1. VII – IX – XII centuries, the respect of nature starts to be present in the Arab Medicine World related to pollution.

1. XIV century, King Edward I of England bans the burning of sea-coal by proclamation in London, after its smoke had become a problem.
2. XVII century, Colonial Governor William Penn requires Pennsylvania settlers to preserve 1-acre (4,000 m2) of trees for every five acres cleared.
3. 1798, Thomas Robert Malthus publishes An Essay on the Principle of Population, an evolutionary social theory of population dynamics as it had acted steadily throughout all previous history.
4. Ecology (zoologist Ernst Haeckel, 1866): “Ecology is the science of relations between organisms with the external environment”.
5. 1935 – Arthur George Tansley: defined an “ecosystem” as a biological assemblage interacting with its associated physical environment and located in a specific place.
6. Rachel Carson: Silent Spring, 1962, was the foundation book of the ecology movement in which she questioned the chemical industry.
7. In 1968, Bill Mollison and David Holmgren give birth to the Permanent Agriculture (Permaculture in French) concept, which means: no chemical treatments, recycling by compost, culture diversification, economy way of action and fight against wastes, where nothing is rejected, and everything is potentially integrated.
8. In April 22nd 1970, we celebrate the first Earth Day in response of the climate situation.
9. In 1971 Greenpeace was found to protect Nature from ecology disasters made by Humans.
10. Stockholm UN Environmental Conference in 1972: article 1. Humans are at the same time creatures and creators of their environment in which they ensure their physical subsistence and offer them the chance to have an intellectual, moral, social, and spiritual development.
11. Rome Club, 1972, is an association of politicians and scientists who published a report called “The Limits of Growth” which drew attention to the growing pressure on natural resources from human activities.
12. In 1980 was found a radical movement in the USA called Earth First! Today most of the world’s countries are part of it.
13. In 1987 the Brundtland Report, "Our Common Future" defines sustainability as the “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.
14. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established by two United Nations organizations, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) to assess the "risk of human-induced climate change".
15. In 1992, the Rio de Janeiro UN Summit was created as a response for member States to cooperate internationally on development issues after the Cold War. Since the creation, many others in the field of sustainability show a similar development to the issues discussed in these conferences, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It sets also the agenda 2021
16. In 1997 the Kyoto Protocol is created in order to reduce to reduce the onset of global warming by reducing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere to "a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system" (Article 2). Nowadays, 192 countries have signed it.
17. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were eight international development goals for the year 2015 that had been established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000, following the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The objectives are: To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; To achieve universal primary education; To promote gender equality and empower women; To reduce child mortality; To improve maternal health; To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; To ensure environmental sustainability; To develop a global partnership for development.
18. New York 2015 Summit of UN on sustainable development: adoption of AGENDA 2030 to achieve 17 SDGs (sustainable development goals). Including economic and social goals based on the concept of Human Rights. The objectives are: (1) No Poverty, (2) Zero Hunger, (3) Good Health and Well-being, (4) Quality Education, (5) Gender Equality, (6) Clean Water and Sanitation, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth, (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, (10) Reducing Inequality, (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production, (13) Climate Action, (14) Life Below Water, (15) Life On Land, (16) Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, (17) Partnerships for the Goals.
19. In November 2021 was held the Glasgow Climate Change Conference - COP26, where the main topic was the preservation of primary forest.