Germany

Before unification, Germany comprised many **small kingdoms and other principalities**, each with its own ruler and government.

**Otto von Bismarck**, the Prussian Chancellor, played a central role in the Unification of Germany.

Bismarck employed a combination of **wars, diplomacy, and political maneuvers** to unite the German states.

The **Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871)** was a pivotal event, resulting in the defeat of France and the formation of the German Empire.

The **King of Prussia** became the emperor of the newly formed German Empire.

German Unification fostered a **national identity** and paved the way for Germany's growth as a major industrial and military power.



### The British Empire

The British Empire existed from the late 16th century to the mid-20th century.

Establishment involved **military conquests, trade**, and a significant role played by the **British East India Company**.

Colonies were established in **Asia, the Americas, Africa, and Australia**.

**Wealth and prosperity** accrued to the UK, but colonies faced **impositions of British laws and institutions**.

**Resistance and rebellion** emerged in response to colonial rule.

The empire **expanded** throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Colonies served as  **vital resources and markets** for the British economy.

**British military and naval power** maintained stability in the empire.

The British Empire's **decline started in the 20th century** with the emergence of independent nations.



### The Chinese Revolutions of 1911 and 1949

The **1911 Revolution** was a nationwide uprising against the **Qing dynasty**.

**Sun Yat-sen** was a key leader in the 1911 Revolution, aiming to establish a democratic republic.

The 1911 Revolution successfully overthrew the Qing dynasty, making Sun Yat-sen the first president of the **Republic of China**.

Despite success, the new government faced challenges in establishing stability, leading to **years of civil war and political turmoil**.

The **1949 Revolution** was a conflict between the Communist Party of China, led by **Mao Zedong**, and the ruling Nationalist Party.

The Communist Party emerged victorious, leading to the establishment of the **People's Republic of China**.

Both revolutions had **profound and lasting effects** on China's political and social structures.





### The First World War

The First World War, or Great War, lasted from 1914 to 1918.

**Archduke Franz Ferdinand's assassination** in June 1914 was the immediate cause of the war.

**Alliances** formed before 1914 compelled countries to mobilize their armies.

The conflict **quickly spread across Europe**, involving major powers.

The **Western Front** witnessed **brutal trench battles** between France, Britain, and Germany.

The war resulted in **significant human casualties** and **widespread economic destruction**.

Cities and towns were **devastated**, with **millions of soldiers and civilians** losing their lives.

The war led to the **collapse of empires** and the **rise of new nations**.

The war played a **central role** in shaping 20th-century events, including the **Russian Revolution** and the **rise of Hitler's Nazi party** in Germany.



### The Emancipation of Women in the West

The Emancipation of Women in the West occurred in the **late 19th and early 20th centuries**.

Before this movement, women faced **limited access** to education and job opportunities.

Women were primarily relegated to the roles of **homemakers and mothers**, with restricted legal rights.

The movement challenged **traditional gender norms** through protests, speeches, and organizational efforts.

The movement led to the introduction of **new laws and policies**, granting women greater rights and freedoms.

Achievements included the **right to vote**, **access to education**, and the **ability to own property**.



### The Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution occurred in 1917, leading to the **downfall of the Tsarist autocracy**.

Causes included **widespread poverty, inequality, and political repression**.

The **February Revolution** began with peaceful protests in Petrograd (St. Petersburg), escalating into violent clashes.

**Tsar Nicholas II** abdicated during the February Revolution, leading to the establishment of the **Provisional Government**.

The **October Revolution** was led by the **Bolshevik Party**, resulting in a government led by **Vladimir Lenin**.

The Russian Revolution inspired **other revolutionary movements** globally, including the **Chinese Communist Revolution**.

The **Soviet Union**, established after the revolution, became one of the **two dominant powers** in the 20th century.



### The Great Depression

The Great Depression occurred from the **late 1920s to the late 1930s**.

Causes included the **stock market collapse**, **decreased consumer spending**, **government policies**, and **bank failures**.

The decline in consumer spending resulted in **reduced production** and **increased unemployment**.

Millions of people **lost their jobs** during the Great Depression.

Many individuals faced challenges in affording basic necessities like **food and housing**.

The crisis had a **global impact**, leading to declining trade and economic growth.

In the United States, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's **New Deal** contributed to **economic recovery** and **reduced unemployment**.



### The Second World War

The Second World War lasted from 1939 to 1945.

It involved major nations worldwide, with the **Axis powers** led by Germany, Italy, and Japan, and the **Allies** led by the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

The war stemmed from factors such as **aggressive regimes, economic instability, and the failure of peaceful conflict resolution**.

Germany's invasion of Poland in **September 1939** marked the beginning of the war, which quickly spread through **Europe and Asia**.

Over time, the **Allies** gained the upper hand, leading to the **defeat of the Axis powers** by 1945.

The war had profound global impacts, causing the loss of **millions of lives and widespread destruction and suffering**.

The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as **superpowers** in the aftermath of the war.



### Independence of Former Colonies

**Post-World War II**, former colonies sought **independence for greater control over their lives**.

**India** gained independence from British rule in **1947**.

**Indonesia** gained independence from Dutch rule in **1945**.

African countries, including **Ghana (1957)** and **Kenya (1963)**, gained independence from European colonial powers.

Independence movements often involved **struggles and battles** between colonial powers and local populations.

**Mahatma Gandhi** led the nonviolent resistance in the Indian independence movement.

Independence led to the creation of **new nations**, fostering nationalism and pride in local culture.

**Ongoing conflicts and tensions** emerged in some cases post-independence.



### The Cold War

The Cold War occurred from the **end of World War II** in 1945 to the early 1990s.

The **US and the Soviet Union** were the primary global contenders during the Cold War.

Both superpowers aimed to promote their **systems of government and extend their influence globally**.

Military buildup and technological advancements, including **nuclear weapons**, characterized the Cold War.

**Arms control agreements** were negotiated to reduce the threat of nuclear war.

The competition led to the creation of opposing military alliances: **NATO** led by the US and the **Warsaw Pact** led by the Soviet Union.

The Cold War ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union in **1991**.



### The Social Revolutions in the West during the 1960s

The **Civil Rights Movement** in the 1960s, led by figures like Martin Luther King Jr., aimed to end racial discrimination and segregation in the United States.

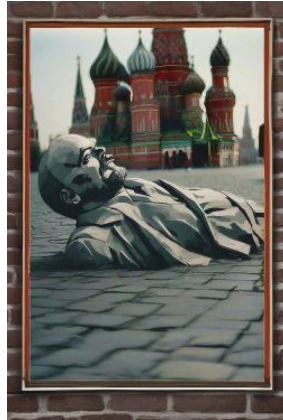
Achievements of the Civil Rights Movement include the **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, prohibiting discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

The **feminist movement** of the 1960s sought equal rights for women, advocating for access to birth control, abortion rights, and equal opportunities in education and employment.

The **environmental movement** emerged in the 1960s, focusing on protecting the natural environment and addressing pollution issues.

The social revolutions influenced culture, with **music, art, and fashion** reflecting the challenges and changes of the era.

**Counterculture and youth movements** gained prominence in the 1960s, rejecting traditional values and advocating for peace, freedom, and social change.



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