

10000: Neolithic Age-----	Prehistoric humans domesticate plants and animals following end of Ice Age and settle in proto-cities. Some humans had already crossed the Bering Sea land bridge and dispersed across the modern-day Americas at this point.
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8500	Prehistoric humans already had access to stone and animal bones (tools, weapons, musical instruments, mortar and pestle), fire (cooking), herbal medicine, clothing (animal hide, then woven), pigments and dyes (mined and foraged), basket-weaving, pottery, beads (to make jewelry), spoken language, timekeeping (star charts, tally sticks), and woodworking (boats, temporary shelters).
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7000	Prior to agriculture, hunter-gatherers consumed salt, shellfish, mollusks, insects, fish, frogs, mushrooms, foraged greens, bear meat, venison, horse meat, eggs, and bone marrow.
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6000	Flour and bread come with agriculture and the domestication of emmer and einkorn. Rice is cultivated in Asia. Wine & beer appear in 7000 BCE, followed by the use of pigs, goats, and sheep as food sources. Irrigation and deforestation used to clear land for farming.
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4500	The Mesoamerican <b>Archaic Era begins</b> around 10,000 to 8,000 BCE. Inventions include pottery, loom-weaving. Maize, beans, squash, potatoes, and chili peppers are domesticated as large game dies out following the Ice Age. North American peoples also grow maize, beans, and squash, and many rely on American bison as a major resource.
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3000: Bronze Age-----	Bronze tools, written language, accounting, the wheel, the sail, paper, dice games, seawalls and levees, early plumbing (clay and copper drainage pipes), distillation and perfumery, sundial and water clock. Leavened bread made with yeast. Introduction of garlic, onion, and soybean in East Asia. Mesoamerican <b>Preclassic Period</b> introduces writing systems, religious temples and rites, complex calendar system. They begin harvesting cocoa bean, vanilla pods, cassava.
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1000: Iron Age/Antiquity-----	Tools made with iron. Astronomy, libraries, universities, coins as currency, standardized medical field in India, surgery, canals, water wheel, sugar, China introduces paper money and porcelain. Written recipes and banquets become popular.
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500	This era includes classical Greece (after its collapse at the end of the Bronze Age), Rome, the Biblical era, and the Middle Ages. In South and Central America, the Maya and Aztec civilizations enter the <b>Classic Period</b> with the advent of fine arts like architecture, murals, pottery. Tomatoes, tomatillos, and limes are domesticated.
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1500: Modern Age-----	Renaissance, colonization of the Americas, Industrial Revolution. Tomatoes and potatoes in the Old World. Film, television, radio, computers. Supermarkets revolutionize food industry.
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