

IMPORTANT DATES AND EVENTS

1049		Zirids of Tunisia disown Fāṭimid suzerainty and Shī'ite faith
1052		Arab raiders from Egypt devastate Tripolitania and Tunisia
1054	July 20	Schism precipitated by patriarch Cerularius and cardinal Humbert
1056		Abū-Bakr founds Murābiṭ dynasty at Sijilmasa in Morocco
1064–1065		Great German pilgrimage to Jerusalem
1066		Slavic revolt against Saxon domination and conversion efforts
1071	August 26	Selchūkid Turks defeat Byzantines at Manzikert
1072		Normans under Robert Guiscard take Palermo from the Moslems
1081	April	Accession of Alexius I Comnenus as Byzantine emperor
1085	May 25	Alfonso VI of Castile and Leon conquers Toledo from the Moors
1086	October 23	Murābiṭs under Yūsuf defeat Spanish under Alfonso at Zallaca
1087		Abū-Bakr dies after destroying Ghana; Yūsuf is Murābiṭ ruler
1087–1090 or 1091		Pilgrimage of count Robert I of Flanders to Jerusalem
1087	August 6	Genoese and Pisan fleets sack Mahdia as reprisal for piracy
1089	late summer	Fāṭimids of Egypt acquire Acre, Tyre, and Jerusalem
1090		Assassins establish headquarters at Alamut in Persia
1091		Normans under Roger I complete conquest of Moslem Sicily
1094	June 15	Rodrigo Díaz, the Cid (dies 1099), seizes Valencia (lost 1102)
1095	November 27	Pope Urban II preaches the crusade at the Council of Clermont
1096	October 21	People's crusade annihilated near Nicaea by Selchūkid Turks
1096	November	The First Crusade: the first armies reach Constantinople
1097	June 19	Nicaea surrendered to Byzantines by Selchūkid Turks
1097	July 1	Crusaders defeat Turks under Kılıç Arslan I at Dorylaeum
1098	March 10	Baldwin of Boulogne assumes rule of Edessa, with title of count
1098	June 3	Crusaders take Antioch; Bohemond of Taranto becomes prince
1099	July 15	The First Crusade ends with conquest of Jerusalem from Fāṭimids
1099	July 22	Godfrey of Bouillon elected Advocate of the Holy Sepulcher
1100	July 18	Godfrey of Bouillon dies, amid accusations of poisoning
1100	December 25	Baldwin I crowned king of Jerusalem at Bethlehem
1101	late March	Tancred regent of Antioch for captured Bohemond
1101	August–Sept.	Crusade of 1101 defeated piecemeal in Anatolia by the Turks
1103	early May	Bohemond freed by Turks, resumes rule over Antioch
1104	summer	Byzantines regain Cilicia from crusaders and Armenians
1105	February 28	Raymond of St. Gilles dies when besieging Tripoli
1106	September 2	Yūsuf ibn-Tāshfin dies; son 'Alī Murābiṭ ruler (to 1143)
1107–1110		Crusade of Norwegians under king Sigurd "Jorsalfar"
1107	autumn	Bohemond's anti-Greek "crusade" takes Avlona, besieges Durazzo
1108	September	Bohemond's expedition collapses (he dies in Italy in March 1111)
1109	July 12	Tripoli falls to crusaders; Bertram assumes title of its count
1112	December 12	Tancred dies; Roger of Salerno regent of Antioch
1113		Hospitallers granted protection by bull of pope Paschal II
1115		Baldwin I builds Krak de Montréal south of the Dead Sea
1118	April 2	Baldwin I dies; Baldwin II of Le Bourg, count of Edessa, succeeds

- 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 ʾil-Ghazi near Darb Sarmadā
 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 Muwaḥḥid caliphal dynasty, Murābiṭs 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-Qadmūs, first foothold in Syria
 1134 July 17 Alfonso I of Aragon dies after defeat by Murābiṭs 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 Fulk's vassal Pagan builds Kerak (Krak of Moab) in Transjordan
 1143 April 8 John Comnenus dies; his son Manuel I Byzantine emperor
 1143 November 10 Fulk of Anjou, king of Jerusalem, dies
 1143 December 25 Fulk's widow Melisend 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-Dīn Ghāzī (Mosul), Nūr-ad-Dīn (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 Muwaḥḥids)
 1148 December Tortosa captured by Aragonese, Catalans, crusaders, and Genoese
 1149 June 29 Army of Antioch defeated by Nūr-ad-Dīn near Inab
 1151 January 27 Alfonso VII, Raymond Berenguer IV allocate spheres at Tudellén
 1151 (or 1152) spring Baldwin III breaks with Melisend, 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 Nūr-ad-Dīn
 1157 August 21 Alfonso VII dies after losing Almeria to Muwaḥḥids
 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 Yūsuf I is Muwaḥḥid caliph
 1163–1169 Amalric leads five expeditions against Fāṭimid Egypt
 1169 March 23 Saladin succeeds his uncle Shīrkūh as vizir of Egypt
 1171 September 10 Saladin, at Nūr-ad-Dīn's order, proclaims 'Abbāsīd caliphs in Egypt
 1171 September 13 The last Fāṭimid caliph, al-'Aḍid, dies
 1172 summer Muwaḥḥids under Yūsuf I fail to take Huete, retreat
 1174 May 15 Nūr-ad-Dīn dies; Saladin occupies Damascus (October 28)
 1174 July 11 Amalric dies; leper son Baldwin IV crowned king (July 15)
 1175 May 'Abbāsīd caliph formally invests Saladin with Egypt and Syria

1176	September 17	Selchūkid 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		Yūsuf I fails to take Santarem, dies (1184); son Ya'qūb is caliph
1183	November 20	Baldwin IV ill; 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 Selchūkid 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
1192	October 9	Richard I sails from Acre, ending the Third Crusade
1193	March 4	Saladin dies; Aiyūbid and Zengid princes struggle for provinces
1194	April	Guy of Lusignan dies; brother Aimery inherits Cyprus
1195	July 19	Alfonso VIII of Castile defeated at Alarcos by Ya'qūb, Muwaḥḥid
1197	September	Aimery 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		Ya'qūb dies; son Muḥammad an-Nāṣir Muwaḥḥid caliph (dies 1213)
1199	late November	French counts at Écry take the cross for the Fourth Crusade
1200	spring	Albert von Buxhövdén leads German fleet to conquer Latvia
1200	August 4	Saladin's brother al-'Adil proclaimed sultan of Egypt and Syria
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		Geoffrey of Villehardouin, William of Champlitte conquer Morea
1205	April 1	Aimery dies, leaving Cyprus and Jerusalem under separate regencies
1205	April 14	Baldwin I captured by Bulgarians; brother Henry is regent
1206	August 20	Henry becomes emperor after death of his brother Baldwin I
1207		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 Nicaea
1209	May	Geoffrey I becomes prince of Achaia, founds Villehardouin dynasty
1210	October 3	John of Brienne and wife Mary crowned rulers of Jerusalem
1211		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 Muwaḥḥids 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	Alcácer do Sal falls to Portuguese, German crusaders, and Leonese
1218	January 10	Hugh I of Cyprus dies; infant son Henry I under regency

1218	June 25	Simon of Montfort killed while besieging Toulouse
1219	early	Peter of Courtenay dies in captivity; son Robert Latin emperor
1219	November 5	Damietta abandoned to crusaders by its Egyptian garrison
1220	November 22	Frederick II crowned Holy Roman emperor by pope Honorius III
1221	August 30	Crusaders surrender to Aiyūbids, evacuate Damietta (September 8)
1222	August	Theodore I Lascaris dies; son-in-law John Ducas Vatatzes emperor
1223		Mongols under Jebe rout Russians and Kumans at the Kalka
1224	autumn	Thessalonica falls to Theodore of Epirus, who assumes the purple
1225	November 9	Frederick II marries Isabel of Brienne, claims throne of Jerusalem
1226	early June	Louis VIII of France leads "crusade" against Languedoc
1226	November 8	Louis VIII dies; son Louis IX is king, under regency
1227		Chinggis (Genghis Khan) dies; son Ögödei rules (dies 1242)
1227	September 29	Frederick II excommunicated by Gregory IX (to August 28, 1230)
1228	January (?)	Robert of Courtenay dies; brother Baldwin II under regency
1229	February 18	Frederick II gains Jerusalem by treaty with al-Kāmil, Aiyūbid
1229	April 12	Peace of Paris ends the Albigensian Crusade
1229	(about)	Geoffrey I of Villehardouin dies; son Geoffrey II prince of Achaea
1230		Yahyâ I independent in Tunisia; establishes Hafṣid dynasty
1230		Teutonic Knights under Hermann of Salza start conquest of Prussia
1230	April	John Asen of Bulgaria defeats Theodore of Epirus at Klokotnitsa
1230	September 24	Ferdinand III permanently reunites Castile and Leon
1231	September	Baldwin II marries Mary of Brienne; her father John is co-emperor
1232–April 1233		Civil war between Frederick II's forces and Cypriote lords
1232–1237		Muḥammad I al-Aḥmar establishes Naṣrīds at Granada (to 1492)
1235		Ceuta taken by Genoese fleet, ransomed for 400,000 dinars
1236	June 29	Cordova surrenders to Castilians under Ferdinand III
1237	March 23	John of Brienne dies, leaving Baldwin II sole Latin emperor
1238	March 9	Al-Kāmil's death touches off struggle among Aiyūbid princes
1238	September 28	Valencia surrenders to James I of Aragon-Catalonia
1239	November 13	Crusaders defeated near Gaza; Jerusalem surrenders (December 7)
1240–1249		Prussian revolt against Teutonic Knights almost succeeds
1241–1242		Mongols under Batu devastate Hungary, withdraw eastward
1242	April 5	Alexander Nevski defeats Teutonic Knights on Lake Peipus
1243	July 2	Mongols defeat Selchūkid Turks at Köse Dagħ
1244	August 23	Jerusalem sacked by Khorezmian Turks (never regained by Franks)
1245	June 28	Council of Lyons considers Latin empire, "deposes" Frederick II
1246		Güyük chosen to succeed his father Ögödei, dies 1248
1246	summer	Geoffrey II of Villehardouin dies; brother William prince of Achaea
1247–1248		Andrew, Ascelin, John of Pian del Carpine report on Mongols
1248	August 25	Louis IX of France sails to Cyprus, winters there preparing crusade
1248	November 23	Seville taken by Ferdinand III after a long siege
1249	June 5	French crusaders land in Egypt, capture Damietta (June 6)
1249–1250		Capture of Faro, Silves, and Algarve ends Portuguese reconquest
1250	April 6	Louis IX and the crusaders surrender to the Egyptians at Manṣūrah
1250	May 2	Mamluks kill Aiyūbid sultan Tūrān-Shāh; his widow rules
1250	May 6	Crusaders surrender Damietta, ransom Louis IX and other leaders
1250	July 30	Aybeg marries sultan's widow, is first Mamluk sultan of Egypt
1250	December 13	Frederick II dies; son Conrad IV (king of Jerusalem) succeeds him
1253	January 18	Henry I of Cyprus dies; his infant son Hugh II king under regency
1253		Hafṣid ruler (from 1249) Muḥammad I assumes caliphal title
1253–1255		William of Rubruck, Franciscan, travels to Karakorum and back
1254	April 24	Louis IX sails for France after strengthening Palestine defense
1254	May 21	Conrad IV of Jerusalem dies, leaving infant son Conradin as heir
1254	November 3	John Ducas Vatatzes dies; son Theodore II Lascaris is emperor

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		Berke succeeds his brother Batu as khan (to 1266)
1258	February	Mongols under Hulagu sack Baghdad, kill last 'Abbāsīd 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		Kubilai succeeds brother Möngke (1251–1259) as Mongol ruler
1260	September 3	Mamluk army under Baybars routs Mongols at 'Ain Jālūt
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	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 Ḥafṣīd 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 de Chevaliers from Hospitallers 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 Collo, sails to Sicily (August)
1282	December 11	Michael VIII Palaeologus dies; son Andronicus II Byzantine emperor
1283		Prussian revolt (started 1260) suppressed by Teutonic Knights
1284	March 4	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, Achaea)
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 Šaumā, envoy of il-khanid Arghun, reaches Rome
1290	Nov. or Dec.	Kalavun dies while marching on Acre; son al-Ashraf Khalīl sultan
1291	May 18	Mamluks under Khalīl 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 Khalīl 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	Ghazan'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 Ceos
1304		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	Headquarters of Teutonic Knights moved to Marienburg in Prussia
1310 June 5	Amalric de Lusignan, usurper of Cyprus, assassinated; Henry II freed
1311 March 15	Catalans overwhelm Franks at the Cephissus, kill Walter of Brienne
1312 early	Catalan Company accepts suzerainty of Frederick II of Sicily
1313 July 29	Several dynastic marriages affect France, Italy, Burgundy, Greece
1314 November 29	Philip IV of France dies; son Louis X, grandson John I rule briefly
1315 or 1316	Raymond Lull, missionary, stoned to death near Bugia in Algeria
1316 July 5	Louis of Burgundy defeats Ferdinand at Manolada; both soon die
1317 January 9	Philip V succeeds infant nephew John I as king of France
1317	Alfonso Fadrique vicar-general of duchy of Athens (to 1330)
1318–1319	Alfonso Fadrique takes Thessaly from Greeks as duchy of Neopatra
1319 June 9	Catalans (Athens), Venetians (Negroponte), Euboeans make peace
1319	Hélion 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 Achaea (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 Achaea
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-Nāṣir Muḥammad 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 October 4–5	Catherine of Valois dies; Robert of Taranto titular Latin emperor
1348 April 3	John of Randazzo dies; son Frederick I is duke of Athens
1348–1350	Black Death (plague) batters Europe and Levant, killing 1 in 3
1349	Il-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 Corneillan 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		Peter of Corneillan dies; Roger de Pins master of the Hospital
1355	April 5	Charles V of Luxemburg crowned Holy Roman emperor
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 Lluria 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 Adrianople
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 Bérenger 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		Enghien brothers fail to regain Athenian duchy from Catalans
1371	September 26	Serbs crushed by Ottoman Turks at Chermomen, 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 Achaea
1373-1374		Genoese invasion devastates Cyprus, undermines Lusignans' rule
1374	February 16	Raymond Bérenger dies; Robert of Juilly master of the Hospital
1375	April	Louis Fadrique vicar-general of Athens (to 1381, dies 1382)
1375		Armenian kingdom of Cilicia overthrown by Mamluks and Turks
1376 or 1377		Joanna of Naples leases Achaea 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 Urbina 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		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		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 Achaea dies; succeeded by son Ladislas
1386-1391		Amadeo of Savoy, lord of Pinerolo, fails to win Achaea
1387	January 5	Peter IV dies; son John is king of Aragon and duke of Athens
1388	May 2	Nerio Acciajuoli takes Acropolis, ending Catalan rule in Athens
1389	June 15	Serbs crushed at Kossovo by Turks under Murad I, who is killed
1390		Last Bahri Mamluk 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 Bulgarians lose Tirnovo to Ottoman Turks under Bayazid I
 1394 September 25 Nerio Acciajuoli dies, leaving chaos in Attica; Turkish raids
 1396 Heredia dies at Avignon; Philibert of Naillac master of the Hospital
 1396 Navarrese leader Peter of St. Superan prince of Achaea (dies 1402)
 1396 September 25 Burgundian and Hungarian crusaders slain at Nicopolis by Bayazid I
 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
 1402 summer Antonio I Acciajuoli 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 Ladislas of Naples names Centurione II Zaccaria prince of Achaea
 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
 1417 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 Philibert of Naillac dies; Anton Fluvian master of the Hospital
 1421 June "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 Žižka's victory at Malešov
 1424 October 11 John Žižka 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 Khirokitia, capture Janus
 1426 summer Hussites under Prokop smash Saxon army at Ústí
 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 Centurione II Zaccaria, last Latin prince of Achaea, 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 Acciajuoli dies; duchy of Athens fatally weakened
 1436 July 5 Sigismund signs "Four Compacts" with Hussites led by Rokycana

1437	October 29	Anton Fluvian dies; John of Lastic elected master of the Hospital
1437	December 9	Sigismund dies, succeeded by son-in-law Albert of Hapsburg
1438	June	Barsbey dies; succeeded by son Yūsuf (94 days), then Jakmak
1439	July 6	Union of Greek and Latin churches decreed at Council of Florence
1440	March 14	Prussian League of nobles and towns opposes Teutonic Knights
1440	summer	Rhodes attacked by Mamluk fleet, which devastates Cos
1442		Ottoman invasion of Transylvania repelled by John Hunyadi
1444	Aug.–Sept.	Rhodes attacked by Mamluk fleet; 40-day siege fails
1444	November 10	Murad II annihilates Hungarian and Slavic crusaders at Varna
1446		Murad II devastates the Morea
1448	October 17–19	Hunyadi defeated at Kossovo by Ottoman Turks under Murad II
1448	October 31	John VIII dies; brother Constantine XI last Byzantine emperor
1451		Antonello de Caupena, Catalan, leaves Aegina to Venice (lost 1537)
1451	February 3	Murad II dies; son Mehmed II (the Conqueror) Ottoman sultan
1452	March 19	Frederick III, Hapsburg, crowned Holy Roman emperor (dies 1493)
1452	December 12	Union of Greek and Latin churches proclaimed in Constantinople
1453	February	Jakmak dies; succeeded by son 'Uthmān (43 days), then Inal
1453	May 29	Mehmed II takes Constantinople, ending Byzantine empire
1453	October	Hundred Years' War (1337 on) between France and England ends
1454	February 22	Poland (and Prussia) declare war on Teutonic Knights
1454		John of Lastic dies; James of Milly master of the Hospital
1456	June 4	Athens annexed by Ottomans, ending Florentine duchy, Latin rule
1456	June–July	Hunyadi prevents Mehmed II from capturing Belgrade
1457	June 4	Teutonic Knights' unpaid mercenaries sell Marienburg to Poles
1458	July 26	John II de Lusignan dies; daughter Charlotte queen of Cyprus
1460		Mehmed II expels Greeks, completing conquest of the Morea
1460	September 18	James de Lusignan invades Cyprus as vassal of Mamluk sultan Inal
1461	February 26	Inal dies; succeeded by son Aḥmad (to June), then Khushkadam
1461	July 22	Charles VII dies; son Louis XI becomes king of France
1461	August 17	James of Milly dies; Peter Raymond Zacosta grand master
1462		Gibraltar retaken by Castilians (Moorish since 1333)
1462	November 16	Turks occupy Lesbos, ending sway of Gattilusi family
1464	summer	James II takes Kyrenia, becomes king of Cyprus
1465		Marīnid dynasty overthrown by Waṭṭāsids (established 1420)
1466	October 19	Treaty of Thorn ends 13-year war of Poles to oust Teutonic Knights
1467		Zacosta dies; Giovanni Battista Orsini grand master of the Hospital
1467	October	Khushkadam dies; after two short reigns Ka'itbey sultan (Jan. 1468)
1468	January 17	Scanderbeg dies; Albania soon absorbed into Ottoman empire
1470	July 12	Negroponte (Euboea) lost by Venice to the Ottoman Turks
1471	August 28	Tangier (and Alcácer-Saghir) taken by Portuguese (to 1661)
1473	July 6	James II dies, leaving widow Catherine and unborn son James III
1473	August 2	Uzun Ḥasan, pro-Latin Turkoman, defeated by Turks at Kara Hisar
1474	August 26	James III dies in infancy; Catherine Cornaro queen of Cyprus
1476		Orsini dies; Peter of Aubusson grand master of the Hospital
1479	December	Ottoman fleet attacks Rhodes and Telos
1480	May 23–Aug. 17	Major Ottoman assault on Rhodes repulsed by Hospitallers
1480	August 18	Otranto captured by Turks (retaken summer 1481)
1481	April 27	Mehmed II dies; son Bayazid II Ottoman sultan (May 20)
1482	July 29	Jem, brother of Bayazid II, lands in Rhodes (leaves September 1)
1483	August 30	Louis XI dies; son Charles VIII king of France (dies 1498)
1486		Bartholomew Díaz rounds Cape of Good Hope
1486–1491		Mamluk armies defeat Ottomans thrice in extended campaign
1487	August 18	Spanish take Malaga after bloody 103-day siege, enslave Moors
1489	February 26	Catherine Cornaro forced to cede Cyprus to Venice (lost 1571)

1489		Baza, Almeria, and Guadix surrendered to Spanish by Naṣrīds
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-Ghūrī 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 Alexandretta
1512	May 26	Bayazid II dies; son Selim I (the Grim) Ottoman sultan
1512		Emery dies; Guy of Blanchefort elected grand master
1513		Guy dies; Fabrizio del Carretto grand master of the Hospital
1514	August 23	Selim I defeats shah Ismā'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 Raidaniyah, 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		Waṭṭāsid dynasty of Morocco supplanted by Sharifian
1556		Ziyānid 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