## IMPORTANT DATES AND EVENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1049</td>
<td>Zirids of Tunisia disown Fatimid suzerainty and Shi'ite faith</td>
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<tr>
<td>1052</td>
<td>Arab raiders from Egypt devastate Tripolitania and Tunisia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1054</td>
<td>July 20: Schism precipitated by patriarch Cerularius and cardinal Humbert</td>
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<tr>
<td>1056</td>
<td>Abū-Bakr founds Murābit dynasty at Siijilmasa in Morocco</td>
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<tr>
<td>1064–1065</td>
<td>Great German pilgrimage to Jerusalem</td>
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<tr>
<td>1066</td>
<td>Slavie revolt against Saxon domination and conversion efforts</td>
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<tr>
<td>1071</td>
<td>August 26: Seljuk Turks defeat Byzantines at Manzikert</td>
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<tr>
<td>1072</td>
<td>Normans under Robert Guiscard take Palermo from the Moslems</td>
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<tr>
<td>1081</td>
<td>April: Accession of Alexander I Comnenus as Byzantine emperor</td>
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<tr>
<td>1085</td>
<td>May 25: Alfonso VI of Castile and Leon conquers Toledo from the Moors</td>
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<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>October 23: Murābitūn under Yusuf defeat Spanish under Alfonso at Zallaica</td>
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<tr>
<td>1087</td>
<td>Abū-Bakr dies after destroying Ghana; Yusuf is Murābit ruler</td>
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<tr>
<td>1087–1090 or 1091</td>
<td>Pilgrimage of count Robert I of Flanders to Jerusalem</td>
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<tr>
<td>1087</td>
<td>August 6: Genoese and Pisan fleets sack Mahdia as reprisal for piracy</td>
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<tr>
<td>1089</td>
<td>Late summer: Fatimids of Egypt acquire Acre, Tyre, and Jerusalem</td>
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<td>1090</td>
<td>Assassins establish headquarters at Alamut in Persia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1091</td>
<td>Normans under Roger I complete conquest of Moslem Sicily</td>
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<tr>
<td>1094</td>
<td>June 15: Rodrigo Díaz, the Cid (dies 1099), seizes Valencia (lost 1102)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1095</td>
<td>November 27: Pope Urban II preaches the crusade at the Council of Clermont</td>
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<tr>
<td>1096</td>
<td>October 21: People's crusade annihilated near Nicaea by Seljuk Turks</td>
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<tr>
<td>1096</td>
<td>November: The First Crusade: the first armies reach Constantinople</td>
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<tr>
<td>1097</td>
<td>June 19: Nicaea surrendered to Byzantines by Seljuk Turks</td>
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<tr>
<td>1097</td>
<td>July 1: Crusaders defeat Turks under Kılıs Arslan I at Dorylaeum</td>
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<tr>
<td>1098</td>
<td>March 10: Baldwin of Boulogne assumes rule of Edessa, with title of count</td>
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<td>1098</td>
<td>June 3: Crusaders take Antioch; Bohemond of Taranto becomes prince</td>
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<tr>
<td>1099</td>
<td>July 15: The First Crusade ends with conquest of Jerusalem from Fatimids</td>
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<tr>
<td>1099</td>
<td>July 22: Godfrey of Bouillon elected Advocate of the Holy Sepulcher</td>
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<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>July 18: Godfrey of Bouillon dies, amid accusations of poisoning</td>
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<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>December 25: Baldwin I crowned king of Jerusalem at Bethlehem</td>
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<tr>
<td>1101</td>
<td>Late March: Tancred regent of Antioch for captured Bohemond</td>
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<td>1101</td>
<td>August–Sept.: Crusade of 1101 defeated piecemeal in Anatolia by the Turks</td>
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<tr>
<td>1103</td>
<td>Early May: Bohemond freed by Turks, resumes rule over Antioch</td>
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<tr>
<td>1104</td>
<td>Summer: Byzantines regain Cilicia from crusaders and Armenians</td>
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<tr>
<td>1105</td>
<td>February 28: Raymond of St. Gilles dies when besieging Tripoli</td>
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<td>1106</td>
<td>September 2: Yūsuf ibn-Tāshfin dies; son 'Ali Murābit ruler (to 1143)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1107–1110</td>
<td>Crusade of Norwegians under king Sigurd &quot;Jorsalfar&quot;</td>
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<td>1107–1110</td>
<td>Autumn: Bohemond's anti-Greek &quot;crusade&quot; takes Avlona, besieges Durazzo</td>
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<tr>
<td>1108</td>
<td>September: Bohemond's expedition collapses (he dies in Italy in March 1111)</td>
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<td>1109</td>
<td>July 12: Tripoli falls to crusaders; Bertram assumes title of its count</td>
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<tr>
<td>1112</td>
<td>December 12: Tancred dies; Roger of Salerno regent of Antioch</td>
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<tr>
<td>1113</td>
<td>Hospitallers granted protection by bull of pope Paschal II</td>
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<td>1115</td>
<td>Baldwin I builds Krak de Montréal south of the Dead Sea</td>
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<tr>
<td>1118</td>
<td>April 2: Baldwin I dies; Baldwin II of Le Bourg, count of Edessa, succeeds</td>
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1118 August 15 Alexius I Comnenus dies; his son John becomes Byzantine emperor
1118 December 18 Saragossa surrenders to Alfonso I of Aragon-Navarre
1119 June 28 Roger of Antioch killed by Il-Ghazi near Darb Sarmadz
1119 Aug. or Sept. Baldwin II installs Joscelin of Courtenay as count of Edessa
1123 April 18 Baldwin II captured by Turks (freed August 29, 1124)
1124 July 7 Tyre falls to Frankish army and Venetian fleet
1128 June 18 Zengi, governor of Mosul, enters Aleppo
1130 February Bohemond II of Antioch killed in Cilicia by Turks
1130 'Abd-al-Mu'min founds Mawlawi caliphal dynasty, Mu'bitis wane
1131 August 21 Baldwin II of Jerusalem dies, leaving no son
1131 September 14 Baldwin's son-in-law Fulk of Anjou crowned king of Jerusalem
1132 or 1133 Assassins purchase al-Qaddmus, first foothold in Syria
1134 July 17 Alfonso I of Aragon dies after defeat by Mu'bitis at Fraga
1135 Alfonso VII of Castile-Leon crowned emperor of Spain, Portugal
1137 Byzantine emperor John Comnenus invades Cilicia, besieges Antioch
1137 Aragon and Catalonia (Barcelona) unite as the Crown of Aragon
1138 May Byzantine emperor John Comnenus takes Antioch but withdraws
1139 Count Afonso Henriques of Portugal defeats Moors at Ourique
1140 Afonso Henriques assumes title king Afonso I of Portugal
1142 April 8 Fulk's vassal Pagan builds Kerak (Karak of Moab) in Transjordan
1143 November 10 Fulk of Anjou, king of Jerusalem, dies
1143 December 25 Fulk's widow Melisende and son Baldwin III are crowned
1144 Dec. 24–26 Zengi captures Edessa, kills Franks and destroys their churches
1145 December 1 The Second Crusade: pope Eugenius III issues the crusade bull
1146 March 31 Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, preaches the crusade at Vézelay
1146 September 14 Zengi killed; sons Saif-ad-Din Ghâzâl (Mosul), Nur-ad-Din (Aleppo)
1147 July–September German expedition against the Wends accomplishes little
1147 Sept.–Oct. Second Crusade: Conrad III and Louis VII arrive at Constantinople
1147 October Almeria taken by Spanish, Lisbon by Portuguese and English
1147 October Conrad III and the German crusaders defeated near Dorylaeum
1148 January Louis VII and the French crusaders defeated near Cadmus
1148 July 24–28 The Second Crusade fails to take Damascus, and collapses
1148 Mahdia taken by Sicilians (retaken January 1160 by Mawlawi)
1148 December Tortosa captured by Aragonese, Catalans, crusaders, and Genoese
1149 June 29 Army of Antioch defeated by Nur-ad-Din near Inab
1151 January 27 Alfonso VII, Raymond Berenguer IV allocate spheres at Tudellén
1151 (or 1152) spring Baldwin III breaks with Melisende, assumes full royal authority
1152 Raymond II of Tripoli killed by Assassins
1153 spring Reginald of Châtillon marries Constance of Antioch, becomes prince
1153 August 22 Ascalon surrenders to Baldwin III, king of Jerusalem
1154 April 25 Damascus submits to Nur-ad-Din
1157 August 21 Alfonso VII dies after losing Almeria to Mawlawi
1162 August 8 Raymond Berenguer IV dies after career of reconquest (from 1137)
1163 February 10 Baldwin III dies; brother Amalric crowned king (February 18)
1163 May ‘Abd-al-Mu’min dies; son Yusuf I is Mawlawi caliph
1163–1169 Amalric leads five expeditions against Fatimid Egypt
1169 March 23 Saladin succeeds his uncle Shihâlib as vizir of Egypt
1171 September 10 Saladin, at Nur-ad-Din's order, proclaims 'Abbasid caliphs in Egypt
1171 September 13 The last Fatimid caliph, al-Afîd, dies
1172 summer Mawlawi's under Yusuf I fail to take Hute, retreat
1174 May 15 Nur-ad-Din dies; Saladin occupies Damascus (October 28)
1174 July 11 Amalric dies; leper son Baldwin IV crowned king (July 15)
1175 May 'Abbasid caliph formally invests Saladin with Egypt and Syria
1176 September 17 Selçuk Turks defeat the Byzantines at Myriokephalon
1178 Castilians, with Aragonese aid, take Cuenca after 9-month siege
1179 March 20 Castile and Aragon-Catalonia sign new partition treaty at Cazorla
1180 September 24 Manuel I Comnenus dies; son Alexius II is emperor
1182–1183 February Reginald of Châtillon, lord of Kerak, raids Red Sea ports
1183 July 4 Yàqub I fails to take Sana'ar, dies (1184); son Ya'qūb is caliph
1183 November 20 Baldwin IV dies; child-nephew Baldwin V crowned king
1185 March 16 Baldwin IV of Jerusalem dies of leprosy
1186 late summer Baldwin V dies; mother Sibyl and Guy of Lusignan crowned jointly
1187 July 4 Saladin defeats Franks at Hattin, captures Guy, executes Reginald
1187 October 2 Jerusalem surrenders to Saladin, followed by most of Palestine
1188 March 27 Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa takes the cross at Mainz
1189 August 27 Guy of Lusignan besieges Acre; Pisan fleet blockades it
1189 September 6 English crusaders aid Portuguese to recapture Silves (lost 1191)
1190 May 18 German crusaders defeat Selçuk Turks, take Konya
1190 June 10 Frederick I drowns in Cilicia; army proceeds to Antioch, disbands
1191 May 6–June 5 Richard I conquers Cyprus on way to Syria for the Third Crusade
1191 July 12 Acre surrenders to combined armies of Philip II and Richard I
1192 April 28 Conrad of Montferrat is killed at Tyre by Assassins
1192 May Guy of Lusignan buys Cyprus from Templars, founds dynasty
1193 October 9 Richard I sails from Acre, ending the Third Crusade
1193 March 4 Saladin dies; Ayyūb and Zengid princes struggle for provinces
1194 April Guy of Lusignan dies; brother Aimeric inherits Cyprus
1195 July 19 Alfonso VIII of Castile defeated at Alarcos by Ya'qūb, Muwāḥḥid
1197 September Aimeric crowned king of Cyprus and (October) of Jerusalem
1197 September 28 Emperor Henry VI dies, causing collapse of new German crusade
1198 January 8 Innocent III elected pope, declares (1199) first “political” crusade
1199 late November Ya'qūb dies; son Muhammad an-Nāṣir Muwāḥḥid caliph (dies 1213)
1200 spring French counts at Écry take the cross for the Fourth Crusade
1200 August 4 Albert von Buxhövden leads German fleet to conquer Latvia
1202 October 1 Crusaders sail on Venetian ships to attack Zara
1203 July 6 French and Venetian crusaders begin siege of Constantinople
1204 April 13 Constantinople is taken by Latins, sacked; the Fourth Crusade ends
1204 May 9 Baldwin of Flanders elected Latin emperor by the crusaders
1204 October Byzantine empire is partitioned among the crusaders
1205 April 1 Geoffroy of Villehardouin, William of Champlitte conquer Morea
1205 April 14 Geoffroy I becomes prince of Achaia, founds Villehardouin dynasty
1205 August 20 Geoffroy I captured by Bulgarians; brother Henry is regent
1206 August 20 Henry becomes emperor after death of his brother Baldwin I
1207 January 14 Deaths of Ioannitsa and Boniface disrupt Bulgaria and Thessalonica
1208 January 14 Murder of Peter of Castelnau touches off Albigensian Crusade
1208 spring Theodore I Lascaris crowned Greek emperor at Nicea
1209 May Geoffroy I becomes prince of Achaia, founds Villehardouin dynasty
1210 October 3 John of Brienne and wife Mary crowned rulers of Jerusalem
1211 November Andrew II of Hungary invites Teutonic Knights to Transylvania
1212 spring–August Children's Crusade from France and Germany collapses in Italy
1212 July 16 Peter II of Aragon defeats Muwāḥḥids at Las Navas de Tolosa
1213 September 12 Peter II killed as Simon of Montfort wins battle of Muret
1215 November The Fourth Lateran Council considers Albigensians, a Fifth Crusade
1216 June 11 Henry of Hainault dies; Peter of Courtenay Latin emperor-elect
1217–1218 Andrew II and Hungarians on the Fifth Crusade accomplish nothing
1217 October 18 Alcāder do Sal falls to Portuguese, German crusaders, and Leonese
1218 January 10 Hugh I of Cyprus dies; infant son Henry I under regency
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<tr>
<td>June 25</td>
<td>Simon of Montfort killed while besieging Toulouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>early</td>
<td>Peter of Courtenay dies in captivity; son Robert Latin emperor</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 5</td>
<td>Damietta abandoned to crusaders by its Egyptian garrison</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 22</td>
<td>Frederick II crowned Holy Roman emperor by pope Honorius III</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 30</td>
<td>Crusaders surrender to Aiyûbids, evacuate Damietta (September 8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Theodore I Lascaris dies; son-in-law John Ducas Vatatzes emperor</td>
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<tr>
<td>autumn</td>
<td>Mongols under Jēbe rout Russians and Kumans at the Kalka</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 9</td>
<td>Thessalonica falls to Theodore of Epirus, who assumes the purple</td>
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<tr>
<td>early June</td>
<td>Frederick II marries Isabel of Brienne, claims throne of Jerusalem</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 8</td>
<td>Louis VIII of France leads “crusade” against Languedoc</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 8</td>
<td>Louis VIII dies; son Louis IX is king, under regency</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 29</td>
<td>Chinggis (Genghis Khan) dies; son Ögedei rules (dies 1242)</td>
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<tr>
<td>January (?)</td>
<td>Frederick II excommunicated by Gregory IX (to August 28, 1230)</td>
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<tr>
<td>February 18</td>
<td>Robert of Courtenay dies; brother Baldwin II under regency</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 12</td>
<td>Frederick II gains Jerusalem by treaty with al-Kāmil, Aiyûbid</td>
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<tr>
<td>April (about)</td>
<td>Geoffrey I of Villehardouin dies; son Geoffrey II prince of Achaea</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 24</td>
<td>Yehyâ I independent in Tunisia; establishes Hafṣīd dynasty</td>
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<td>September 24</td>
<td>Teutonic Knights under Hermann of Salza start conquest of Prussia</td>
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<td>September 24</td>
<td>John Asen of Bulgaria defeats Theodore of Epirus at Klokotnitsa</td>
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<td>September 24</td>
<td>Ferdinand III permanently reunites Castille and Leon</td>
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<td>September 24</td>
<td>Baldwin II marries Mary of Brienne; her father John is co-emperor</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 24</td>
<td>Civil war between Frederick II’s forces and Cypriote lords</td>
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<td>September 24</td>
<td>Muhammad I al-Āḥmar establishes Naṣīṛūd at Granada (to 1492)</td>
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<td>September 24</td>
<td>Cētu taken by Genoese fleet, ransomed for 400,000 dinars</td>
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<td>September 24</td>
<td>Cordova surrenders to Castillans under Ferdinand III</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 23</td>
<td>John of Brienne dies, leaving Baldwin II sole Latin emperor</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 9</td>
<td>Al-Kāmil’s death touches off struggle among Aiyûbids princes</td>
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<td>September 28</td>
<td>Valencia surrenders to James I of Aragon-Catalonia</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 13</td>
<td>Crusaders defeated near Gaza; Jerusalem surrenders (December 7)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1240-1249</td>
<td>Prussian revolt against Teutonic Knights almost succeeds</td>
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<tr>
<td>1241-1242</td>
<td>Mongols under Batu devastate Hungary, withdraw eastward</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 5</td>
<td>Alexander Nevski defeats Teutonic Knights on Lake Peipus</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 2</td>
<td>Mongols defeat Selçukid Turks at Köse Dagh</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 23</td>
<td>Jerusalem sacked by Khorezmin Turks (never regained by Franks)</td>
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<td>June 28</td>
<td>Council of Lyons considers Latin empire, “deposes” Frederick II</td>
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<td>1246</td>
<td>Gıyık then chosen to succeed his father Ögedei, dies 1248</td>
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<tr>
<td>1246</td>
<td>Geoffrey II of Villehardouin dies; brother William prince of Achaea</td>
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<tr>
<td>1247-1248</td>
<td>Andrew, Ascelin, John of Pian del Carpine report on Mongols</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 25</td>
<td>Louis IX of France sails to Cyprus, winters there preparing crusade</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 23</td>
<td>Seville taken by Ferdinand III after a long siege</td>
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<td>June 5</td>
<td>French crusaders land in Egypt, capture Damietta (June 6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1249-1250</td>
<td>Capture of Faro, Silves, and Algier and ends Portuguese reconquest</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 6</td>
<td>Louis IX and the crusaders surrender to the Egyptians at Manṣūrārah</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 2</td>
<td>Mamluks kill Aiyûbīd sultan Tūrān-Shāh; his widow rules</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 6</td>
<td>Crusaders surrender Damietta, ransom Louis IX and other leaders</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 30</td>
<td>Aybēg marries sultan’s widow, is first Mamluksultan of Egypt</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 13</td>
<td>Frederick II dies; son Conrad IV (king of Jerusalem) succeeds him</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 18</td>
<td>Henry I of Cyprus dies; his infant son Hugh II king under regency</td>
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<tr>
<td>1253</td>
<td>Hafṣīd ruler (from 1249) Muhammad I assumes caliph title</td>
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<td>1253-1255</td>
<td>William of Rubroci, Franscian, travels to Karakorum and back</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 24</td>
<td>Louis IX sails for France after strengthening Palestine defense</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 21</td>
<td>Conrad IV of Jerusalem dies, leaving infant son Conrad as heir</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 3</td>
<td>John Ducas Vatatzes dies; son Theodore II Lascaris is emperor</td>
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1255  Civil war splits Frankish Greece
1256  December 20  Mongols under Hulagu take Alamut, end Assassins' sway in Persia
1256  Batu, khan of the Golden Horde, dies
1257  February  Berke succeeds his brother Batu as khan (to 1266)
1258  Mongols under Hulagu sack Baghdad, kill last 'Abbāsid caliph
1258  August  Theodore II dies; Michael VIII Palaeologus seizes Nicaean throne
1259  summer  Michael VIII defeats Franks at Pelagonia, captures leaders
1260  winter  Mongols devastate Aleppo (January 24), take Damascus (March 1)
1260  September 3  Kublai succeeds brother Möngke (1251–1259) as Mongol ruler
1261  July 25  Greeks reconquer Constantinople, ending Latin empire
1265  February 8  Hulagu dies; his son Abagha establishes il-khanid dynasty in Iran
1266  February 26  Charles of Anjou defeats Manfred at Benevento, wins Sicily
1266  August 26  Charles of Anjou defeats Manfred at Benevento, wins Sicily
1266  Aug.–Sept.  Mamluks led by Kalavun devastate Cilician Armenia
1267  May 24  William of Villehardouin is vassal of Charles of Anjou for Achaea
1267  December 5  Hugh II of Lusignan dies; cousin Hugh III "de Lusignan" king
1268  May 18  Antioch is overwhelmed and sacked by Mamluks under Baybars
1268  August 23  Charles of Anjou and William of Achaea defeat Conradin at Tagliacozzo
1268  October 29  Conradin is executed, extinguishing Hohenstaufen line
1269  September 24  Hugh III of Cyprus crowned king of Jerusalem at Tyre
1270  July 18  Louis IX and French crusaders attack Carthage in Hafsid Tunisia
1270  August 25  Louis IX dies; Charles of Anjou arranges treaty, sails (November 18)
1270–1272  Edward [I] of England leads crusade to Tunisia and Palestine
1271  April 8  Baybars takes Krak des Chevaliers from Hospitalers after siege
1273  July 9  Last Assassin stronghold in Syria falls to the Mamluks
1274  July 6  Union of the Greek and Roman churches proclaimed at Lyons
1276  January 10  Pope Gregory X dies, ending plans for joint Latin-Greek crusade
1277  April 18  Mamluks under Baybars defeat Mongols at Albistan
1277  July 1  Baybars dies; Kalavun soon becomes sultan (1279–1290)
1278  May 1  William of Villehardouin dies; Achaea reverts to Charles of Anjou
1280–1289  John of Monte Corvino makes missionary voyage to Persia
1281  April  Michael VIII and Greek army defeat Angevin invaders at Berat
1281  late October  Mamluks under Kalavun rout invading Mongols near Homs
1282  March 30  Angevin garrison in Sicily is massacred (the Sicilian Vespers)
1282  June 28  Peter III of Aragon "crusades" to Cilicia, sails to Sicily (August)
1282  December 11  Michael VIII Palaeologus dies; son Andronicus II Byzantine emperor
1283  March 4  Prussian revolt (started 1260) suppressed by Teutonic Knights
1283  April  Hugh III de Lusignan dies; son John I king of Jerusalem and Cyprus
1285  January 7  Charles of Anjou dies; succeeded by son Charles II (Naples, Achaia)
1285  May 20  John I de Lusignan of Cyprus dies; brother Henry II succeeds him
1286  August 15  Henry II of Cyprus is crowned king of Jerusalem at Tyre
1287  June 23  Rabban Shumā, envoy of il-khan Qubilay, reaches Rome
1290  Nov. or Dec.  Kalavun dies while marching on Acre; son al-Ashraf Khalil sultan
1291  May 18  Mamluks under Khalil take Acre, ending the kingdom of Jerusalem
1291  May–August  The remaining Frankish towns in Syria surrender to the Mamluks
1293  December 13  Murder of Khalil touches off struggle among Mamluks for throne
1293  end  John of Villiers dies; Odo de Pins master of the Hospital, in Cyprus
1296  winter  Odo de Pins dies; William of Villaret elected master of the Hospital
1299  December 22  Ghur'an's il-khanid Mongol army crushes Mamluks near Homs
1302  August 31  Treaty of Caltabellotta (Aragonese of Sicily, Angevins of Naples)
1303  August 18  Roger de Flor and the Catalan Company sack Cëos
1304  April  Benedict Zaccaria, a Genoese, seizes Chios from the Byzantines
1305  April  Roger de Flor is killed in Constantinople by Michael (IX)'s men
1305  William of Villaret dies; his nephew Fulk is master of the Hospital
1306–1310
Hospitallers under Fulk of Villaret conquer Rhodes from the Greeks

1307
November 17
Mongol Bilarghu kills Armenian rulers, crippling Cilician kingdom

1307–1312
Templars suppressed by Philip IV of France and pope Clement V

1308
early
Catherine of Courtenay dies; daughter Catherine of Valois “empress”

1308–1310
Teutonic Knights gain possession of eastern Pomerania

1309
May 6
Charles II of Anjou dies; son Robert the Wise king of Naples

1309

1310
June 5
Headquarters of Teutonic Knights moved to Marienburg in Prussia

1311
March 15
Amalric de Lusignan, usurper of Cyprus, assassinated; Henry II freed

1312
early
Catalans overwhelm Franks at the Cephissus, kill Walter of Brienne

1313
July 29
Catalan Company accepts suzerainty of Frederick II of Sicily

1314
November 29
Several dynastic marriages affect France, Italy, Burgundy, Greece

1315 or 1316
Philip IV of France dies; son Louis X, grandson John I rule briefly

1316
July 5
Raymond Lull, missionary, stoned to death near Bugia in Algeria

1317
January 9
Louis of Burgundy defeats Ferdinand at Manolada; both soon die

1317

1318–1319
Alfonso Fadrique vicar-general of duchy of Athens (to 1330)

1319
June 9
Alfonso Fadrique takes Thessaly from Greeks as duchy of Neopatras

1319
June 9
Catalans (Athens), Venetians (Negroponte), Euboeans make peace

1319
Hélon of Villeneuve replaces Fulk as master of Hospital

1320
summer
Andronicus Asen wins much of Frankish Morea for the Byzantines

1321
Mahaut of Hainault imprisoned by Robert of Naples, dies 1331

1322
January 2
Charles IV succeeds brother Philip V as king of France (dies 1328)

1322
January 5
John of Gravina becomes prince of Achaia (to 1333)

1324
March 31
Henry II de Lusignan dies; nephew Hugh IV king of Cyprus

1325–1326
John of Gravina leads Angevin army through the Morea in vain

1326
November (?)
Osman dies; son Orkhan becomes Ottoman ruler

1328
Andronicus II deposed by his grandson Andronicus III, dies 1332

1328
January 17
Louis IV the Bavarian crowned Holy Roman emperor (dies 1347)

1328
February 1
Philip VI of Valois establishes Valois line as kings of France

1331–1332
Walter VI of Brienne leads futile expedition against the Catalans

1331
December 26
Philip I of Taranto dies; son Robert is lord of Albania

1332–1334
Papacy, Venice, Hospital, Cyprus, Greeks in anti-Turkish coalition

1333
John of Gravina to Albania, Robert of Taranto prince of Achaia

1337
June 24–25
Frederick II dies; son Peter II becomes king of Sicily

1338
August 22
William II of Randazzo dies; brother John is duke of Athens

1338–1341
Catherine of Valois, son Robert, Nicholas Acciajuoli in the Morea

1340
October 30
Castilians, Catalan and Portuguese fleets, rout Moors near Tarifa

1341
June 15
Andronicus III dies; civil war of John V and John VI Cantacuzenus

1341
Sultan an-Nasir Muhammad dies after interrupted 48-year reign

1343
January 20
Robert dies; granddaughter Joanna I queen of Naples under regency

1343
August 31
Clement VI forms Holy League with Venice, Cyprus, Hospitallers

1344
Algeciras surrenders to Alfonso XI of Castile after 2-year siege

1344
October 28
 Smyrna taken by league from Umur Pasha, emir of Aydin

1345–1347
Humbert II of Viennois leads fruitless crusade to the Aegean

1346
Danes sell northern Estonia to the Teutonic Knights

1346
Hélion dies; Dieudonné of Gozon master of the Hospital

1346
November 8
Catherine of Valois dies; Robert of Taranto titular Latin emperor

1347
April 3
John of Randazzo dies; son Frederick I is duke of Athens

1348
Black Death (plague) butters Europe and Levant, killing 1 in 3

1349
Ily-khanid dynasty in Iran overthrown, leaving power vacuum

1350
August 12
Philip VI dies; his son John II is king of France

1352
February 13
Venetian and Aragonese fleets defeat Genoese near Constantinople

1353
Dieudonné of Gozon dies; Peter of Cornelian master of the Hospital

1354
Ottoman Turks under Orkhan capture Gallipoli from Byzantines
1354 November  John VI Cantacuzenus forced to abdicate by John V and Genoese
1355 April 5  Peter of Cornelian dies; Roger de Pins master of the Hospital
1355 July 11  Frederick I of Athens dies; Frederick II (III of Sicily) becomes duke
1355 December 20 Stephen Dushan of Serbia dies
1359 October 10  Hugh IV de Lusignan dies; son Peter I king of Cyprus
1361 August 24  Peter I captures Adalia from Turks of Tekke (lost 1373)
1362 James of Florence killed in China, ending Catholic missions
1362 Orkhan dies; his son Murad I becomes Ottoman ruler
1362 Roger de Luturia seizes Thebes, kills Peter de Pou and others
1362–1365 Peter I of Cyprus tours western Europe to promote crusade
1363 Turks slaughter Hungarians and Serbs besieging Adrianopole
1364 April 8  John II dies; son Charles V becomes king of France
1364 September 10  Robert of Taranto dies; his brother Philip becomes prince of Achaea
1365 Roger de Pins dies; Raymond Bèrenger is master of the Hospital
1365 October 10–16 Crusaders under Peter I sack Alexandria, sail with loot and captives
1366 August–Dec.  Crusade under Amadeo VI of Savoy in Thrace and Bulgaria
1367 January 2  “Articles of Thebes” adopted (considered May 18 by Frederick III)
1368 Charles Topia takes Durazzo and Albania from the Angevins
1369 January 17  Peter I de Lusignan murdered; son Peter II king of Cyprus
1369 John V visits Rome, accepts Catholicism (October), goes to Venice
1370–1371 Enghienn brothers fail to regain Athenian duchy from Catalans
1371 September 26  Serbs crushed by Ottoman Turks at Chernomen, on the Maritsa
1372 November  Nerio Acciajuoli recognized as lord of Corinth by pope Gregory XI
1373 November 25  Philip II of Taranto dies; Joanna I of Naples rules Achaia
1373–1374 Genoese invasion devastates Cyprus, undermines Lusignan’s rule
1374 February 16  Raymond Bèrenger dies; Robert of Juilly master of the Hospital
1375 April  Louis Fabrique vicar-general of Athens (to 1381, dies 1382)
1375 Armenian kingdom of Cilicia overthrown by Mamuls and Turks
1376 October  Joanna of Naples leases Achaia to the Hospitallers (to 1381)
1377 July 27  Frederick III dies, leaving Athens and Neopatras to daughter Maria
1377 July 27  Robert of Juilly dies; Juan Fernández de Heredia master (Oct. 24)
1378–1417 Great Schism between popes of Rome and Avignon splits Catholics
1378 August (?)  Heredia captured at Arta by Ghin Boua Spata (released May 1379)
1379 May or June  John de Urbatia and Navarrese (and Gascon) company seize Thebes
1379 summer  Peter IV of Aragon establishes suzerainty over the Catalan duchies
1380 May 20  “Articles of Athens” adopted (considered September 1 by Peter IV)
1380 September 16 Charles V dies; son Charles VI king of France
1381 September 2 Joanna captured by Charles of Durazzo (killed May 22, 1382)
1382 October 3  Peace of Turin ends war between Venice and Genoa over Tenedos
1382 October 3  Peter II de Lusignan dies; uncle James I king of Cyprus
1383 July 7  Richard Caracciolo anti-master of Hospital (to 1395) in Great Schism
1383 July 7  James of Les Baux, last titular Latin emperor, dies
1385 April 23  James I reaches Cyprus after 9-year captivity in Genoa
1386 February 18  Jagiello (Vladislav II) of Lithuania marries Jadwiga of Poland
1386 Charles III of Naples and Achaia dies; succeeded by son Ladislas
1386–1391 Amadeo de Savoy, lord of Pinerolo, fails to win Achaia
1387 January 5  Peter IV dies; son John is king of Aragon and duke of Athens
1388 May 2  Nerio Acciajoli takes Acropolis, ending Catalan rule in Athens
1389 June 15  Serbs crushed at Kossovo by Turks under Murad I, who is killed
1390 July–Sept.  Last Bahri Mamlik sultan replaced by Barkuk, first Burji
1390 July–Sept.  French, Genoese crusaders under Louis of Bourbon attack Mahdia
1391 February 16  John V Palaeologus dies; son Manuel II Byzantine emperor
1392–1394 Thessaly overrun by Turks, becomes fief under Evrenos Beg
1393 July 17 Bulgarian lose Tarnovo to Ottoman Turks under Bayazid I
1394 September 25 Nerio Acciaiuoli dies, leaving chaos in Attica; Turkish raids
1396 Heredia dies at Avignon; Philibert of Naillac master of the Hospital
1396 September 25 Navarrese leader Peter of St. Superan prince of Achaia (dies 1402)
1397 June 3 Argos taken and sacked by Ottoman Turks, population enslaved
1397 Lizard League of nobles and Polish towns opposes Teutonic Knights
1398 September 9 James I de Lusignan dies; son Janus becomes king of Cyprus
1399-1402 Manuel II tours western Europe seeking aid against the Turks
1400-1401 Timur's hordes sack Aleppo and Damascus, devastate Syria
1401 summer Antonio I Acciaiuoli takes Athens and (early 1403) the Acropolis
1402 July 28 Bayazid I defeated and captured by Timur at Ankara (dies 1403)
1402 December Timur takes Smyrna from the Hospitallers, razes defenses
1403-1413 Civil war among Bayazid's sons Suleiman, Isa, Mehmed, and Musa
1404 April 20 Ladišlas of Naples names Centurione II Zaccaria prince of Achaia
1405 February 19 Timur dies at Samarkand, after restoring Anatolian emirates (1403)
1406 Suleiman rules in Europe, Mehmed in Anatolia, Musa fights, Isa dead
1407 (?) Hospitallers build castle at Bodrum on Anatolian mainland
1410 Suleiman defeated (killed 1411) by Musa, who rules Ottoman Europe
1410 July 15 Poles and allies defeat Teutonic Knights near Tannenberg
1410 September Antequera taken by Ferdinand of Castile (king of Aragon 1412)
1413 July 10 Mehmed I defeats brother Musa, becomes sole Ottoman sultan
1415 Portuguese take Ceuta in Morocco
1415 July 6 John Hus, Czech reformer, burned at stake in Constance
1416 November 11 Odo Colonna's election as pope Martin V ends Great Schism
1419 July 30 "Defenestration of Prague," led by John Zelivský
1420 May-November First anti-Hussite crusade, led by emperor Sigismund, fails
1421 May 4 Mehmed I dies; son Murad II becomes Ottoman sultan
1421 June Philibert of Naillac dies; Anton Fluvian master of the Hospital
1421 "Four Articles of Prague" adopted; second anti-Hussite crusade fails
1422 April Barsbey becomes Mamluk sultan after series of short reigns
1422 fall Third anti-Hussite crusade, led by Frederick of Brandenburg, fails
1422 October 21 Charles VI dies; son Charles VII king of France (crowned 1429)
1423-1430 Venetians rule Thessalonica until its capture by Murad II
1424 June 7 Hussite civil war ends in John Zížka's victory at Malešov
1424 October 11 John Zížka dies of plague; Prokop leads brotherhoods
1425 July 21 Manuel II Palaeologus dies; son John VIII Byzantine emperor
1425 August Mamluk fleet ravages southern Cyprus, burns Limassol
1426 July 7 Barsbey's Mamluks defeat Cypriotes at Khirbat, capture Janus
1426 summer Hussites under Prokop smash Saxon army at Ústi
1427 May 12 Janus returns to Cyprus as vassal of Mamluk sultan Barsbey
1427 July-August Fourth anti-Hussite crusade fails; Hussites take Tachov
1429-1430 Hussite "beautiful rides" raid Saxony-Meissen and Lusatia
1430 February 11 Frederick of Brandenburg and Hussites accept short-lived truce
1430 October 11 Centurione II Zaccaria, last Latin prince of Achaia, dispossessed
1431 May 30 Joan of Arc burned at stake as a heretic by English
1431 June-August Fifth anti-Hussite crusade fails, during Council of Basel
1432 June 28 or 29 Janus de Lusignan dies; son John II king of Cyprus
1432 Centurione II Zaccaria dies; Thomas Palaeologus rules the Morea
1433 January 4 Hussite representatives address the Council of Basel
1433 May 31 Sigismund is crowned Holy Roman emperor by Eugenius IV
1434 May 30 Czech lords and Praguers defeat Hussite brotherhoods at Lipany
1434 Antonio I Acciaiuoli dies; duchy of Athens fatally weakened
1436 July 5 Sigismund signs "Four Compacts" with Hussites led by Rokycana
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1437</td>
<td>October 29: Anton Fluvian dies; John of Lastic elected master of the Hospital</td>
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<td></td>
<td>December 9: Sigismund dies, succeeded by son-in-law Albert of Hapsburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>1438</td>
<td>June: Buzbey dies; succeeded by son Yusuf (94 days), then Jakmak</td>
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<td>1439</td>
<td>July 6: Union of Greek and Latin churches decreed at Council of Florence</td>
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<tr>
<td>1440</td>
<td>March 14: Prussian League of nobles and towns opposes Teutonic Knights</td>
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<td>1440</td>
<td>Summer: Rhodes attacked by Mamluk fleet, which devastates Cos</td>
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<tr>
<td>1442</td>
<td>August-September: Rhodes attacked by Mamluk fleet; 40-day siege fails</td>
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<tr>
<td>1444</td>
<td>November 10: Murad II annihilates Hungarian and Slavic crusaders at Varna</td>
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<tr>
<td>1446</td>
<td>Murad II devestates the Morea</td>
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<tr>
<td>1448</td>
<td>October 17-19: Hunyadi defeated at Kossovo by Ottoman Turks under Murad II</td>
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<td>1448</td>
<td>October 31: John VIII dies; brother Constantine XI last Byzantine emperor</td>
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<td>1451</td>
<td>Antonello de Caupena, Catalan, leaves Aegina to Venice (lost 1537)</td>
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<td>1451</td>
<td>February 3: Murad II dies; son Mehmed II (the Conqueror) Ottoman sultan</td>
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<tr>
<td>1452</td>
<td>March 19: Frederick III, Hapsburg, crowned Holy Roman emperor (dies 1493)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1452</td>
<td>December 12: Union of Greek and Latin churches proclaimed in Constantinople</td>
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<tr>
<td>1453</td>
<td>February: Jakmack dies; succeeded by son Uthman (43 days), then Inal</td>
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<tr>
<td>1453</td>
<td>May 29: Mehmed II takes Constantinople, ending Byzantine empire</td>
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<tr>
<td>1453</td>
<td>October: Hundred Years' War (1337 on) between France and England ends</td>
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<tr>
<td>1454</td>
<td>February 22: Poland (and Prussia) declare war on Teutonic Knights</td>
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<td>1454</td>
<td>John of Lastic dies; James of Milly master of the Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>1456</td>
<td>June 4: Athens annexed by Ottomans, ending Florentine duchy, Latin rule</td>
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<td>1456</td>
<td>June-July: Hunyadi prevents Mehmed II from capturing Belgrade</td>
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<td>1457</td>
<td>June 4: Teutonic Knights' unpaid mercenaries sell Marienbourg to Poles</td>
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<tr>
<td>1458</td>
<td>July 26: John II de Lusignan dies; daughter Charlotte queen of Cyprus</td>
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<tr>
<td>1460</td>
<td>Mehmed II expels Greeks, completing conquest of the Morea</td>
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<td>1460</td>
<td>September 18: James de Lusignan invades Cyprus as vassal of Mamluk sultan Inal</td>
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<tr>
<td>1461</td>
<td>February 26: Inal dies; succeeded by son Ahmad (to June), then Khushkadam</td>
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<tr>
<td>1461</td>
<td>July 22: Charles VII dies; son Louis XI becomes king of France</td>
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<td>1461</td>
<td>August 17: James of Milly dies; Peter Raymond Zacosta grand master</td>
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<td>1462</td>
<td>Gibraltar retaken by Castillians (Moorish since 1333)</td>
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<td>1462</td>
<td>November 16: Turks occupy Lesbos, ending sway of Gattilusi family</td>
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<td>1464</td>
<td>Summer: James II takes Kyrenia, becomes king of Cyprus</td>
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<td>1465</td>
<td>Marinid dynasty overthrown by Wattasids (established 1420)</td>
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<td>1466</td>
<td>October 19: Treaty of Thorn ends 13-year war of Poles to oust Teutonic Knights</td>
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<td>1467</td>
<td>Zacosta dies; Giovanni Battista Orsini grand master of the Hospital</td>
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<td>1467</td>
<td>October: Khushkadam dies; after two short reigns Ka'tibey sultan (Jan. 1468)</td>
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<td>1468</td>
<td>January 17: Scanderbeg dies; Albania soon absorbed into Ottoman empire</td>
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<td>1470</td>
<td>July 12: Negroponte (Euboea) lost by Venice to the Ottoman Turks</td>
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<tr>
<td>1471</td>
<td>August 28: Tangier (and Alcazár-Saghir) taken by Portuguese (to 1661)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1473</td>
<td>July 6: James II dies, leaving widow Catherine and unborn son James III</td>
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<td>1473</td>
<td>August 2: Uzun Hasan, pro-Latin Turkman, defeated by Turks at Kara Hisar</td>
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<tr>
<td>1474</td>
<td>August 26: James III dies in infancy; Catherine Cornaro queen of Cyprus</td>
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<tr>
<td>1476</td>
<td>Orsini dies; Peter of Aubusson grand master of the Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>1479</td>
<td>December: Ottoman fleet attacks Rhodes and Telos</td>
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<tr>
<td>1480</td>
<td>May 23-Aug. 17: Major Ottoman assault on Rhodes repulsed by Hospitallers</td>
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<tr>
<td>1480</td>
<td>August 18: Otranto captured by Turks (retaken summer 1481)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1481</td>
<td>April 27: Mehmed II dies; son Bayazid II Ottoman sultan (May 20)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1482</td>
<td>July 29: Jem, brother of Bayazid II, lands in Rhodes (leaves September 1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1483</td>
<td>August 30: Louis XI dies; son Charles VIII king of France (dies 1498)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1486</td>
<td>Bartholomew Diaz rounds Cape of Good Hope</td>
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<tr>
<td>1486-1491</td>
<td>Mamluk armies defeat Ottomans thrice in extended campaign</td>
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<tr>
<td>1487</td>
<td>August 18: Spanish take Malaga after bloody 103-day siege, enslave Moors</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 1489 | February 26: Catherine Cornaro forced to cede Cyprus to Venice (lost 1571)
1489 Baza, Almeria, and Guadix surrendered to Spanish by Nasrids
1490 April 4 Matthias Corvinus of Hungary, son of John Hunyadi, dies
1492 January 2 Granada surrendered by Boabdil to Ferdinand and Isabella
1492 Vasco da Gama reaches India; Columbus discovers America
1492 Egypt swept by plague, with over 200,000 deaths
1494 Ferdinand and Isabella acclaimed “the Catholic Kings” by pope
1496 July 28 Ka‘itbey dies; series of short reigns ensues (to 1501)
1501 April Kansuh al-Ghuri Mamluk sultan (killed August 1516)
1502 August 29 Leucas captured by fleets of Hospitallers and Italian cities
1503 July 3 Peter of Aubusson dies; Emery of Amboise grand master
1505–1510 Castilians attack Oran, Bugia, and Algiers
1506 Morisco revolt crushed by Spanish
1508 Mamluk fleet defeats Portuguese at Chaul, near Bombay
1509 Portuguese fleet decisively defeats Mamluks at Diu, near Bombay
1510 August 23 Hospitaller fleet defeats Egyptians near Alexandria
1512 May 26 Bayazid II dies; son Selim I (the Grim) Ottoman sultan
1512 Emery dies; Guy of Blanchfort elected grand master
1513 Guy dies; Fabrizio del Carretto grand master of the Hospital
1514 August 23 Selim I defeats Shah Isma‘il of Persia at Chaldiran
1515 January 1 Francis I (dies 1547) establishes Angoulême line of French kings
1516 August 24 Selim defeats the Mamluks at Marj Dābiq, conquers Syria
1517 January 22–23 Selim defeats the Mamluks at Raudaniyah, rules Egypt
1517 April 14 Tumanbey II, last Mamluk sultan, hanged at Cairo
1520 September 30 Selim I dies; son Suleiman I (the Magnificent) Ottoman sultan
1521 January 22 Fabrizio dies; Philip Villiers de l’Isle Adam grand master
1521 August 30 Suleiman I takes Belgrade
1522 December 18 Rhodes falls to Suleiman after 6-month siege
1523 January 1 Hospitallers leave Rhodes; Cos and Bodrum surrender to Turks
1525 Teutonic Knights’ holdings transformed into duchy of Prussia
1526 August 29–30 Turks overwhelm Hungarians at Mohács, kill King Louis
1529 Sept. 26–Oct. Vienna successfully withstands siege by Suleiman I
1530 March 24 Emperor Charles V grants Malta and Tripoli to Hospitallers
1534 Villiers de l’Isle Adam dies
1535 July Charles V captures Tunis as step against Barbary pirates
1536 Francis I of France and Suleiman I allies against Charles V
1541 Fleet of Charles V defeated at Algiers in effort to suppress piracy
1550 September 8 Mahdia taken by Andrea Doria to suppress Dragut’s piracy
1551 August 14 Hospitallers surrender Tripoli to Ottomans
1554 Wattāsid dynasty of Morocco supplanted by Sharifian
1556 Zayyanid dynasty of western Algeria overthrown by Turks
1558 September 21 Charles V of Spain, Holy Roman emperor 1530–1556, dies
1561 Livonian branch of Teutonic Knights secularized as duchy
1565 May–Sept. 12 Hospitallers successfully repulse Ottoman siege of Malta
1566 September 5–6 Suleiman I dies; Ottoman decline begins under Selim II (the Fat)
1568–1570 Morisco revolt crushed by Spanish
1571 October 7 Spanish and Venetian fleets defeat Turks at Lepanto