

### Stonehenge

3100 B.C. – 2400 B.C.



Neolithic, bronze age monument of standing stones which appear to have been used to measure solstices, equinoxes, and lunar events.

### Old Babylon

1800 B.C. – 1600 B.C.



The Enuma Anu Enlil written, containing the Venus tablet of Ammisaduqa, listing the rising and setting of Venus over a 21 year period, around the time of Hammurabi. Astronomical records allow us to accurately date historical events.

### Persian Empire

430 B.C. – 424 B.C.



Records of Jupiter's position from the reign of Darius II and Artaxerxes.

### Hellenistic Observations

166 B.C. – 164 B.C.



Halley's Comet predictions

### Avebury

4000 B.C. – 3500 B.C.



Dykes and earthworks with nearly 100 standing stones making a 1000-ft diameter circle

### Zodiak of Dendera

50 B.C.



The sky above Egypt, showing constellations and planetary positions around 50 B.C.

3000 B.C.

2000 B.C.

1000 B.C.

1 A.D.

1000 A.D.

2000 A.D.

Ancient Astronomy