

Timeline / 400 to 2000 / ALL COUNTRIES

Date	Country Description
500 A.D.	Algeria Vandal occupation and the Berber kingdom of the Djeddars.
500 A.D.	Sweden Around this time the portcullis gate in the Eketorp ring-fort on Öland falls for the last time. As far as we know, this gate, built around AD 400, was the first of its kind outside the Roman Empire.
500 A.D.	Germany During the rule of the Merovingian Dynasty (c. 500–751) Germanic tribes become subjects of the Merovingian Dynasty.
502 A.D.	Syria A treaty is made between the Roman Empire and the Ghassanids, a Christian Arab tribe settled in southern Syria and Damascus, in order to defend the eastern frontiers against the Persians.
507 A.D.	Spain Visigoths defeated by the Franks at the Battle of Vouillé; collapse of the Visigoth Kingdom of Tolosa and withdrawal to the Iberian Peninsula (Kingdom of Toledo).
511 A.D.	France Death of Clovis, the Merovingian king who converted to Catholicism, won control of most of the Frankish kingdoms and took Aquitaine from the Visigoths.
521 A.D.	Sweden Rumour has it that in this year King Huggleikr, possibly from what is Sweden today, was slain with all his men in Friesland by the Frankish, i.e. Merovingian, Prince Theodebert.
527 A.D.	Egypt Byzantine Emperor Justinian orders the construction of St. Catherine's Monastery at the foot of Mount Moses in Central Sinai. It became the third pilgrimage site after Jerusalem and Rome.
527 A.D.	Italy Justinian (527–65) becomes the Emperor of Byzantium and sets about reconquering the West, succeeding in destroying the Gothic Kingdom in Italy.
527 A.D.	Palestine*

Date	Country Description
	Justinian, the Byzantine Emperor, begins constructing many castles along the main caravan routes, and several churches in Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Gaza and Nabatian Negev.
528 A.D.	Jordan The Byzantine Emperor Justinianus (later Justinian) grants the ally of the Byzantines, al-Haritha ibn Jibla, the Arab-Christian ruler of the Ghassan tribe who settled in Syria and Jordan, the title 'Baselues' (king).
529 A.D.	Italy The Corpus Iuris Civilis is compiled under Justinian, collecting and organising Roman law. The work remains influential for centuries, becoming the cornerstone of legal studies.
531 A.D.	Germany The land of Thuringia is conquered by rulers of the Merovingian Dynasty with the help of the Saxons.
533 A.D.	Tunisia Byzantine reconquest of Africa led by the Byzantine general Belisarius. End of the Vandal kingdom.
533 A.D.	Algeria Byzantine conquest of Central Maghreb.
533 A.D.	Morocco The Vandals take refuge in Mauritania Tingitana (Northern Morocco in Antiquity).
534 - 548 A.D.	Tunisia Berber insurrections threaten the Byzantine army, which suffered repeated setbacks.
537 A.D.	United Kingdom According to Annales Cambriae, the Battle of Camlann is fought between the forces of King Arthur and Mordred; both leaders are killed in the battle.
537 A.D.	Türkiye The church of Hagia Sophia in Constantinople is opened on 27 December by Byzantine Emperor Justinian I having been rebuilt after its destruction in Nika Riot (532).
542 A.D.	Jordan

Date	Country Description
544 A.D.	<p>Sanctification of Bishop Theodorus as a bishop of Jordan and Palestine by the Empress Theodora according to the request of al-Haritha al-Ghassani.</p>
544 A.D.	<p>Morocco</p> <p>The Goths attempt to occupy the town of Sebta.</p>
553 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p> <p>Basilica of Euphrasius built in Ploče, one of the most important monuments in Croatia. It was built on the remains of an earlier three-apsed basilica.</p>
555 A.D.	<p>Portugal</p> <p>Reorganisation of the Suebian Church by Saint Martin of Braga.</p>
558 A.D.	<p>Germany</p> <p>During the rule of the Merovingian Dynasty (558–629), rulers of the Frankish Dynasty gradually gain power over parts of what will later become Germany.</p>
558 A.D.	<p>France</p> <p>Chlothar I, son of Clovis, becomes the sole ruler of the Franks, having previously shared his kingdom with his brothers.</p>
563 A.D.	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>St Columba and a small group of monks sail from Ireland to the west coast of Scotland. They establish a monastery that becomes the head of the Celtic church in Britain and a major political centre.</p>
565 A.D.	<p>Syria</p> <p>Death of Emperor Justinian I soon after his construction of the Ibn Wardan fortress in the Syrian desert. The long and intermittent Byzantine–Persian war is refuelled.</p>
565 A.D.	<p>Türkiye</p> <p>Emperor Justinian I dies on 13/14 November. He was famous for his successful military campaigns and also for his reform of the legal code. He was also known as 'the last Roman Emperor'.</p>
568 A.D.	<p>Italy</p> <p>The Lombards enter Italy. The lands occupied in the Centre and the South become the Duchies of Spoleto and Benevento respectively.</p>
570 A.D.	<p>Jordan</p> <p>The birth at Mecca on 2 July of Prophet Muhammad, the messenger of God who introduced Islam to the whole world.</p>

Date	Country Description
571 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 226 600 248">Egypt</p> <p data-bbox="528 297 1294 327">Birth in Mecca of Prophet Muhammad from the tribe of Quraysh.</p>
573 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 371 592 394">Syria</p> <p data-bbox="528 443 1501 472">The Sassanian Persian ruler Chosroe I raids Syria as far as Apamea and Antioch.</p>
578 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 517 632 539">Morocco</p> <p data-bbox="528 589 1445 640">Byzantium puts down the Berber revolt that flared up after local chieftains are murdered by Sergius, Byzantine Governor of Tripoli.</p>
582 - 602 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 685 616 707">Tunisia</p> <p data-bbox="528 757 1406 808">Reorganisation of the Byzantine Empire and institution of the Exarchate of Carthage, consolidating the pre-eminence of the military.</p>
589 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 864 600 887">Spain</p> <p data-bbox="528 936 1422 965">Catholicism becomes the official religion of the Visigoth Kingdom of Toledo.</p>
590 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1010 584 1032">Italy</p> <p data-bbox="528 1081 1509 1178">Gregory the Great (590–604) becomes pope. During his pontificate, the Church becomes more independent from the Byzantine Empire and great efforts are made to evangelise the Anglo-Saxons and Lombards.</p>
590 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1223 592 1245">Syria</p> <p data-bbox="528 1283 1509 1379">Economic and religious interaction between Arabia and the Fertile Crescent as Muhammad joins his uncle on mercantile travel to Syria, where he meets the monk Bahira in Bosra.</p>
602 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1424 592 1447">Syria</p> <p data-bbox="528 1496 1517 1592">Byzantine Emperor Maurice breaks the peace treaty with the Persians and invades Syria. War continues with both sides growing weak and weary, inadvertently easing the path for the upcoming Muslim conquerers.</p>
610 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1637 632 1659">Portugal</p> <p data-bbox="528 1709 935 1738">Birth of Saint Fructuosus of Braga.</p>
613 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1783 608 1805">Jordan</p> <p data-bbox="528 1854 1477 1906">The Sassanian invasion of Syria (Bilad al-Sham) begins under the leadership of Shahrbaraz, causing the destruction of many cities.</p>
614 A.D.	Palestine*

Date	Country Description
	The Sassanian (Persian) army conquers Palestine during a campaign of occupation of Great Syria and Egypt. The conquest is very destructive, tens of churches are destroyed, and monasteries are sacked and burned.
614 A.D.	Croatia Croats settle in the area between the Adriatic Sea and the Sava and Drava rivers.
619 A.D.	Egypt Egypt, Jerusalem and Damascus come under the rule of the Persian Emperor Xerxes II.
622 A.D.	Jordan On 4 September Prophet Muhammad emigrates with the Muslims to the town of Medina. This event known as Hijra and marks the beginning of the Hijri calendar.
627 A.D.	Türkiye The victory of the Byzantine army over the Persian army in the Battle of Nineveh on 12 December, which breaks the power of the Sassanid dynasty.
627 A.D.	Egypt Prophet Muhammad sends a letter to Cyrus, the Byzantine Patriarch of Alexandria and ruler of Egypt, inviting him to accept Islam. Cyrus sends gifts to the Prophet in answer, together with two sisters from Upper Egypt. The Prophet married one of them, called Maria the Copt. She bore him his only son, who died in boyhood.
628 A.D.	Palestine* Heracles (r. 610–41) reconquers Palestine and the Emperor brings back the Holy Cross to Jerusalem. Restoration projects begin all over Palestine and in Jerusalem in particular.
629 A.D.	Jordan On 4 September the Battle of Mu'ta begins between the Muslims and the Byzantines at the site of Mu'ta in southern Jordan. The cause of the battle is the killing of messenger of Prophet Muhammad by the Ghassanids.
629 A.D.	France Dagobert I, King of Austrasia, creates a united Frankish kingdom with its capital in Paris. With the help of the future Saint Eligius, his precarious reign lasts for about ten years.
630 A.D.	Jordan In October a peace treaty is made between Prophet Muhammad and the Bishop of Ayla, John bin Ru'ba in exchange for the payment of 300 dinars a year as poll tax for protection.

Date	Country Description
630 A.D.	Spain Expulsion of the Byzantines and unification of the peninsular lands of the Visigoth Kingdom of Toledo.
633 A.D.	Portugal Liturgical unification of Hispania.
635 A.D.	Jordan In January the inhabitants of Pella sign a covenant with the new Muslim rulers after the battle of Fihl (Pella) agreeing to pay poll and land taxes; the transition from Byzantine to Islamic rule at Pella was peaceful and uninterrupted.
636 A.D.	Syria At the Battle of Yarmuk on 15 August the Muslim army defeats the Byzantine forces. Damascus is definitively occupied and the Islamic conquest of Syria begins.
636 A.D.	Palestine* The Muslim armies expand in southern Palestine, and then begin to move towards the north. In the Battle of Yarmuk the Byzantine army is defeated and Greater Syria gradually falls under the control of the Muslim army.
636 A.D.	Jordan On 20 August the Muslim armies overrun the Transjordan highlands. They go on to win a decisive battle against the Byzantines on the banks of the Yarmouk River, which opens the way to the conquest of Syria.
637 A.D.	Palestine* Jerusalem is surrendered by the Patriarch Sophronius to 'Umar Ibn al-Khattab. The Plaza of the Haram al-Sharif is cleaned and prepared for a modest wooden structure. It will take the Muslim armies another ten years to control the rest of Palestine.
639 A.D.	Jordan During the conquest of Jordan, a plague called 'Emwas' starts in Palestine and spreads all over Jordan. Among the 25,000 people who die are the companions of the Prophet who ruled the Jordan valley.
639 A.D.	Palestine* The plague of 'Amwasa, a town located between Jerusalem and Jaffa, in which hundreds of soldiers and officers, including the army commander Abu 'Ubaida 'Amir bin al-Jarrah, lose their lives
639 A.D.	Egypt

Date	Country Description
641 A.D.	<p>The first mosque in Egypt is built in Bilbis, east of the Delta, to honour the martyrs and 120 companions of the Prophet who died in battle there during the Arab invasion of Egypt. It followed the ground plan of the Prophet's mosque in Medina.</p> <p>Egypt</p> <p>Babylon (the Roman settlement south of present-day Cairo) capitulates to the Muslim armies led by Amr ibn al-'As. The first Islamic capital of Egypt, Fustat, is founded.</p>
642 A.D.	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>Penda establishes his kingdom of Mercia as the pre-eminent Anglo-Saxon realm after defeating and killing Oswald of Northumbria at the Battle of Maserfield.</p>
643 A.D.	<p>Palestine*</p> <p>Mu'awiya Ibn Abi Sufyan, the governor of Greater Syria begins to build the seaport of 'Akka and to establish the first Islamic shipyard, where the first Muslim fleet is built.</p>
647 A.D.	<p>Tunisia</p> <p>First expedition of Muslim Arabs in Ifriqiya. Victory at Sufetula (Sbeitla).</p>
649 A.D.	<p>Syria</p> <p>First maritime conquests of the Muslims, occupying Cyprus.</p>
653 A.D.	<p>Italy</p> <p>The Lombards officially convert to Catholicism, a process that began with the work of Gregory the Great.</p>
654 A.D.	<p>Spain</p> <p>Publication of the Fuero Juzgo, a summary of Visigothic law.</p>
655 A.D.	<p>Egypt</p> <p>Ali ibn Abi Talib, the Prophet's cousin and companion, is appointed wali (ruler) of Egypt by 'Uthman ibn 'Affan, the third Righteous Caliph.</p>
657 A.D.	<p>Syria</p> <p>Battle of Siffin between Mu'awiya, governor of Damascus, and 'Ali, the fourth caliph and cousin and son-in-law of the Prophet, resulting in a schism in the Muslim community with Kharijites (secessionists) accepting neither.</p>
658 A.D.	<p>Jordan</p>

Date	Country Description
661 A.D.	<p>In February mediation between 'Ali ibn Abi Talib and Mu'awiya is held at Udruh in southern Jordan after the battle of Siffin to decide who will be the caliph of Muslims. Mu'awiya wins by trickery.</p>
661 A.D.	<p>Syria</p> <p>Damascus becomes capital of the Umayyad Empire under Mu'awiya (Caliph 661–81). Assassination of 'Ali, nephew of the Prophet, by a Kharijite (secessionist).</p>
661 A.D.	<p>Jordan</p> <p>The Umayyad Dynasty starts its caliphate in Syria and Jordan under Mu'awiya ibn Abi Sufyan, who makes Damascus his capital.</p>
661 A.D.	<p>Palestine*</p> <p>Mu'awiya Ibn Abi Sufyan (r. 661–80) declares himself Caliph in Jerusalem, announcing the beginning of the Umayyad dynasty. The caliphs 'Abd al-Malik, Sulayman, 'Umar II and other Umayyad caliphs did the same.</p>
664 A.D.	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>The Synod of Whitby establishes the date of Easter in Britain and consequently the supremacy of Roman Christianity over Celtic Christianity.</p>
665 A.D.	<p>Tunisia</p> <p>Second Arab expedition. Victory at Hadrumetum (Sousse).</p>
670 A.D.	<p>Tunisia</p> <p>Third Arab expedition led by 'Uqba (Okba) ibn Nafi, who founds the town of Kairouan.</p>
670 - 680 A.D.	<p>Hungary</p> <p>According to the double conquest theory of Gyula László the origin of the first archaeological finds in the Carpathian basin indicate the presence of the first wave of the Hungarian tribes.</p>
674 - 678 A.D.	<p>Türkiye</p> <p>Siege of Constantinople by the Muslim Arabs.</p>
679 A.D.	<p>Syria</p> <p>After several attempts to conquer Constantinople, the Umayyads and Byzantines agree to a truce. Frontier warfare continues under the Abbasids but Constantinople is left unconquered until the Ottomans.</p>
679 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p>

Date	Country Description
	The first diplomatic agreement of the Croats with the Holy See. They made an agreement with Pope Agaton by which they agreed not to start wars against neighbouring Christian states.
680 A.D.	France Pippin of Herstal, Mayor of the Palace of Austrasia, reunites the Frankish kingdom, which had disintegrated under the last of the Merovingians.
681 A.D.	Morocco 'Uqba (Okba) ibn Nafi reaches Sebta, Tangiers then Walili (Ancient Volubilis) before going on to the town of Nfis in the Haouz and Igli in the Souss.
682 A.D.	Algeria Having conquered all of North Africa and established Arab rule, 'Uqba (Okba) ibn Nafi is killed. His mausoleum and mosque are erected near Biskra at Sidi Okba.
687 A.D.	Germany Beginning with the Battle of Tertry in 687 the Carolingian Dynasty rules over larger parts of the Germanic tribes.
691 A.D.	Palestine* The Dome of the Rock is built as the framework of a large construction programme on the plazas of the Haram al-Sharif, including the Dome of the Chain, the gates of the Plaza and the Aqsa Mosque.
697 A.D.	Syria The first Islamic gold coin devoid of iconographic representation is struck in Damascus by Umayyad Caliph 'Abd al-Malik, with Arabic declaration of faith. Arabisation of the administration.
698 A.D.	Tunisia Carthage conquered by the Arabs under the leadership of Hassan ibn Numan.
700 A.D.	Sweden Around this time a new and shorter Nordic runic alphabet with 16 runes instead of 24 is introduced. It turns out to be a great success which rapidly spreads literacy in Sweden.
700 A.D.	Germany During the lifetime of Saint Boniface, an English missionary who lived from c. 675 to 754, the tribes in Germany become Christians.
701 A.D.	Algeria

Date	Country Description
705 - 715 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 226 1074 248">Death of the Berber resistance fighter Kahina.</p> <p data-bbox="528 293 592 315">Syria</p> <p data-bbox="528 365 1514 454">Building of the Great Umayyad Mosque in Damascus proclaims the imperial status of the new religion and places Islam on an equal footing with the strong Christian heritage of the region.</p>
705 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 506 619 528">Tunisia</p> <p data-bbox="528 573 1193 595">Musa ibn Nossayr becomes the first governor of Ifriqiya.</p>
709 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 647 651 669">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="528 719 1514 786">The inauguration of the Aqsa Mosque by the Umayyad Caliph al-Walid Ibn 'Abd al-Malik (r. 705–15).</p>
711 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 824 603 846">Spain</p> <p data-bbox="528 896 1422 958">Beginning of the Muslim invasion of the peninsula following victory over the Visigoths at the Battle of Guadalete.</p>
711 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 999 619 1021">Tunisia</p> <p data-bbox="528 1066 1497 1088">The Muslims begin the conquest of Spain under the leadership of Tarik ibn Ziyad.</p>
711 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1144 635 1167">Morocco</p> <p data-bbox="528 1216 1514 1279">Tarik ibn Ziyad crosses the Straits of Gibraltar, defeats King Roderick of Spain and takes Córdoba and Toledo.</p>
711 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1319 635 1341">Portugal</p> <p data-bbox="528 1391 1337 1413">Start of the islamicisation of al-Andalus. First incursions in al-Gharb.</p>
712 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1464 651 1487">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="528 1536 1481 1599">Sulayman Ibn 'Abd al-Malik, the governor of Palestine, begins to build the city of Ramla as a new administrative centre.</p>
717 - 720 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1641 619 1664">Türkiye</p> <p data-bbox="528 1715 1166 1738">Second siege of Constantinople by the Muslim Arabs.</p>
722 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1787 603 1809">Spain</p> <p data-bbox="528 1861 1129 1883">First Christian resistance at Covadonga (Asturias).</p>
728 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1933 619 1955">Jordan</p> <p data-bbox="528 2004 1465 2067">An Umayyad town is established on the citadel of Amman comprising a palace complex, congregational mosque, residential units, a reservoir and a bath.</p>

Date	Country Description
730 A.D.	<p>Türkiye</p> <p>The first period of Iconoclasm begins when Byzantine Emperor Leo III forbids the worship of religious images. Empress Irene, who took power as regent for his son, Constantine VI (780–97), brought this period to an end with a council held in Nicea in 787 in favour of icon worship.</p>
731 A.D.	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>Bede, a priest, monk and the first English historian, publishes the Ecclesiastical History of the English People.</p>
732 A.D.	<p>Germany</p> <p>Victory of Charles Martel (688–741) of the Carolingian Dynasty at the battle of Tours and Poitiers (southern France) over Arab insurgents leads to their retreat to the southern valley of the Rhone.</p>
732 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p> <p>Edict of the Byzantine Emperor Leon III by which he excluded western Balkan lands, the entire Illyrics, from the authority of the Roman Pope and submitted them to the Byzantine patriarch.</p>
734 A.D.	<p>France</p> <p>Charles Martel, son of Pippin of Herstal, stops the Muslims of ‘Abd al-Rahman who had raided as far as Poitiers, and subsequently extends his rule over Aquitaine and Provence.</p>
739 - 742 A.D.	<p>Tunisia</p> <p>Berber insurrections shake the country. Arab pacification puts an end to the insecurity and prompts economic growth.</p>
740 A.D.	<p>Morocco</p> <p>Northern Morocco is shaken by the Kharijite revolt lead by Maysara al-Matghari.</p>
743 - 744 A.D.	<p>Jordan</p> <p>Several Umayyad palaces are built in Jordan, notably Mushatta Palace with its fantastic façade.</p>
747 A.D.	<p>Palestine*</p> <p>A severe earthquake damages parts of the Aqsa Mosque and the Holy Sepulchre Church, as well as Umayyad palaces and public buildings all over Palestine.</p>
747 A.D.	<p>Jordan</p>

Date	Country Description
749 A.D.	<p>A ruinous earthquake destroys Jerusalem and most of the cities of Jordan at the end of Umayyad rule.</p> <p>Jordan</p> <p>The Abbasid family left al-Humayma in Jordan for Kufa in Iraq in order to lead the revolt against the Umayyads. Their plotting reaches a successful conclusion in this year.</p>
750 A.D.	<p>Palestine*</p> <p>The Abbasids conquer Palestine, which loses its former centrality of rule and investment.</p>
750 A.D.	<p>Syria</p> <p>The entire Umayyad court is massacred by the 'Abbasids, except for 'Abd al-Rahman bin Mu'awiya who escapes from Syria to al-Andalus (Spain) and founds there a line continuing the Umayyad dynasty.</p>
750 A.D.	<p>Egypt</p> <p>Egypt comes under the control of the Abbasid Caliphate and al-Askar, the second Islamic capital of Egypt, is founded. Marwan ibn Muhammad, the last Umayyad Caliph in the East, is murdered in Abu Seir, Fayyum, west of the Delta.</p>
750 A.D.	<p>Sweden</p> <p>Around this time the emporium Birka is founded. This community or small town was situated on a small island in the Lake Mälaren, not far from today's Stockholm.</p>
751 A.D.	<p>France</p> <p>Pippin the Younger, son of Charles Martel, is proclaimed King of the Franks and turns his attention to the south. He leads expeditions against the Lombards, recovers Narbonne from the Muslims and helps to revitalise trade in the Mediterranean.</p>
756 A.D.	<p>Spain</p> <p>Independent emirate with 'Abd al-Rahman I (Umayyad dynasty).</p>
757 A.D.	<p>Morocco</p> <p>Issa ibn Yazid al-Assouad founds the town of Sijilmassa at Tafilalet, the great desert port on the gold route.</p>
758 A.D.	<p>Palestine*</p> <p>The Abbasid Caliph Abu Ja'far al-Mansur (r. 754–75) visits Palestine, stays in Jerusalem and orders a renovation project in the Haram al-Sharif and elsewhere, damaged as a result of the earthquake</p>

Date	Country Description
761 A.D.	Algeria Tahert founded by the Rustamids.
762 A.D.	Syria The caliphal court moves away from Syria and Baghdad, 'City of Peace', is founded by the Abbasid Caliph al-Mansur, designed as a perfect circle.
763 A.D.	Portugal Abbasid revolt in Beja, which quickly spreads to all of al-Gharb.
764 A.D.	Egypt A great famine strikes the country due to the low Nile flood, during the rule of Amir Yazid ibn Hakim al-Mahdi, ruler of the Abbasids.
768 A.D.	Germany Charlemagne (r. 768–814) inherits the Frankish crown and becomes king of a large part of Europe and the founder of a Roman, Christian and Germanic empire.
771 A.D.	Algeria Victory of the Kharijites at Tobna.
772 A.D.	Syria Caliph al-Mansur builds a garrison city on the Euphrates next to al-Raqqqa, called al-Rafiqa, comissioning his son, al-Mahdi, with its construction. The shape of the city is inspired by the circular plan of Baghdad.
774 A.D.	Italy The reign of the Lombards comes to an end. Charles King of the Franks takes Pavia and establishes Frankish rule in Northern Italy. The Duchy of Benevento and Venice remain independent.
776 A.D.	Algeria Sijilmasa taken by the Rustamids. A century of peace follows in Central Maghreb under the rule of the Kharijites.
779 A.D.	Palestine* Abbasid Caliph al-Mahdi (r. 775–85) visits Palestine and Jerusalem, ordering restoration of damage caused by an earthquake in 775.
788 A.D.	Morocco

Date	Country Description
	<p>Idris ibn 'Abdallah (Idris I) takes up residence at Walili, then in the Andalusian Quarter (Adwat al-Andaloussiyyin) in Fez, which he founded on the right bank of the Wadi Fez.</p>
791 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p> <p>Croats establish the principalities of Primorska Hrvatska on the Adriatic Coast and Posavska Hrvatska in north Croatia.</p>
793 A.D.	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>The Norse (Viking) raids on England and Scotland begin with a raid on the Lindisfarne monastery on the north-east coast of England.</p>
796 A.D.	<p>Jordan</p> <p>The Abbasid Caliph al-Rashid appoints his brother Ibrahim ibn al-Mahdi governor (wali) of Jordan. It was customary to appoint the brothers and family members of caliphs to administrative positions.</p>
796 - 808 A.D.	<p>Syria</p> <p>Al-Mahdi's son, Abbasid Caliph Harun al-Rashid, the protagonist of many tales in the '1001 nights', moves his court to al-Raqqa, which becomes the 'Abbasid capital for the next 12 years.</p>
800 A.D.	<p>Germany</p> <p>King Charlemagne (768–814) is crowned as emperor in Rome by Pope Leo III (795–816).</p>
800 A.D.	<p>Italy</p> <p>Charlemagne (800–14) becomes the Emperor of Rome and the Holy Roman Empire is born.</p>
800 A.D.	<p>Sweden</p> <p>It was around this time that the first Viking expeditions to the East, conducted by people who called themselves Svear (Swedes), are successful enough to bring home the first Arabic silver coins.</p>
800 A.D.	<p>France</p> <p>Charlemagne, King of the Franks and the Lombards, is crowned emperor by Pope Leo III. He extends his power over part of the Germanic world and southwards beyond the Pyrenees in the 'Hispanic March'. He establishes a relationship with the Caliph of Baghdad, Harun al-Rashid.</p>
808 A.D.	<p>Morocco</p> <p>Idris II (son of Idris I) founds the town of al-Aliya in the Kairouan Quarter (Adwat al-Qayrawaniyyin) on the left bank of the Wadi Fez.</p>

Date	Country Description
814 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 226 639 246">Germany</p> <p data-bbox="531 297 1501 353">Charlemagne dies in Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) on 28 January 814 and is buried in the palatine chapel of Aachen.</p>
818 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 405 600 425">Spain</p> <p data-bbox="531 477 1409 533">Revolt outside Cordova: Muladi protests against taxes put down with large numbers of deportations and executions.</p>
820 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 577 619 598">Croatia</p> <p data-bbox="531 651 1497 741">The Church of St Donat in Zadar, first dedicated to Holy Trinity, is built in the 9th century, a great example of Byzantine architecture and the largest circular church of the Carolingian era in Europe.</p>
822 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 786 611 806">Jordan</p> <p data-bbox="531 860 1477 949">Sa'id ibn Khalid, a grandson of the third orthodox Caliph 'Uthman, leads a revolt against the Abbasids at al-Fudayn in Jordan calling for the restitution of the Umayyad caliphate. Abandoned by his companions, his revolt ended.</p>
827 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 994 619 1014">Tunisia</p> <p data-bbox="531 1070 1042 1093">The Aghlabids begin the conquest of Sicily.</p>
827 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1137 579 1158">Italy</p> <p data-bbox="531 1214 1286 1236">The arrival of the Aghlabids triggers the Arab conquest of Sicily.</p>
830 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1281 627 1301">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="531 1355 1513 1413">In this year the German missionary Ansgarius visits Birka, preaching Christianity to the Swedes, according to Vita Ansgarii by the monk Rimbert.</p>
831 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1458 651 1478">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="531 1532 1485 1590">The Abbasid Caliph al-Ma'mun (r. 813–33) orders the restoration of the Dome of the Rock.</p>
832 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1635 651 1655">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="531 1709 1520 1767">The Abbasid Caliph al-Ma'mun issues a memorial golden coin carrying the name of 'Jerusalem'.</p>
833 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1812 719 1832">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="531 1886 1506 1944">The establishment of Great Moravia (Moravia, western Slovakia, parts of Hungary, Austria, Bohemia and Poland).</p>
836 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1989 635 2009">Morocco</p>

Date	Country Description
836 A.D.	<p>A moribund Idrisid Morocco vacillates between the Umayyads of al-Andalus and the Fatimids of Ifriqiya for 27 years.</p> <hr/> <p>Syria</p> <p>The architectural features of a new capital founded in Samarra have a strong impact on the decorative repertoire all across the Islamic empire and particularly in Egypt and Syria, as seen in Kharab al-Sayyar and al-Raqqa.</p>
836 A.D.	<p>Tunisia</p> <p>Construction of the Great Mosque of Kairouan.</p>
841 A.D.	<p>Palestine*</p> <p>Villagers (Fallahin) in Palestine revolt against the Abbasids' taxation system. More than 10,000 people participate in this uprising.</p>
842 A.D.	<p>Türkiye</p> <p>The 'Triumph of Orthodoxy' that marks the end of the second Iconoclastic Period (814–42) in the Byzantine Empire. Theodora, the regent for her son Michael III, orders the restoration of the icons.</p>
843 A.D.	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>Kenneth MacAlpin, regarded as the first king of Scotland, unites the Scots of Argyll and the Picts north of the Firth of Forth under his rule.</p>
843 A.D.	<p>Germany</p> <p>In the Treaty of Verdun the Frankish Empire is divided into three separate parts called West-, Middle- and East Francia. The Germanic Empire is called the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation.</p>
843 A.D.	<p>France</p> <p>Division of the Carolingian Empire. Charles the Bald's West Francia is attacked from the north by the Normans and the south by the Saracens (after 838). Royal authority is limited by the growth of large regional principalities.</p>
844 A.D.	<p>Portugal</p> <p>Normans attack the Portuguese coast.</p>
852 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p> <p>Trpimir I issues a charter in Latin in which he names himself the 'Duke of Croats' (Dux Chroatorum iuvatus munere divino) and his realm as the 'Realm of the Croats' (Regnum Chroatorum).</p>
857 A.D.	<p>Morocco</p>

Date	Country Description
863 A.D.	Fatima al-Fihriya, daughter of a Kairouanese man living in Morocco, founds the Qarawiyyin Mosque in Fez.
863 A.D.	Tunisia Construction of the Zaytuna Mosque in Tunis.
863 A.D.	Czech Republic Spread of Christianity, arrival of missionaries Constantine (Cyril) and Methodius; establishment of Old Slavonic language, Glagolitic script. Archbishopric established. Conflicts with Frankish empire, invasions of Hungarian tribes. The foundation of Prague Castle.
867 A.D.	Türkiye Varangians attack Constantinople, the Byzantine capital.
867 A.D.	Egypt Abbasid Caliph al-Mu'tazz appoints Bakbak as governor to Egypt, but Bakbak sends Ahmad Ibn Tulun instead.
868 A.D.	Portugal Start of the Muladi revolts against their Umayyad rulers in the west of the peninsular.
869 A.D.	Egypt Ahmad Ibn Tulun rules independently from the Abbasid Caliphate and founds al-Qatai city, the third Islamic capital of Egypt.
870 A.D.	Germany In the Treaty of Mersen the Frankish Empire is divided into three separate parts. The empire of King Ludwig II (843–76) of the Carolingian Dynasty is enlarged.
875 A.D.	Jordan Bilad al-Sham (Syria, Jordan, Palestine) comes under the rule of the Tulunid dynasty; Ahmad ibn Tulun is the founder of this dynasty in Egypt.
876 A.D.	Tunisia Foundation of the town of Raqqada a few kilometres outside Kairouan.
877 A.D.	Palestine* Ahmad Ibn Tulun (r. 868–84) conquers Palestine and annexes it to Egypt.
877 A.D.	Egypt

Date	Country Description
878 A.D.	<p>The completion of the Great Mosque of Ahmad ibn Tulun, which features many innovative elements in Islamic architecture. Annexed to it was a bimaristan (hospital) to treat the poor and it also served as a shelter for the disabled.</p> <p>Syria</p> <p>Ahmad Ibn Tulun, the Abbasid-appointed governor of Egypt, grows more independent and takes over Syria.</p>
879 A.D.	<p>Spain</p> <p>Beginning of a power crisis for the central emirate sparking local rebellions for independence.</p>
879 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p> <p>Duke Branimir becomes Banus of Croatia and breaks up with Constantinople. Pope John VIII gave his blessing to the duke and the whole Croatian people, as he informed Branimir in his letters.</p>
886 A.D.	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>The Danelaw – the Viking area in the east and north-east of England with its own legal system – is established after the English king Alfred affirms his authority over the Viking leaders.</p>
890 A.D.	<p>France</p> <p>The Saracens establish a base in Fraxinetum, Provence, in the mountains now known as the Maures, staying for more than two generations.</p>
893 A.D.	<p>Algeria</p> <p>‘Abdallah the Shi’ite reaches the Kutama tribe.</p>
895 A.D.	<p>Egypt</p> <p>The marriage of the daughter of Khumarawayh, Qatr al-Nada, to the Abbasid Caliph al-Mu’tadid. The legendary wedding, including the trousseau, costs the Egyptian treasury over 1.2 million gold dinars.</p>
895 A.D.	<p>Hungary</p> <p>Conquest and settlement: the Hungarian tribes spread through the Carpathian basin led by Árpád, the father of the first Hungarian royal dynasty, the Árpáds, whose first king was (St) István (1000–38).</p>
904 A.D.	<p>Algeria</p> <p>Foundation of Oran.</p>
905 A.D.	<p>Palestine*</p>

Date	Country Description
905 A.D.	The end of the Tulunids in Palestine. Egypt
910 A.D.	The Tulunid dynasty collapses and Egypt reverts to direct Abbasid control. United Kingdom Edward the Elder, King of England, wins a decisive victory against the Danes at Tettenhall in Staffordshire and extends his kingdom north to the Humber estuary.
910 A.D.	France Foundation of the abbey at Cluny (near to Mâcon), whose monks followed the Benedictine order. The monks at Cluny travelled throughout Europe and played an important role in 11th-century reform.
911 A.D.	Germany King Konrad I (911–18) of the Conradine Dynasty becomes king.
911 A.D.	Sweden The Russian Nestor Chronicle tells of an agreement in this year, stating, among other things, that: If a Rus (Swede) kills a Christian or a Christian a Rus he has to die where he commits this manslaughter. This law is typical for regional Scandinavian jurisdiction. Laws like this were written down in the 13th century, but this is one of very few proofs that they existed much earlier.
911 A.D.	Algeria The Kharijites leave Tahert and take refuge at Sedrata.
914 A.D.	Palestine* The mother of Caliph al-Muqtadir orders several construction works in Palestine including renewal of the gates of the Dome of the Rock.
918 A.D.	Jordan Muhammad ibn Tughj, governor of Amman under the Tulunids, defeats the Bedouins and bandits who attack pilgrim caravans; this gives him celebrity in Baghdad.
920 A.D.	Germany Under Duke Henry of Saxony the term 'Kingdom of the Germans' (Regnum teutonicum) is used for the first time.
920 - 950 A.D.	Türkiye Conversion of Oghuz Turks to Islam.

Date	Country Description
921 A.D.	Tunisia Foundation of the town of Mahdia, capital of the Fatimids.
925 A.D.	Algeria Msila founded by the Fatimids.
925 A.D.	Morocco Musa ibn Abi 'l-Afiya, chief of the Miknassa tribe, conquers Fez and takes control of all of Maghreb.
925 A.D.	Croatia According to some, the Croatian kingdom was established and Duke Tomislav became its first king. The first Church Synod is held in Split.
928 A.D.	Spain Bobastro taken and the rebel 'Umar ibn Hafsun defeated.
929 A.D.	Spain 'Abd al-Rahman III establishes the Caliphate of Córdoba.
929 A.D.	Portugal 'Abd al-Rahman III lays siege to Beja and Faro. Establishment of the Caliphate of Córdoba.
935 A.D.	Egypt Muhammad ibn Tughj rules Egypt autonomously under the title of al-Ikhshid given to him by the Abbasid Caliph.
935 A.D.	Jordan Jordan and Syria submit to the Ikhshidids under Muhammad bin Tughj, the founder of this dynasty in Egypt.
935 - 969 A.D.	Syria The Ikhshidid dynasty, based in Egypt, extends its rule to Damascus. The Abbasid empire begins to fragment.
936 A.D.	Algeria Achir founded by Ziri ibn Manad.
938 A.D.	Palestine*

Date	Country Description
940 A.D.	<p>Fire causes great damage to the Holy Sepulchre Church.</p>
940 A.D.	<p>Palestine*</p> <p>Muhammad al-Ikhshid (r. 935–46) conquers Palestine and annexes it to Egypt.</p>
946 A.D.	<p>Palestine*</p> <p>Muhammad Ibn Ahmad al-Maqdisi (al-Muqaddasi), the famous geographer is born in Jerusalem.</p>
946 A.D.	<p>Algeria</p> <p>End of the rebellion of Kharijite Abu Yazid ('the Man of the Donkey') against the Fatimids.</p>
947 - 967 A.D.	<p>Syria</p> <p>Sayf al-Dawla al-Hamdani rules Aleppo as an independent Hamdanid emirate. His court poets, Abu Firas and al-Mutannabi, glorify his many raids on the Byzantine frontier.</p>
947 A.D.	<p>Tunisia</p> <p>Foundation of princely town of Sabra-al Mansuriya.</p>
954 A.D.	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>Erik Bloodaxe, the Scandinavian king of York, is defeated and killed; this allows Edred, King of England, to rule over a united kingdom for the first time.</p>
960 A.D.	<p>Algeria</p> <p>Algiers founded by Buluggin ibn Ziri.</p>
962 A.D.	<p>Germany</p> <p>On 2 February King Otto I (r. 936–73) of the Ottonian Dynasty, later called Otto the Great, is crowned emperor in Rome.</p>
965 A.D.	<p>Italy</p> <p>The Arab conquest of Sicily is complete with the fall of Rometta, the last Byzantine stronghold.</p>
965 A.D.	<p>Czech Republic</p> <p>Prague described in narration of Jewish-Arabian merchant Ibn Jákúb. Establishment of first (Benedictine) monasteries and Prague bishopric (974). Foundation of the Czech state under the Przemyslid dynasty.</p>
968 A.D.	<p>Egypt</p>

Date	Country Description
969 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 224 1453 286">Kafur al-Ikhshid dies and political and economic strife encourages the Fatimid conquest of Egypt.</p> <p data-bbox="531 327 603 347">Egypt</p> <p data-bbox="531 400 1517 488">The Fatimids enter Fustat with little resistance. Jawhar Al-Siqili founds al-Qahira (Cairo) to the north of al-Fustat in anticipation of the arrival of the Fatimid Caliph al-Mu'izz from North Africa to make Cairo his seat of rule.</p>
969 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 539 651 560">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="531 607 1166 636">The Fatimids conquer Palestine, annexing it to Egypt.</p>
969 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 680 611 701">Jordan</p> <p data-bbox="531 752 1485 808">In November the Fatimids of Egypt take control of Jordan during the reign of al-Mu'izz Li-Deenillah.</p>
969 - 1076 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 860 595 880">Syria</p> <p data-bbox="531 927 1469 1021">The Fatimids of Cairo take control of Damascus, causing great turbulence. The Byzantines control northwestern Syria (999–1001). Thus Syria is pressured by expansionists on both sides.</p>
969 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1066 619 1086">Croatia</p> <p data-bbox="531 1135 1469 1227">Crowning of the first Croatian king, Stjepan Držislav (969–97), a member of the Trpimirovi# Dynasty. The Byzantine Emperor Basil II gave him symbols of royal power.</p>
971 - 973 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1272 619 1292">Tunisia</p> <p data-bbox="531 1344 1219 1368">Foundation of Cairo (Egypt). The Fatimids leave for Cairo.</p>
972 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1420 643 1440">Germany</p> <p data-bbox="531 1487 1501 1547">King Otto II (r. 973–83) marries the Byzantine princess Theophanu and Byzantine influence enters German art and culture.</p>
976 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1599 619 1619">Türkiye</p> <p data-bbox="531 1666 1509 1695">Basil II, also known as Bulgar-Slayer, ascends the throne of the Byzantine Empire.</p>
978 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1740 635 1760">Morocco</p> <p data-bbox="531 1809 1517 1901">Death of the historian Ibn al-Warraq, whose work, dedicated to the towns of Tahert, Oran, Sijilmassa, Nekkour and al-Basra, would later be used by the geographer al-Bakri in his Description of Northern Africa.</p>
985 A.D.	Spain

Date	Country Description
987 A.D.	<p>First of series of retaliatory raids lead by al-Mansur against the Christian kingdoms of the north, lasting until 1002.</p>
987 A.D.	<p>France</p> <p>Hugh Capet, son of Odo Count of Paris, takes the crown of France and starts a new dynasty.</p>
988 A.D.	<p>Egypt</p> <p>Al-Azhar mosque becomes a centre for higher religious education under vizier Ya'qub ibn Killis, minister of the Fatimid Caliph al-Aziz Billah.</p>
991 A.D.	<p>Morocco</p> <p>Amir Ziri ibn Atiya of the Maghrawa takes Fez.</p>
994 A.D.	<p>Morocco</p> <p>Amir Ziri ibn Atiya of the Maghrawa founds the town of Oujda in Eastern Morocco.</p>
995 A.D.	<p>Sweden</p> <p>The Swedish King Olaf establishes a mint in his town Sigtuna, which he probably calls Sigtune Dei (God's Sigtuna), and strikes his first coins.</p>
996 A.D.	<p>Germany</p> <p>King Otto III (983–1002) is crowned emperor in Rome by Pope Gregory V (996–9).</p>
997 A.D.	<p>Hungary</p> <p>Prince Géza is succeeded by his son István who continues the Hungarian conversion to Christianity. Following nomadic tradition Prince Koppány claims the rulership but is defeated and killed.</p>
1000 A.D.	<p>Hungary</p> <p>Coronation of (St) István who affirms his authority over the Hungarian leaders (e.g. in 1003 over Gyula in Transylvania) and establishes Hungary's legal, administrative and ecclesiastical system.</p>
1000 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p> <p>The Venetians install Krešimir III (1000–30) as king of Croatia; he ruled with his brother Gojislav. They attempted to restore rule over the Dalmatian cities that were under Venetian control.</p>
1000 A.D.	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>The epic Anglo-Saxon poem Beowulf, consisting of 3,182 lines of Old English, is probably written; the poet is anonymous.</p>

Date	Country Description
1002 A.D.	Italy The reign of Henry II (1002–24) sees the establishment of a feudal system, particularly in Northern Italy, which will leave a lasting mark on Italy's social and economic make-up.
1007 A.D.	Algeria Hammad ibn Buluggin ibn Ziri founds the Qal'at Bani Hammad. His mosque and palaces were to inspire the architects of the Giralda in Seville and the Cuba in Palermo.
1007 A.D.	Tunisia Foundation of the Qal'at Bani Hammad (Algeria).
1009 A.D.	Italy The first Normans arrive in Southern Italy.
1009 A.D.	Palestine* The Fatimid Caliph al-Hakim bi-Amrillah (r. 996–1021) orders the destruction of the Holy Sepulchre Church. Ten years later he would order its rebuilding.
1013 A.D.	Portugal Appearance of the first taifa kingdoms in al-Andalus.
1015 A.D.	Tunisia The Zirid princes share out the kingdom of Ifriqiya and the fortress of the Bani Hammad.
1016 - 1062 A.D.	Tunisia Foundation of the kingdom of al-Mu'izz ibn Badis, which splits from the Fatimid Caliphate of Cairo.
1023 - 1079 A.D.	Syria The Mirdasid dynasty takes control of Aleppo amidst numerous rivalling emirates, thanks to its skilful diplomacy, particularly with the court of Badr al-Din Lu'lu' in Mosul.
1026 A.D.	Sweden At the Battle of Helge å the Danish King Canute, who has already conquered England, wins a victory and gains control also of Sweden. It does not last, but it is one of the first major battles in what will become seven centuries of war and peace between Denmark and Sweden.

Date	Country Description
1027 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 226 651 248">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="528 297 1050 322">The Fatimids restore the Dome of the Rock.</p>
1028 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 371 612 394">Jordan</p> <p data-bbox="528 443 1501 533">The Fatimid caliphate defeats the alliance army of Bilad al-Sham, whose ambition was to establish a state for themselves, and dominates southern Bilad al-Sham again.</p>
1031 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 580 600 602">Spain</p> <p data-bbox="528 651 975 676">Abolition of the Caliphate of Cordova.</p>
1031 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 723 719 745">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="528 792 1445 853">Origination of the Moravian Margraviate as part of the Czech state, with main centres Znojmo, Brno and Olomouc.</p>
1032 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 900 616 922">Croatia</p> <p data-bbox="528 969 1514 1030">Croatian king Stjepan I (1030–58) focused on rebuilding Croatia's military strength and in 1032 he sent his naval fleet to assist Byzantium in its war against the Arabs.</p>
1033 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1077 651 1099">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="528 1149 1090 1173">The Fatimid restore the city walls of Jerusalem.</p>
1033 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1220 639 1243">Germany</p> <p data-bbox="528 1290 1477 1350">Union of the German Reich with the Kingdom of Burgundy under King Konrad II (1024–39) of the Salian Dynasty.</p>
1034 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1397 651 1420">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="528 1471 1497 1559">An earthquake destroys half of Ramla, most of Jericho and Nablus, and causes some damage in Jerusalem. A year later, the Fatimid Caliph al-Zahir (r. 1021–36) orders reconstruction of the Aqsa Mosque and repair of the Dome of the Rock.</p>
1037 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1606 616 1628">Türkiye</p> <p data-bbox="528 1677 1090 1702">Great Seljuk Empire is founded by Tughril Beg.</p>
1038 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1749 632 1771">Morocco</p> <p data-bbox="528 1821 1501 1881">Abu Imran al-Fassi, originally from Fez and celebrated faqih from Ifriqiya (Tunisia), where he settled to teach, dies in Kairouan.</p>
1040 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1928 719 1951">United Kingdom</p> <p data-bbox="528 1998 1497 2058">Macbeth, king of Moray, kills Duncan I near Elgin and becomes king of the Scots; his rule ends when he is killed by Duncan's son Malcolm Canmore in 1057.</p>

Date	Country Description
1042 A.D.	Algeria The Hammadids and the Zirids reach an agreement to share Central Maghreb.
1044 A.D.	Portugal Abbasid campaigns in the south. Conquest of Lisbon and Mértola.
1047 A.D.	France Saracen raid on the Lerins Islands (the most significant of a series of raids on the Provençal coast). The monks taken are bought back through the Abbey of Saint-Victor.
1048 A.D.	Palestine* Merchants from Amalfi (Italy) construct a huge social institution including a hospital in Jerusalem.
1050 A.D.	Algeria Foundation of the Kharijite cities of Mزاب and start of the Hilalian invasions.
1050 - 1052 A.D.	Tunisia Ifriqiya is invaded by Hilalian tribes from Egypt. Split into several different kingdoms, Ifriqiya falls to the invaders.
1054 A.D.	Morocco The Almoravid Sanhaja set out to conquer the Maghreb under the leadership of 'Abdallah ibn Yassine.
1055 A.D.	Algeria Sijilmasa taken by the Almoravids.
1055 A.D.	Syria The Seljuqs take Baghdad and northern Syria. The beginning of the Seljuq sultanate and the revival of Islamic military and urban development along Sunni doctrines.
1055 A.D.	Morocco The Almoravids take the town of Sijilmasa.
1055 A.D.	Hungary Foundation letter of the Benedictine abbey in Tihany by King András I (its Latin text contains the first Hungarian text fragment). András was buried in the abbey church in 1060.

Date	Country Description
1058 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 226 592 248">Syria</p> <p data-bbox="531 297 1441 387">Abu al-Alaa al-Ma'arri, blind Syrian poet, dies. His most famous literary work, <i>Risalat al-Ghufran</i> (Letter of Forgiveness), inspires Dante Alighieri's <i>Divine Comedy</i> three centuries later.</p>
1059 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 434 580 456">Italy</p> <p data-bbox="531 506 1517 595">The Council of the Lateran reorganises the Church. The Pope makes Robert Guiscard (1059–85) Duke of Puglia and Calabria. It is the first acknowledgement of Norman domination of Southern Italy.</p>
1061 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 642 580 665">Italy</p> <p data-bbox="531 710 1489 770">Roger I of Hautville (1072–1101) begins the conquest of Sicily against the Arabs, which is completed in 1091.</p>
1062 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 817 580 840">Italy</p> <p data-bbox="531 889 1177 916">The Muslim fleet is defeated by the Pisans at Palermo.</p>
1062 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 963 635 985">Morocco</p> <p data-bbox="531 1030 1477 1090">The Almoravids found the town of Marrakesh, heralding the start of a new era in Maghreb and al-Andalus.</p>
1063 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1137 719 1160">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="531 1211 1485 1299">Founding of Olomouc bishopric. Vratislav II made first Czech King (1085). The first Czech chronicle known as the <i>Chronicle of Cosmas</i>. Premonstratensian and Cistercian monasteries founded (1140).</p>
1064 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1346 632 1368">Portugal</p> <p data-bbox="531 1417 831 1444">Sisnando takes Coimbra.</p>
1066 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1491 719 1514">United Kingdom</p> <p data-bbox="531 1565 1501 1653">William of Normandy lands at Pevensey, defeats and kills Harold II at the Battle of Hastings and becomes William I, the Conqueror; the first Norman King of England (until 1087).</p>
1068 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1700 616 1722">Algeria</p> <p data-bbox="531 1767 1433 1827">The town of Béjaia founded by the Hammadid prince al-Nasir. Bab al-Bunud (Gateway of the Standards) and Bab al-Bahr (Gateway of the Sea) erected.</p>
1069 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1874 616 1897">Algeria</p> <p data-bbox="531 1946 1214 1973">The town of Sedrata destroyed. Kharijite exodus to Mزاب.</p>
1069 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 2020 635 2042">Morocco</p>

Date	Country Description
1071 A.D.	The Almoravids enter Fez and take control of the Maghreb. Türkiye Victory of the Great Seljuqs over the Byzantine army at Manzikert.
1072 A.D.	Palestine* The Turkomans under the command of Utsuz, in the name of the Seljuqs, invade Palestine, defeating and ejecting the Fatimid army. The Fatimids reconquer it 25 years later.
1075 A.D.	Türkiye Foundation of the Anatolian Seljuqs (1077–1308).
1077 A.D.	Germany On 25–28 January Emperor Henry IV (1056–1106) of the Salian Dynasty is forced on a walk of penitence to Canossa to beg forgiveness of Pope Gregor VII and to accept him as arbitrator. The Way (or Walk) to Canossa refers to the walk itself and the events surrounding his journey.
1077 A.D.	Hungary Coronation of King (St) László I who reforms Hungary's legal codes, administrative and ecclesiastical system and life (1083: canonisation of King István and Prince Imre; 1092: synod of Szabolcs).
1080 A.D.	Portugal Council of Burgos abolishes the Mozarabic rite in favour of the Roman rite.
1080 A.D.	Türkiye Süleyman Bey, conquering Iznik, declares it the capital of the Anatolian Seljuqs.
1082 A.D.	Algeria Foundation of the town of Taghrart on the site of modern-day Tlemcen.
1086 A.D.	Morocco The Almoravid amir Yusuf ibn Tashufin wins the Battle of Zallaca near to Badajoz and mints a gold coin, known as the maravedis in the Christian West.
1086 A.D.	Spain Almoravid invasion following the Christian conquest of Toledo. Almoravid victory at the Battle of Sagrajas or Zallaqa (Badajoz).
1086 A.D.	United Kingdom

Date	Country Description
1087 A.D.	<p>The Domesday Book is completed. A survey of every English county south of the rivers Ribble and Tees, it was commissioned by William I at Christmas 1085 to enable him to tax his landowning subjects.</p>
1087 A.D.	<p>Egypt</p> <p>Badr Al-Jamali, the Fatimid vizier, consolidates Cairo's walls while extending its perimeter.</p>
1091 A.D.	<p>Hungary</p> <p>Having already founded the Zagreb bishopric, King (St) László I founds the St Egid Benedictine monastery in Somogyvár (his first burial site before Várad [today: Oradea, Romania]), inviting monks from Saint Gilles.</p>
1094 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p> <p>The Hungarian King Ladislas establishes the Zagreb Diocese.</p>
1094 A.D.	<p>Morocco</p> <p>Yusuf ibn Tashufin annexes Andalusia to the Almoravid empire.</p>
1095 A.D.	<p>Syria</p> <p>Al-Ghazali, la principal figura religiosa del siglo XI, reside en Damasco. Sus obras representan un renacimiento de las ciencias religiosas.</p>
1095 A.D.	<p>Palestine*</p> <p>Abu Hamid al-Ghazali (d.1111), the great philosopher, visits Palestine and takes refuge for three years in the Haram al-Sharif.</p>
1095 A.D.	<p>Portugal</p> <p>Establishment of the Portuguese Counties.</p>
1096 A.D.	<p>France</p> <p>Start of the First Crusade, preached by Pope Urban II at Clermont. The People's Crusade is mostly annihilated, but the Princes' Crusade reaches Palestine and takes Jerusalem in 1099, establishing the Frankish Kingdom in the east.</p>
1096 A.D.	<p>Türkiye</p> <p>The First Crusaders on their way to the Holy Lands arrive in Constantinople in December.</p>
1097 A.D.	<p>Palestine*</p> <p>Al-Afdal Ibn Badr al-Jamali (d.515/1121), the commander-in-chief of the Fatimid armies completes the construction of the huge mosque of 'Asqalan with its</p>

Date	Country Description
	magnificent minbar (pulpit), which is exhibited to this day in the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron.
1097 A.D.	Algeria Great Mosque of Algiers built. Yusuf ibn Tashufin, having conquered Spain and Central Maghreb, promotes the emergence of Afro-Andalusian Moorish art: stalactite domes, poly-lobed arches and mosque orientation.
1098 A.D.	Syria The Crusaders take Antioch in June after a nine-month siege, founding the first Crusader state in the Levant.
1099 A.D.	Egypt Fall of Jerusalem to the Franks.
1099 A.D.	Palestine* The Crusaders conquer Palestine with a huge massacre in Jerusalem; the estimated number of the victims is ca 70,000. Major parts of the cities are destroyed. Godfrey de Bouillon is elected as the leader of the Latin Kingdom.
1099 A.D.	Jordan The Crusaders occupy Jordan and Palestine during their first campaign to the area until 1187.
1100 A.D.	Morocco The geographer al-Sharif al-Idrissi is born in Sebta. Half a century later he writes a geography book entitled Kitab nuzhat al-Mouchtaq at the request of the Norman King Roger II.
1100 A.D.	Türkiye Külük Arslan moves the capital of the Anatolian Seljuqs to Konya after being defeated by the Crusaders.
1102 A.D.	Croatia Pacta conventa between Hungarian King Koloman and Croatia. Koloman Arpadovi# crowned as Croatian king in Biograd and the personal union established.
1104 A.D.	Algeria Badis, son of al-Mansur, leaves Qalaa for the last time and goes to Béjaia.
1106 A.D.	Germany

Date	Country Description
1108 A.D.	Henry IV is forced to abdicate and is followed by King Henry V (1106–25) of the Salian Dynasty.
1108 A.D.	France Start of the reign of Louis VI. Establishment and growth of the commune movement in France.
1111 A.D.	Portugal Consolidation of Almoravid power in the southwest of the peninsula. Attack on Coimbra.
1115 A.D.	Jordan Baldwin I, the Crusader king of Jerusalem, erects a huge castle at Shawbak on a high mountain in Jordan in order to dominate the area, naming it Le Crac de Montreal.
1116 A.D.	Palestine* Baldwin I (r. 1100–18) expands the Kingdom.
1117 A.D.	Algeria Meeting at Mellalah (Béjaia) between the mahdi Ibn Tumart and 'Abd al-Mu'min, founders of the Almohad dynasty.
1118 - 1156 A.D.	Tunisia Norman incursions on the coast of Ifriqiya. The Djerba and Kerkennah islands, along with the towns of Gabès, Sfax, Mahdia and Sousse, are occupied by the Normans.
1119 A.D.	Syria Battle of Sarmada, between the Crusader Principality of Antioch and the Artuqid Atabeg ruler of Aleppo, witnessing the success of the local Muslim forces even without assistance from the Seljuq sultanate.
1123 A.D.	Morocco Al-Mahdi ibn Tumart takes action against the Almoravids to aid the Hargha, Tinmel, Hintata tribes, etc.
1128 - 1146 A.D.	Syria Atabeg 'Imad Zangi rules Aleppo, uniting it with Mosul and strengthening the northern frontier against the Crusaders.
1128 A.D.	Portugal

Date	Country Description
1130 A.D.	<p>Battle of São Mamede. Afonso Henriques takes control of the Portuguese Counties.</p>
1131 A.D.	<p>Italy</p> <p>Roger II, governor of Sicily since 1112, is crowned King of Sicily and reigns until 1154.</p>
1131 A.D.	<p>Algeria</p> <p>'Abd al-Mu'min restores Tlemcen.</p>
1134 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p> <p>Issue of the Charter of Felicianus mentioning the founder of the Diocese, King Ladislav, the first bishop of Zagreb, Bishop Duh, and other clergy.</p>
1135 A.D.	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>On the death of Henry I of England, his nephew Stephen of Blois stages a coup and seizes the English throne in place of Henry's daughter and designated successor, the Empress Matilda.</p>
1136 A.D.	<p>Algeria</p> <p>Construction of the Great Mosques of Constantine and Tlemcen.</p>
1141 A.D.	<p>Palestine*</p> <p>Belvoir citadel (Kawkab al-Hawa) is built in a wave of citadel-building all over Palestine.</p>
1142 A.D.	<p>Jordan</p> <p>Karak Castle is built by Payen le Boutellier. It is named Crac de Moab or simply le Crac by the Franks. It was a very important castle to Crusaders due to its position as a watch centre of the Islamic army movements.</p>
1143 A.D.	<p>Italy</p> <p>The Commune of Rome is born, an expression of the nascent communal civility that will have a profound effect on Italian cultural identity.</p>
1143 A.D.	<p>Portugal</p> <p>Second taifas in al-Gharb. Afonso Henriques recognised as king at the Zamora Conference.</p>
1145 A.D.	<p>Algeria</p> <p>Decisive encounter between the armies of 'Abd al-Mu'min and Tashufin ibn Ali near Oran. Death throes of the Almoravid dynasty.</p>

Date	Country Description
1146 A.D.	France Preaching of the Second Crusade, in particular by Saint Bernard. King Louis VII returns defeated to France, and Jerusalem is taken back by the Muslims in 1187.
1147 A.D.	Portugal Conquest of Lisbon and Santarém.
1147 A.D.	Spain Almohad invasion of al-Andalus.
1147 A.D.	Türkiye The Second Crusades arrive in Anatolia on the way to the Holy Lands.
1147 A.D.	Morocco 'Abd al-Mu'min, who succeeds Al-Mahdi ibn Tumart, makes a ceremonious entrance in Marrakesh, announcing the triumph of the Almohad movement.
1148 A.D.	Algeria Hammadid coinage minted in Béjaia.
1148 A.D.	Syria The second Crusade arrives in Syria, led by Louis VII of France and Conrad III of Germany, besieging Damascus for four days, but failing to conquer it.
1148 - 1149 A.D.	Morocco 'Abd al- Mu'min rebuilds the mosque of Tinmel, birthplace of the Almohad dynasty and the prototype of its mosques.
1151 A.D.	Germany Hildegard von Bingen (1098–1179), a mystic and a composer of hymns who had visions of God, collects her visions in the book Scivias ('Know the Way').
1152 A.D.	Morocco The Almohads take Algiers and Constantine, overcoming the last heir of the Bani Hammad, Yahia ibn 'Abd al-Aziz (515–47/1121–52) and unifying Morocco and the Central Maghreb.
1152 A.D.	Algeria Hammadid kingdom conquered by the Almohads.

Date	Country Description
1153 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 226 651 248">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="531 297 1265 320">The fall of 'Asqalan, the last Fatimid military base in Palestine.</p>
1153 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 371 616 394">Algeria</p> <p data-bbox="531 443 1481 533">Decisive victory of the Almohads over the nomads at Sétif. Widespread use of Almohad coinage as the industry and commerce of war flourishes. Political unity and religious dogmatism. The apogee of Almohad rule.</p>
1153 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 577 632 600">Portugal</p> <p data-bbox="531 649 975 672">Foundation of the abbey at Alcobaça.</p>
1154 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 723 592 745">Syria</p> <p data-bbox="531 795 1513 884">Nur al-Din, son of Zangi, takes control of Damascus and establishes it as a capital city. It becomes the new cultural, economic, religious, political and educational hub of the Islamic world at large, attracting many scholars.</p>
1154 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 936 580 958">Italy</p> <p data-bbox="531 1003 1485 1093">Frederick Barbarossa (1123–90) arrives in Italy to side with the Pope against the Commune of Rome and the Normans. In the same year, Barbarossa is crowned King of Italy in Pavia.</p>
1155 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1149 719 1171">United Kingdom</p> <p data-bbox="531 1216 1513 1305">Adrian IV grants a papal bull, Laudabiliter, which recognises Henry II of England as lord of Ireland and licenses English colonisation of Ireland; the process begins with Henry's arrival in 1171.</p>
1155 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1361 639 1384">Germany</p> <p data-bbox="531 1417 1461 1485">Friedrich I Barbarossa (1152–90) of the Hohenstaufen Dynasty is crowned emperor. He drowned during the Third Crusade near Konya in Turkey in 1190.</p>
1156 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1529 632 1552">Portugal</p> <p data-bbox="531 1597 927 1619">Almohad dominance in the south.</p>
1158 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1675 632 1697">Morocco</p> <p data-bbox="531 1742 1477 1809">'Abd al-Mu'min starts the construction of the Great Mosque of the Koutoubiya in Marrakesh.</p>
1159 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1854 632 1877">Morocco</p> <p data-bbox="531 1921 1469 1989">'Abd al-Mu'min conquers Ifriqiya and unifies the three countries of the Maghreb (Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia).</p>
1160 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 2033 616 2056">Tunisia</p>

Date	Country Description
1164 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 221 1355 248">Reconquest of the coast by the Almohads and reunification of Ifriqiya.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="531 293 628 315">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="531 367 1514 555">The monk Stefan becomes the first Swedish Archbishop. The ceremony was in Lund, which was then Danish but is now a town in southern Sweden. Stefan was ordained by the Danish archbishop Eskil on 5 August and Pope Alexander III was among the participants. Stefan's see was in Uppsala. He went to work immediately and one of his letters from 1165 still exists. This is the oldest preserved letter in Sweden. It is written in Latin.</p>
1168 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 600 603 622">Egypt</p> <p data-bbox="531 669 1514 831">Amuri, King of Jerusalem and leader of the Crusader army, captures the city of Bilbis and slaughters every man, woman and child. The burning of Fustat is ordered by Shawar, minister of the Fatimid caliph, to prevent the Crusaders from reaching Cairo. Twenty thousand barrels of oil were used for this purpose and the fire continued for 54 days.</p>
1169 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 875 603 898">Egypt</p> <p data-bbox="531 943 1145 969">Salah al-Din Ayyub (Saladin) takes control of Egypt.</p>
1170 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1021 719 1043">United Kingdom</p> <p data-bbox="531 1088 1514 1151">Four knights who believe they are working on the implicit orders of King Henry II murder Thomas Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Canterbury Cathedral.</p>
1171 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1196 603 1218">Egypt</p> <p data-bbox="531 1263 1514 1326">Salah al-Din becomes sultan, extends Cairo's fortifications and constructs the Citadel.</p>
1174 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1370 592 1393">Syria</p> <p data-bbox="531 1442 1514 1536">At Nur al-Din's death, his powerful lieutenant Salah al-Din (Saladin) defeats other claimants to the throne, marries Nur al-Din's wife and is recognised as sultan, becoming founder of the Ayyubid Dynasty.</p>
1179 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1581 632 1603">Portugal</p> <p data-bbox="531 1648 1514 1711">Pope Alexander III's papal bull Manifestis Probatum recognises the king of Portugal.</p>
1184 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1756 632 1778">Portugal</p> <p data-bbox="531 1823 1378 1850">Muslim attack on Santarém, resulting in the death of Abu Ya'qub Yusuf.</p>
1184 - 1209 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1908 619 1930">Tunisia</p> <p data-bbox="531 1975 986 1998">The powers of the Almohads declines.</p>

Date	Country Description
1184 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 226 612 248">Jordan</p> <p data-bbox="531 297 1513 421">The Ayyubid army leader Usama bin Mungidh erects Ajlun castle to counter the Crusader castle of Belvoir (Kawkab al-Hawa) to the west. In August of this year the Ayyubids besiege Karak Castle under the leadership of Salah al-Din (Saladin) the dynasty's founder.</p>
1184 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 465 612 488">Algeria</p> <p data-bbox="531 539 1513 600">The decline of the Almohads is deepened by the victory of the Sanhadja tribe from Bani Ghania at Béjaia.</p>
1186 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 645 612 667">Croatia</p> <p data-bbox="531 712 1155 741">Zadar rebels against Venice and allies with Hungary.</p>
1187 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 786 612 808">France</p> <p data-bbox="531 860 1490 949">Preaching of the Third Crusade, which is joined by the King of France Philip Augustus and Richard the Lionheart. Having returned to France Philip Augustus defeats the troops of Emperor Otto at Bouvines and greatly extends his kingdom.</p>
1187 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 994 592 1016">Syria</p> <p data-bbox="531 1068 1449 1128">Battle of Hattin in which Salah al-Din defeats the Crusader army and liberates Jerusalem.</p>
1187 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1173 651 1196">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="531 1247 1501 1337">The Battle of Hattin. The rise of the Ayyubid dynasty as a successful force against the Crusaders, combined with cultural and demographic changes, transforms the face of Palestine after many years of Crusader control.</p>
1187 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1382 612 1404">Jordan</p> <p data-bbox="531 1456 1513 1538">On 5 July Salah al-Din (Saladin) wins a great victory at Hittin over the Christian Frankish troops; he went on to destroy the power of the Crusaders in Palestine and Jordan.</p>
1189 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1583 612 1606">Jordan</p> <p data-bbox="531 1657 1458 1718">The Ayyubids capture the Crusader castles of Karak and Shawbak, ending the Crusaders' rule in Jordan.</p>
1189 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1762 628 1785">Portugal</p> <p data-bbox="531 1830 1043 1859">King of Portugal attacks the Algarve region.</p>
1190 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1904 612 1926">Türkiye</p> <p data-bbox="531 1980 1267 2000">The death of Frederick Barbarossa in the river of Calycadmus.</p>

Date	Country Description
1192 A.D.	Hungary The beginning of the compilation of the Pray codex (contains the first continuous Hungarian texts) and the oldest Hungarian chronicle, the Annals of Pozsony (Pressburg, today: Bratislava, Slovakia).
1193 A.D.	Egypt Salah al-Din dies and the Ayyubid empire is fragmented.
1193 A.D.	Morocco Amir Ya'qub al-Mansur win the Battle of Alarcos against the Spanish.
1193 A.D.	Egypt Salah al-Din recaptures Jerusalem.
1195 A.D.	Spain Almohad victory over the Christians at the Battle of Alarcos (Ciudad Real).
1196 - 1197 A.D.	Morocco Ya'qub al-Mansur founds the town of Rabat (Ribat al-Fath – the field of victory).
1199 A.D.	Egypt Al-'Adil unites the Ayyubid empire.
1200 A.D.	Germany The Nibelungenlied is written down. During the Age of Chivalry numerous texts, ballads and songs were written by Minnesänger singers such as medieval lyricist Walter von der Vogelweide (c.1170–c.1230).
1200 A.D.	Egypt Famine due to the low level of the Nile for several consecutive years and an earthquake result in over 240,000 dead.
1202 A.D.	Italy The Fourth Crusade, which will last until 1204, leaves from Venice.
1204 A.D.	Türkiye Capture of Constantinople by the Fourth Crusaders; Nicea becomes the new capital of the Byzantine Empire.
1205 A.D.	Croatia

Date	Country Description
	Dubrovnik recognises the authority of Venice, which will last until 1358. In that period Dubrovnik was obliged to pay Venice annual tribute and to accept Venetians as its dukes and archbishops.
1206 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 356 592 383">Syria</p> <p data-bbox="531 432 1520 528">Badi' al-Zaman al-Jazari (from al-Jazira) is commissioned by the Atabeg Artuqid court to write his brilliant illustrated manuscript on mechanical engineering, a milestone in technology history.</p>
1207 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 568 592 595">Spain</p> <p data-bbox="531 640 1520 703">Approximate date of Cantar de Mio Cid, the principal work of the epic Castilian poem.</p>
1208 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 743 608 770">France</p> <p data-bbox="531 819 1520 913">Albigensian Crusade against Cathars established in southern France triggers the conquest of the Languedoc by barons from the north of France. The Kingdom of France experiences an unprecedented period of economic and cultural expansion.</p>
1210 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 954 624 981">Hungary</p> <p data-bbox="531 1016 1520 1124">A notary of King Béla III (Anonymus 'Magister P.')</p> writes a chronicle of the Hungarian conquest and settlement (Gesta Hungarorum). The beginning of the rebuilding of the Kalocsa abbey (built in the 11th century).
1210 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1164 576 1191">Italy</p> <p data-bbox="531 1227 1520 1335">Saint Francis of Assisi writes his Rule, inspired by the principles of poverty, errant preaching and Christian charity. Frederick II (1211–50), already King of Sicily, is crowned emperor.</p>
1212 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1375 624 1402">Morocco</p> <p data-bbox="531 1442 1326 1473">The Almohads lose the Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa in Andalusia.</p>
1212 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1514 592 1541">Spain</p> <p data-bbox="531 1581 1422 1612">Almohad defeat at Navas de Tolosa, marking the beginning of their decline.</p>
1212 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1653 719 1680">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="531 1724 1520 1823">Golden Bull of Sicily: Roman King Friedrich II defines the relationship between Czech kings and the Holy Roman Empire. The Czech king becomes one of seven electors privileged to elect the Roman king.</p>
1215 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1863 719 1890">United Kingdom</p> <p data-bbox="531 1939 1520 2033">English barons force King John to agree to a statement of their rights and sign the Magna Carta, which limits his power and paves the way towards a constitutional monarchy in England.</p>

Date	Country Description
1217 A.D.	Portugal Conquest of Alcácer do Sal.
1221 A.D.	Hungary After writing the Summa de paenitentia Paulus Hungarus, a canon lawyer, returns from Bologna and organises the Dominican order in Hungary. French architect Villard de Honnecourt visits Hungary.
1222 A.D.	Hungary Displeased with the king's rule noblemen force King András II to sign the Golden Bull that limits his power. In another order the king strengthens the privileges of the ecclesiastical order.
1225 A.D.	Türkiye Anatolian Seljuq Sultan Alaeddin Keykubad marries the daughter of the Ayyubid Sultan al-Malik Adil.
1228 - 1236 A.D.	Tunisia The Hafsid Kingdom of Tunis exerts a remarkable influence in politics, economics and culture.
1229 - 1249 A.D.	Jordan The Ayyubid king al-Nasir Dawud establishes an emirate at Karak; he erects a hospital (bimaristan) to treat the sick and to teach medicine.
1229 A.D.	Türkiye A trade treaty is signed between Anatolian Seljuqs and the Venetians.
1229 A.D.	Germany Friedrich II (1215–50), Emperor of the Hohenstaufen Dynasty and King of Sicily, becomes King of Jerusalem during the Fifth Crusade. He was influenced by Islamic traditions.
1230 A.D.	Spain Permanent union of the Christian kingdoms of Castile and Leon.
1230 - 1240 A.D.	Syria One of the greatest Sufis of Islam, Ibn al-Arabi (b. 1156), travels all around the Muslim lands and finally settles in Damascus where, under Ayyubid patronage, he composes many works.
1233 - 1235 A.D.	Algeria

Date	Country Description
1234 A.D.	<p>The Hafsid take several town in Central Maghreb: Constantine (1233) and Béjaia (1235).</p> <p>Czech Republic</p> <p>Establishment of towns. German colonisation. Invasion of the Mongolians (1241). Introduction of mining law (1249), the provincial court (1253) and provincial statutes. The Inquisition introduced (1257).</p>
1236 A.D.	<p>Italy</p> <p>The first seignories are formed, in Milan under Filippo della Torre, in Ferrara with Obizzo d'Este and in Mantova with the Gonzaga family.</p>
1236 A.D.	<p>Algeria</p> <p>Birth of the 'Abd al-Wadid Dynasty in Tlemcen and the long reign of Abu Yahya I ibn Zayyan, making Tlemcen an important commercial, cultural and spiritual centre in Central Maghreb.</p>
1238 A.D.	<p>Spain</p> <p>Birth of the Nasrid Kingdom of Granada.</p>
1240 A.D.	<p>Egypt</p> <p>Al-Salih Ayyub builds up an army of Turkish slaves and houses them in his fortress on Roda island in the Nile. They come to be known as the Bahri Mamluks.</p>
1241 A.D.	<p>Hungary</p> <p>Battle of Muhi: Mongolian troops led by Khan Batu defeat the army of King Béla IV. At the end of the Mongol invasion in 1242 Austrian and Styrian forces also attacked Hungary, which was rebuilt by King Béla IV.</p>
1242 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p> <p>The Croatian–Hungarian King Bela IV grants the Golden Bull to Gradec, as a token of appreciation for the citizens who provided him shelter during the Tatarian invasion.</p>
1243 A.D.	<p>Türkiye</p> <p>The Battle of Kösedag and the invasion of Anatolia by the Mongols.</p>
1244 A.D.	<p>Spain</p> <p>Treaty of Almizra by means of which Castile and Aragon divided al-Andalus.</p>
1246 A.D.	<p>France</p>

Date	Country Description
1247 A.D.	<p>Charles of Anjou, brother of the King of France, marries Beatrice, heir to the Count of Provence. Sailors from Marseilles become special allies of the Angevins in southern Italy.</p>
1247 A.D.	<p>Jordan</p> <p>The Ayyubid king al-Salih Najm al-Din orders the construction of a congregational mosque at Ajlun; it seems not to have had a minaret.</p>
1249 A.D.	<p>Egypt</p> <p>Louis IX is captured by the Ayyubid army in Mansourah and later released for a ransom of 100,000 dinars. Al-Salih Ayyub dies and is succeeded by his son Turan Shah who shatters the Crusader army attacking the Delta.</p>
1249 A.D.	<p>Portugal</p> <p>End of the Christian conquest of the west of the peninsula.</p>
1250 A.D.	<p>Egypt</p> <p>Brief reign of Shajar al-Durr, widow of al-Salih Ayyub, as Sultana for 80 days.</p>
1250 A.D.	<p>Sweden</p> <p>Stockholm, Sweden's capital today is founded by Birger Jarl.</p>
1250 A.D.	<p>Italy</p> <p>Death of Frederick II.</p>
1253 A.D.	<p>Tunisia</p> <p>The socio-cultural movement in Ifriqiya flourishes with individuals such as Sidi Bou Saïd and Sidi Mehrez venerated as patron saints.</p>
1258 A.D.	<p>Italy</p> <p>Manfred, son of Frederick II, becomes King of Sicily (1258–66).</p>
1259 - 1260 A.D.	<p>Syria</p> <p>After devastating Baghdad, the Mongols, led by Hulegu, invade Syria and put an end to the Ayyubid dynasty. The Mongols lose Syria when they are defeated by the Mamluks in Ain Jalut.</p>
1259 A.D.	<p>Germany</p> <p>The Hanseatic League, an alliance of trading guilds from the cities of Lübeck, Hamburg, Wismar and Rostock is officially founded.</p>
1260 A.D.	<p>Jordan</p>

Date	Country Description
1260 A.D.	<p>On 3 September the Battle of 'Ain Jalut takes place in Palestine between the Muslim Mamluks and the nomadic tribes of Mongols who defeated the Islamic world in the 13th century, destroying cities and killing citizens. The Mamluk victory in this battle stops the march of the Mongol army in Jordan and Palestine.</p>
1260 A.D.	<p>Egypt</p> <p>Al-Zahir Baybars defeats the Mongols at Ain Jalut and reinstates the Abbasid caliph in Cairo.</p>
1260 A.D.	<p>Palestine*</p> <p>The battle of 'Ain Jalut, the first defeat of the Mogul armies and the rise of the Mamluk power in Greater Syria in addition to Egypt.</p>
1262 A.D.	<p>Jordan</p> <p>The Mamluk Sultan al-Zahir Baybars captures Karak castle from the Ayyubids, putting an end to Ayyubid rule there; he rebuilt some of its towers and transferred his wealth to it.</p>
1263 A.D.	<p>Spain</p> <p>Código de las Siete Partidas, a return to Roman law with the unification of Castilian laws.</p>
1266 A.D.	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>Three years after Scottish victory at Largs, Alexander III of Scotland and Magnus IV of Norway sign the treaty of Perth, handing sovereignty over the Western Isles and the Isle of Man to Scotland.</p>
1268 A.D.	<p>Germany</p> <p>Konradin, son of King Konrad IV of the Hohenstaufen Dynasty, is beheaded. This ends the German emperorship in Italy.</p>
1268 A.D.	<p>Egypt</p> <p>Al-Zahir Baybars captures the city of Antioch, the second Crusader state in the Levant after al-Raha.</p>
1269 A.D.	<p>Morocco</p> <p>The Marinids enter Marrakesh, ousting the Almohads.</p>
1270 A.D.	<p>Tunisia</p> <p>Death of Louis IX at the gates of Carthage during the Eighth Crusade against the Kingdom of Tunis.</p>
1270 A.D.	<p>France</p>

Date	Country Description
1271 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 224 1453 286">Death of Louis IX at the gates of Tunis during the Eighth Crusade following an initial defeat in Egypt (Seventh Crusade). Louis IX will be canonised in 1297.</p> <p data-bbox="529 327 592 349">Syria</p> <p data-bbox="529 398 1385 459">Crac des Chevaliers, a critical Crusader stronghold in the Syrian coastal mountains, falls to the Mamluk Sultan al-Zahir Baybars (r. 1260–77).</p>
1271 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 506 576 528">Italy</p> <p data-bbox="529 577 1485 633">Marco Polo, son of a Venetian merchant, departs for China with his father Nicolò and uncle Matteo. He is one of the first Westerners to reach China.</p>
1273 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 680 619 703">Türkiye</p> <p data-bbox="529 752 1350 779">The death of poet Mevlana Rumi (born in Belh, Afghanistan, (1207?).</p>
1275 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 826 639 848">Germany</p> <p data-bbox="529 898 1497 987">The oldest German code of law (Sachsenspiegel), written by Eike von Repgow (ca.1180–d. after 1233) in Latin and translated to German appears in final form. It becomes a standard for all future codes of law.</p>
1276 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 1034 603 1057">Egypt</p> <p data-bbox="529 1106 1129 1133">Al-Zahir Baybars defeats the Tartars in Asia Minor.</p>
1276 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 1180 635 1202">Morocco</p> <p data-bbox="529 1245 1485 1308">The Marinid Sultan Abu Yusuf takes Algeciras, Tarifa and Ronda and founds the town of Fez al-Jdid, al-Madina al-Bayda, in Fez.</p>
1277 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 1355 619 1377">Türkiye</p> <p data-bbox="529 1426 1497 1482">On 13 May Karamanoğlu Mehmed Bey declares that only the Turkish language is to be used for daily and official use.</p>
1277 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 1529 635 1552">Morocco</p> <p data-bbox="529 1601 1342 1628">Sultan Abu Yusuf orders the construction of a new town at Algeciras.</p>
1277 - 1370 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 1675 619 1697">Tunisia</p> <p data-bbox="529 1747 1453 1803">The century is marked by trials and crises that shake the Hafsid kingdom: civil wars, foreign incursions and cholera epidemics.</p>
1278 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 1850 719 1872">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="529 1921 1485 2013">Přemysl Otakar II killed at Battle of the Moravian Field. Under his rule, the Czech lands reached to the shores of the Adriatic. Bohemia governed by Otto of Brandenburg, Moravia by Rudolph of Habsburg.</p>

Date	Country Description
1278 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 226 632 248">Hungary</p> <p data-bbox="531 297 1516 387">With the decisive help of the Hungarian-Kun army Habsburg Rudolf I defeats the Czech army in the Battle of Dürnkrut (Morvamez#). The beginning of the rise of the Habsburgs.</p>
1279 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 439 627 461">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="531 506 1500 600">In this, or the following, year, King Magnus grants freedom of taxes for those who serve him in his wars as equestrians. This was important step in the development of privileged nobility.</p>
1280 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 645 579 667">Italy</p> <p data-bbox="531 712 1398 779">The Guelphs and Ghibellines, supporters of the Papacy and the Emperor respectively, clash in Florence.</p>
1282 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 824 579 846">Italy</p> <p data-bbox="531 891 1449 958">Revolt of the Sicilian Vespers against Sicily's French Angevin rulers. Aragon emerges victorious in Sicily, which is separated politically from Southern Italy.</p>
1282 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1003 632 1025">Hungary</p> <p data-bbox="531 1070 1497 1160">Master Simon Kézai, a cleric of King László (Kun) IV, starts to compile the Gesta Hungarorum, a chronicle of Hungary (completed in 1285) that contains the theory of the Hun-Hungarian identity.</p>
1283 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1205 719 1227">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="531 1272 1520 1406">Wenceslas II crowned King of Bohemia. Minting of Prague kreuzers, the most sought-after European silver currency. Wenceslas crowned King of Poland 1300, of Hungary 1301. The murder of Wenceslas III (1306) ended male line of Przemyslid dynasty.</p>
1285 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1451 611 1473">France</p> <p data-bbox="531 1518 1509 1641">Philip the Fair, surrounded by his 'jurists', consolidates the authority of the King of France. Levying taxes on Jews and 'Lombards' and confiscating the riches of the Knights Templar, he enters into a conflict with the papacy which is only resolved in 1305 with the election of a French pope.</p>
1288 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1686 616 1709">Croatia</p> <p data-bbox="531 1753 1505 1821">The Law of Vinodol is composed, one of the first juridical regulations in this part of Europe.</p>
1291 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1865 651 1888">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="531 1933 1453 2022">The Mamluks defeat the Crusaders in 'Akka and the rest of the Palestine and Lebanon coastal cities, putting an end to the Crusader states in Palestine and Syria, which had lasted some two centuries.</p>

Date	Country Description
1291 A.D.	Egypt Al-Ashraf Khalil defeats the Crusaders who retreat to Cyprus. He annexes the city of Acre in Palestine.
1295 A.D.	United Kingdom King John Balliol of Scotland establishes a mutual defence treaty, the 'Auld Alliance', between Scotland and France, directed against the English.
1296 A.D.	Algeria Construction of the Sidi Bel Hassan Mosque in Tlemcen.
1296 A.D.	Egypt Draught and famine in Egypt because of the low Nile flood and more than 17,500 persons die that year.
1297 A.D.	United Kingdom The Scottish Wars of Independence begin following annexation of Scotland (and seizure of the symbolic stone of Scone) by England. Scottish victory at Stirling Bridge is led by William Wallace.
1297 A.D.	Portugal Treaty of Alcanises, which fixes the Portuguese border.
1298 A.D.	United Kingdom Edward I defeats William Wallace at the Battle of Falkirk and reconquers Scotland. Wallace goes into hiding but is captured in 1305 and executed in London for treason.
1299 A.D.	Türkiye The foundation of the Ottoman Empire.
1301 A.D.	Hungary On the death of King András III the Árpád house dies out in the male line. Fights for the Hungarian throne ensue. The coronation of Károly I Róbert of Anjou (Caroberto), descended from the Árpád female line.
1302 A.D.	Italy Frederick of Aragon (1302–37) is proclaimed King of Sicily.
1302 A.D.	Syria

Date	Country Description
1303 A.D.	Arwad Island is the last Crusader position in Syria to be repossessed by the Muslims.
1303 A.D.	Sweden The most well-known Swedish saint, Saint Birgitta, is born. Her Order, Ordo Sanctissimi Salvatoris (the Order of the Most Holy Saviour), is approved by a Papal Bull in 1370.
1303 A.D.	Egypt Sultan al-Nasir Muhammad bin Qalawun defeats Ghazan, King of Tartars, in the Levant.
1303 A.D.	Italy Pope Boniface VIII (1295–1303), in conflict with the French for political reasons, is arrested by the French, but immediately released following a popular uprising.
1304 A.D.	Morocco The great geographer Ibn Battuta, born in Tangiers, begins a 25-year journey that would take him to China in Asia and Timbuktu in Africa.
1305 - 1375 A.D.	Syria Damascene Ibn al-Shatir, a great Muslim astronomer, craftsman and instrument designer, composes important new planetary theories that predate Copernicus by two centuries.
1307 A.D.	Italy Dante Alighieri begins his masterpiece of universal literature, the Divine Comedy, completed in 1313.
1307 A.D.	Algeria The Marinid sultan Abu Ya'qub lays siege to Tlemcen for seven years.
1308 - 1318 A.D.	Algeria During the reign of Abu Hammu Musa I, the Tachfaniya madrasa is built in Tlemcen, the town is fortified and the kingdom is expanded to Constantine and Béjaia.
1309 A.D.	Italy Start of the Avignon Papacy: under the direct influence of the King of France, the popes set up the papal residence in Avignon.
1310 A.D.	Czech Republic

Date	Country Description
1311 A.D.	John of Luxemburg marries Elizabeth Przemyslid. First Czech-language publication Dalimil Chronicle (1314); the first guild code in the Czech lands published (1318).
1311 A.D.	Palestine* Gaza becomes an independent Mamluk governate (niyaba).
1311 A.D.	Jordan A madrasa for teaching Shafi'i rites (one of four Sunni rites in Islam) is established at Karak; King Muhammad ibn Qalawun sent his sons to study at this madrasa.
1311 A.D.	Egypt The Hafsid ruler of Tunis takes refuge in Egypt. The Sultan helped him to take back his throne and he became the deputy of the Egyptian Sultan al-Nasir Muhammad bin Qalawun. The death of Ibn Mandhur, the author of Lisan al-Arab ('The Arab Tongue').
1314 A.D.	United Kingdom Scots under Robert Bruce (Robert I) comprehensively defeat the invading English army at the Battle of Bannockburn, re-establishing Scotland's independence.
1316 A.D.	Tunisia Birth of the illustrious scholar Ibn Arfa.
1326 A.D.	Türkiye Orhan Gazi captures Bursa, which becomes the second Ottoman capital after Söğüt.
1328 A.D.	Jordan On 4 October a torrential stream destroys the buildings, markets and mosque of Ajlun.
1328 A.D.	Palestine* Tankaz, the Mamluk governor of Syria begins a comprehensive construction project in Jerusalem including Madrasa Tankaziyya, Suq al-Qattanin, Khan Tankaz, two bathhouses and a minaret.
1328 A.D.	Germany Death of Meister Eckhart (1260–1328), a Dominican monk who was a theologian, philosopher and mystic. His writings on metaphysics and mysticism were of importance for the intellectual spirit of the late Middle Ages.
1328 A.D.	United Kingdom

Date	Country Description
1332 A.D.	The Treaty of Northampton officially acknowledges Scottish independence, which in 1320 had been recognised by the papacy following the Declaration of Arbroath.
1332 A.D.	Tunisia Birth of the illustrious scholar Ibn Khaldun in Tunis.
1334 A.D.	Czech Republic Charles IV appointed Margrave of Moravia.
1337 A.D.	Algeria The Marinids annex the Kingdom of Tlemcen, and renovate Mansurah and the Sidi Boumediene mausoleum.
1340 A.D.	Spain Battle of Salado. Decisive victory over the Marinids of North Africa, who had led the final Muslim offensive in the Peninsula.
1344 A.D.	Czech Republic Building of St Vitus Cathedral at Prague Castle commenced (master builder: Matthias of Arras, followed by Peter Parler). Foundation of Prague archbishopric.
1346 A.D.	Czech Republic Charles IV elected Roman king. The period of his rule embraced the greatest flourishing of the Czech lands. Origination of the Czech crown jewels. Cult of St Wenceslas disseminated.
1348 A.D.	Czech Republic Charles IV's major projects: revival of Slavonic liturgy (1347); foundation of New Town (1348), making Prague the largest European city; establishment of Prague University, the first in Central Europe; provincial statutes in Brno and Olomouc.
1348 A.D.	Portugal Black death.
1348 A.D.	France A devastating outbreak of the plague compounds the misery of renewed famine and a disastrous war with England.
1348 A.D.	United Kingdom Black Death (the plague) spreads throughout the British Isles from the south coast, killing between one-third and a half of the population.

Date	Country Description
1348 A.D.	Germany Foundation of the first German university in Prague by Emperor Charles IV.
1348 A.D.	Egypt A Yellow Fever epidemic rages through Egypt.
1348 A.D.	Syria The most devastating plague hits Damascus, handicapping the city and killing 2,000 people a day, as recorded in the chronicles of the Moroccan voyager Ibn Battuta.
1349 A.D.	Morocco Sultan Abu Inan founds the library of the Qarawiyyin Mosque in Fez.
1350 A.D.	Morocco Abu Inan builds the Buinaniya madrasa in Fez, where Marinid decorative arts find their full aesthetic expression.
1353 A.D.	Algeria The Marinid sultan Abu Inan extends his authority over Constantine, Béjaia and Tunis.
1355 A.D.	Czech Republic Charles IV is the first Czech sovereign to be crowned Holy Roman Emperor. In 1356 he issued the Golden Bull confirming the autonomous Czech state and making the Czech king foremost among the electors.
1356 A.D.	Jordan The Mamluk Amir Sarghatmish builds a madrasa in Amman; it became the headquarters of Balqa, to teach Hanafi rites (one of the four Sunni rites in Islam).
1356 A.D.	Germany The Golden Bull becomes the first constitution of the empire by which the German emperor is chosen by seven electors.
1357 A.D.	Czech Republic Completion of Karlštejn Castle: Emperor's residence housing the Czech and imperial crown jewels, the archive and relics of saints. The construction of the Stone (now Charles) Bridge, Prague.
1358 A.D.	Hungary

Date	Country Description
1358 A.D.	Ragusa falls into the hands of Lajos (Louis) I (the Great). During Medieval times Hungary was its most extensive under his rule. Compilation of a Hungarian chronicle, the Képes Krónika (Illustrated Chronicle).
1358 A.D.	Croatia
1361 A.D.	The peace of Zadar seals the defeat of the Venetian Republic by Louis of Anjou, King of Hungary–Croatia, and marks the reunification of Dalmatia with the Croatian crown within a common kingdom.
1361 A.D.	Türkiye
1365 A.D.	Murad I captures Edirne (Adrianople). As the third Ottoman capital, Edirne now becomes the headquarters for the further expansion.
1365 A.D.	Algeria
1367 A.D.	Ibn Khaldun teaches at Béjaia.
1367 A.D.	Hungary
1369 A.D.	Pope Urban V affirms the Paulite order, founded by Hungarians c. 1250. King Lajos (Louis) I founds Pécs University and enriches Aachen Cathedral's Hungarian Chapel with great artworks.
1369 A.D.	Spain
1370 - 1394 A.D.	End of the civil war in Castile and start of the Trastámara dynasty.
1370 - 1394 A.D.	Tunisia
1375 A.D.	Political stability under the reign of the Hafsid princes.
1375 A.D.	United Kingdom
1375 A.D.	John Wyclif, an Oxford scholar, translates the Bible into English from Latin, allowing ordinary people to read it for the first time and inspiring the Lollard political movement.
1375 A.D.	Portugal
1376 A.D.	King Ferdinand I promulgates the Sesmaria law on agriculture.
1376 A.D.	Czech Republic
1377 A.D.	Wenceslas IV inherits Czech crown. Completion of the oldest Czech translation of the Bible. Klaret's (Claretus) attempt to create Czech scholarly terminology. Discord among the king, his brothers and the aristocracy.
1377 A.D.	Italy

Date	Country Description
1378 A.D.	The papal residence moved back to Rome from Avignon during the pontificate of Gregory XI (1370–8).
1378 A.D.	Italy Beginning of the Western Schism, which will divide the Christian Church and see two different popes on the papal seat.
1380 A.D.	Morocco Ibn Marzuq, celebrated historian of the Marinid Sultan Abu al-Hassan, dies in Fez.
1383 A.D.	Egypt Sultan Barquq seizes power, establishing the Circassian Mamluk dynasty. Ibn Khaldun arrives in Egypt, where he lectures at al-Azhar and is appointed head of the Hanafite court of justice.
1385 A.D.	Portugal Battle of Aljubarrota. Beginning of the Avis Dynasty with John I.
1386 A.D.	Portugal Alliance between Portugal and England.
1390 - 1400 A.D.	Algeria Frequent incursions by Portuguese, French, Spanish and Italian fleets in the ports of Central Maghreb: Honain, Oran, Algiers and Béjaia.
1392 A.D.	France The King of France, Charles VI, is afflicted by madness. France falls into civil war, and the Treaty of Troyes recognises Henry V of England as the heir to the French throne.
1394 A.D.	Algeria Construction of the El-Eubad mosque.
1394 - 1434 A.D.	Tunisia Development of commercial relations with Italian towns.
1395 A.D.	Jordan In March several post offices between Cairo and Karak and between Karak and Damascus are erected during the Mamluk sultanate of Barquq.
1396 A.D.	Hungary

Date	Country Description
1397 A.D.	<p>The Battle of Nikápoly: Sultan Bayazid I defeats the crusaders of King Sigismund of Luxemburg, sole ruler of Hungary after the death of his first wife, Queen Mary, daughter of Lajos (Louis) I in 1395.</p>
1397 A.D.	<p>Sweden</p> <p>On 17 June in this year, in the Swedish town of Kalmar, the three Nordic countries Denmark, Norway and Sweden are united under the Danish Monarch, Queen Margarethe. For Sweden this loss of independence and Danish sovereignty will last 125 years.</p>
1400 - 1401 A.D.	<p>Syria</p> <p>Last Mongol invasion of Damascus, by Timur i-Lang (Tamerlane). Ibn Khaldun, Tunisian historian in Damascus at the time, pleads with Tamerlane on behalf of the city, but the Citadel is breached and the city sacked.</p>
1400 A.D.	<p>Egypt</p> <p>Timur-i-Lang (Tamerlane) sacks Damascus and the economy deteriorates; plague and famine are rife.</p>
1401 A.D.	<p>Germany</p> <p>Birth of Nikolaus von Kues (1401–64). His <i>De docta ignorantia</i> is notable for his mystical beliefs. He suggested the earth was a nearly spherical shape that revolved around the Sun.</p>
1401 A.D.	<p>Tunisia</p> <p>Death of the scholar Ibn Arfa.</p>
1402 A.D.	<p>Türkiye</p> <p>The Battle of Ankara between Tamerlane and Bayezid and the start of the Interregnum (Fetret) Period.</p>
1404 A.D.	<p>Syria</p> <p>Mongol troops return to Central Asia after sending the scholars and artisans of Damascus to Samarqand and massacring the rest of the population. Mamluk leadership is weakly restored. Internal dissent and militias are rife.</p>
1406 A.D.	<p>Algeria</p> <p>Death of the historian Ibn Khaldun.</p>
1406 A.D.	<p>Tunisia</p> <p>Death of the scholar Ibn Khaldun in Egypt.</p>
1409 A.D.	<p>Czech Republic</p>

Date	Country Description
1409 A.D.	Decree of Kutná Hora adjusts the university voting rights between the Czechs and other nationalities. Jan Hus appointed university chancellor. Origins of the Hussite reformation movement, critical of church rule.
1409 A.D.	Croatia Ladislas of Naples, Croat king and a claimant to the Hungarian throne as King Ladislav of Anjou, sells Dalmatia to the Venetians for 100,000 ducats. By 1420 Venice controlled all of Dalmatia except for Dubrovnik.
1411 A.D.	Jordan Ajlun becomes the centre of an administrative district (Niabah) extending from the Zarqa river in the south to the Yarmouk river in the north and from the Jordan valley in the west to Badiya in the east.
1412 A.D.	Egypt Mua'yyad Shaykh retakes Syria and rules until his death in 824 / 1421.
1415 A.D.	Morocco The Portuguese take the town of Sebta.
1415 A.D.	United Kingdom Henry V invades France as part of the Hundred Years' War (1337–1453) and defeats the French at Agincourt despite being considerably outnumbered.
1415 A.D.	Portugal Start of Portuguese expansion in Morocco with the conquest of Ceuta.
1415 A.D.	Czech Republic Hus burned at the stake at the assembly of the Council of Constance. Struggles between Catholics and Utraquists ("heretics"). Crusades, plundering of monasteries and churches, iconoclasm.
1419 A.D.	Portugal Discovery of the Madeira archipelago.
1422 A.D.	Egypt Reign of Barsbay marks the beginning of a period of peace, cultural vitality and increased trade.
1427 A.D.	Portugal Discovery of the Azores archipelago

Date	Country Description
1429 A.D.	France Charles VII is crowned in Reims, having been proclaimed the true king of France by Joan of Arc. A gradual reconquest of the kingdom begins, to be completed towards the end of the 15th century.
1433 A.D.	Croatia Turks occupy a large part of north Croatia.
1434 A.D.	Czech Republic Battle of Lipany, defeat of the Hussites. Sigismund of Luxemburg crowned Czech king (1436). The Basle "Compacts" acknowledging the communion of bread and wine.
1434 - 1488 A.D.	Tunisia Privateering starts.
1442 A.D.	Egypt Death of al-Maqrizi, the great Egyptian historian.
1443 A.D.	Spain Aragon incorporates the Kingdom of Naples.
1444 A.D.	Hungary The Battle of Varna: Sultan Murad II defeats the Hungarian army. King Ulaslo I dies but commander-in-chief János Hunyadi survives. Stripes and a double cross first appear together in Hungary's coat of arms.
1446 A.D.	France Jacques Cœur, based in the south of France, begins profitable trading with countries in the Near East, particularly Egypt.
1452 A.D.	Italy Birth of Leonardo da Vinci, artist, scientist and inventor who will enrich Italian culture with works of great renown, such as the Mona Lisa and Lady with an Ermine.
1453 A.D.	Palestine* Palestine in general and Jerusalem in particular celebrate the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople.
1453 A.D.	Türkiye

Date	Country Description
1453 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 221 1501 282">The conquest of Constantinople (Istanbul) by Mehmed II which brings the Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantine Empire) to an end.</p> <p data-bbox="531 327 719 344">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="531 398 1501 517">Hungarian King Ladislaus Pohrobek takes the Czech throne. Order to evict Jews from royal towns. George of Pod#brady elected Czech king (1485). Attempt to create union of European rulers aiming to avert Turkish expansion, restrict Catholic church hegemony and secure peace.</p>
1455 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 568 719 586">United Kingdom</p> <p data-bbox="531 640 1449 696">Civil war, known as the Wars of the Roses, breaks out between the rival royal houses of Lancaster and York, marked by the First Battle of St Albans.</p>
1455 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 748 639 766">Germany</p> <p data-bbox="531 819 1453 904">The invention of the printing machine with movable metal types by Johannes Gutenberg (c. 1398–c. 1468) results in the first printing of the Gutenberg Bible (Biblia Sacra) in 1455.</p>
1456 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 956 632 974">Hungary</p> <p data-bbox="531 1028 1477 1113">The Battle of Nándorfehérvár (Belgrade): János Hunyadi defeats the attacking Turks led by Sultan Mehmed II. After his victory Hunyadi dies from plague in the military camp.</p>
1456 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1164 632 1182">Portugal</p> <p data-bbox="531 1234 1023 1256">Discovery of the Cabo Verde archipelago.</p>
1458 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1308 632 1326">Hungary</p> <p data-bbox="531 1379 1501 1464">Election of King Mátyás (Matthias) I Hunyadi (Corvinus) son of János Hunyadi. He made Hungary one of the greatest economical and military powers of Europe and defended Europe from the Turks.</p>
1458 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1516 651 1534">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="531 1585 1262 1608">A severe earthquake causes great damage all over Palestine.</p>
1458 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1659 632 1677">Morocco</p> <p data-bbox="531 1729 1102 1751">The Portuguese take the town of Qsar al-Saghir.</p>
1467 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1803 719 1821">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="531 1874 1517 1930">Fraternal Union. The origination of an independent church picking up the threads of Hussite ideology. War in Moravia. Matthias Corvinus against George of Pod#brady.</p>
1468 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1982 600 2000">Egypt</p>

Date	Country Description
1469 A.D.	Italy The beginning of a long period of cultural revival under Sultan Qaytbay. Lorenzo de'Medici the Magnificent (1469–92) rules Florence. Under his control, Florence becomes the driving force behind Italian art.
1470 - 1471 A.D.	Algeria Consecration of the worship of the patron saint of Algiers Alger 'Abd al-Rahman al-Thaalibi.
1471 A.D.	Germany Birth of the painter, wood carver and engraver Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528). During this period Renaissance art flourished in Germany and Dürer travelled to Italy twice.
1473 A.D.	Hungary The Buda printing house of András Hess publishes his Chronica Hungarorum, a chronicle of Hungary. Fruitless negotiations with Emperor Friedrich III lead Mátyás I to occupy Vienna in 1485.
1476 A.D.	Czech Republic The first printed work issued in the Czech lands: Statutes for the Prague Diocese (Pilsen printing works).
1477 A.D.	Sweden Uppsala University is founded. It is the oldest university in Scandinavia and still one of Sweden's most renowned universities. Uppsala is located about 80 km north of the capital Stockholm.
1477 A.D.	Syria The Mamluk Sultan Qaytbay goes on an inspection tour of the Syrian provinces and strengthens urban development as Syria is contested by the rising power of the Ottomans in Turkey.
1478 A.D.	Türkiye The first golden coin is minted by Mehmet II.
1478 A.D.	Czech Republic Olomouc Agreement: Matthias Corvinus rules Moravia, Silesia and Lusatia, Vladislav Jagellon rules Bohemia. After Matthias's death (1490) Vladislav appointed King of Hungary.
1479 A.D.	Spain

Date	Country Description
1481 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 221 1453 248">Dynastic union between Castile and Aragon through Isabel I and Ferdinand II.</p> <p data-bbox="531 293 616 315">France</p> <p data-bbox="531 367 1477 427">Provence becomes part of France. The Kings of France inherit the claims of the Angevins. Start of the Italian Wars.</p>
1482 - 1546 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 472 592 495">Syria</p> <p data-bbox="531 546 1509 640">Prolific historiographical and encyclopaedic writing in the Mamluk period. Three authors focused on urban topography of Damascus are Ibn 'Abd al-Hadi (d. 1503), al-Nu'aymi (d.1520) and Ibn Tulun (d.1546).</p>
1485 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 685 722 707">United Kingdom</p> <p data-bbox="531 752 1501 842">The Lancastrian Henry Tudor defeats the Yorkist monarch Richard III at Bosworth Field and claims the throne as Henry VII, marking the end of the Plantagenet dynasty and the ascendancy of the Tudors.</p>
1485 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 887 584 909">Italy</p> <p data-bbox="531 954 1517 1043">Pico della Mirandola (1463–94) writes Oration on the Dignity of Man, an expression of the new Renaissance humanist culture that exalted man's dignity and right to self-determination.</p>
1487 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1088 632 1111">Portugal</p> <p data-bbox="531 1167 1509 1223">Voyage of Bartolomeu Dias around the south of Africa to the Indian Ocean. On his return, he discovers Cape of Storms, renamed the Cape of Good Hope by John II.</p>
1489 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1267 632 1290">Morocco</p> <p data-bbox="531 1346 1485 1402">A Portuguese column infiltrates Moroccan lands and begin work on the Graciosa fortress on the Loukkos River.</p>
1490 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1447 632 1469">Hungary</p> <p data-bbox="531 1525 1493 1603">King Mátyás I dies and the all' antica Renaissance presence in Hungary (see the Renaissance Buda castle, Mátyás I's famous Corvina library) wanes. Struggle for the Hungarian throne.</p>
1491 - 1520 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1648 592 1671">Syria</p> <p data-bbox="531 1727 1453 1816">Cultural and economic exchange between the Italian states and Mamluk Syria, exemplified by Andreas Alpagos, physician of the Venetian consulate in Damascus, who translates many Arabic manuscripts.</p>
1492 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1861 616 1883">Türkiye</p> <p data-bbox="531 1928 1294 1962">The Jews thrown out of Spain are under the Ottoman protection.</p>
1492 A.D.	Spain

Date	Country Description
1492 A.D.	<p>Conquest of Nasrid Granada and expulsion of the last Muslim power in the Peninsula. Expulsion of the Jews. Discovery of America.</p>
1492 A.D.	<p>Italy</p> <p>Christopher Columbus discovers America. Lorenzo de' Medici dies.</p>
1492 A.D.	<p>Egypt</p> <p>The discovery of the Cape of Good Hope has an adverse effect on trade in Egypt.</p>
1492 A.D.	<p>Algeria</p> <p>King Boabdil, the last Nasrid king, takes refuge in Oran then Tlemcen.</p>
1493 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p> <p>Battle at Krbavsko Polje after which Ottoman armies overran most of Croatia and Islamisation followed, particularly in the so-called 'Turkish Croatia' between the Una and Vrbas rivers.</p>
1494 A.D.	<p>Portugal</p> <p>Treaty of Tordesillas between the Catholic Kings and John II, dividing the world into two spheres of influence: the Portuguese part and the Spanish part.</p>
1494 A.D.	<p>Spain</p> <p>Treaty of Tordesillas: division of the lands discovered and to be discovered in the Eastern, Portuguese, hemisphere and the Western, Spanish, hemisphere.</p>
1495 A.D.	<p>Portugal</p> <p>Death of John II and ascension of Manuel I.</p>
1496 A.D.	<p>Portugal</p> <p>Expulsion of the Jews and the Muslims.</p>
1497 A.D.	<p>Portugal</p> <p>Vasco da Gama leaves for India.</p>
1497 A.D.	<p>Morocco</p> <p>The Duke of Medina-Sidonia takes the town of Melilla.</p>
1499 A.D.	<p>Jordan</p> <p>On 11 October the governor of Sham, Junbalat, goes to southern Jordan to stop Bani Sakher tribes attacking pilgrim caravans and kills 20 of them.</p>

Date	Country Description
1500 A.D.	Portugal Pedro Álvares Cabral discovers Brazil.
1501 A.D.	Italy Michelangelo Buonarroti starts work on David, a masterpiece of the Renaissance. The work, conceived as a symbol of the Florentine Republic, is completed in 1504.
1502 A.D.	Portugal Work starts on the Hieronymites Monastery.
1505 - 1510 A.D.	Algeria Spanish presence in the coastal towns of Mers el-Kébir (1505), Oran (1509), Algiers (1510) and Béjaia (1510).
1505 A.D.	Morocco The Portuguese found the fortress of Santa Cruz de Aguer near to the village of Founti.
1506 A.D.	Italy Bramante begins construction of the new Basilica of Saint Peter.
1510 A.D.	Portugal Afonso de Albuquerque conquers Goa.
1513 A.D.	United Kingdom King James IV of Scotland is killed, along with much of the Scottish aristocracy and thousands of Highlanders and Lowlanders, by the English forces of Henry VIII at Flodden Field in Northumberland.
1514 A.D.	Algeria Arudj defends the town of Jijel.
1514 A.D.	Türkiye Victory of Selim I the Grim over Shah Ismail at the Battle of Çald#ran.
1514 A.D.	Hungary Unsuccessful peasant revolt led by György Dózsa. The presentation to the Hungarian Parliament of the Tripartitum, a collection of Hungarian unwritten laws compiled by jurist István Werb#czy (published Vienna, 1518).

Date	Country Description
1515 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 226 612 248">France</p> <p data-bbox="528 297 1461 387">Beginning of the reign of Francis I. Continuation of the Italian Wars, marked by victory at Marignano and defeat at Pavia (1526). The King of France effects a reconciliation with the Turks, creating a scandal in the Christian world.</p>
1515 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 434 612 456">Jordan</p> <p data-bbox="528 506 1473 562">Aqaba Castle is established on the shore of the Red Sea during the reign of the Mamluk Sultan Qansawh al-Ghawri.</p>
1516 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 609 651 631">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="528 680 1437 770">The battle of Marj Dabiq, north of Aleppo, between the Ottoman and Mamluk armies, leads to the collapse of the Mamluk empire and the beginning of the Ottomans' rule in Greater Syria including Palestine.</p>
1516 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 817 612 840">Algeria</p> <p data-bbox="528 887 1453 913">The Spanish built the fortress at Gibraltar after a failed attempt to take Algiers.</p>
1516 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 960 592 983">Syria</p> <p data-bbox="528 1032 1433 1088">At the Battle of Marj Dabiq, north of Aleppo, the Ottoman Empire defeats the Mamluks and takes over Syria.</p>
1516 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1135 603 1158">Egypt</p> <p data-bbox="528 1211 1469 1330">Sultan al-Ghawri is killed in battle against the Ottomans. His successor Tuman Bay, the last Mamluk sultan, was captured a few months later and hung on Bab Zuweila by Selim I, the Ottoman sultan. Khayrbek, governor of Aleppo, who betrayed the Mamluks was appointed first Ottoman governor of Egypt.</p>
1516 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1377 612 1400">Jordan</p> <p data-bbox="528 1449 1506 1505">On 23 August the Ottomans defeat the Mamluks in a decisive battle at Marj Dabiq, marking the end of the Mamluks' rule in Egypt and Syria.</p>
1517 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1552 639 1574">Germany</p> <p data-bbox="528 1626 1509 1713">Beginning of the Reformation. Luther nails his 95 theses against the abuse of indulgences to a church door in Wittenberg. His translation of the Bible established the basis of the modern German language.</p>
1517 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1760 651 1783">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="528 1832 1059 1859">Sultan Salim I. (r. 1512–20) visits Jerusalem.</p>
1517 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1906 619 1928">Türkiye</p> <p data-bbox="528 1977 986 2004">Conquest of Cairo by Selim I the Grim.</p>

Date	Country Description
1518 A.D.	Syria Sultan Selim I enters Damascus and builds a shrine over the tomb of Sufi Sheikh Ibn al-Arabi, with a mosque and a takiyya nearby, as the first Ottoman imperial buildings in Damascus.
1518 A.D.	Algeria The Regency of Algiers founded by Khair-Eddine. Algiers becomes the first vassal town of the Ottoman Empire in Central Maghreb.
1519 A.D.	Spain Charles I of Spain made Holy Roman Emperor (Charles V). Revolt in the Germanias.
1519 A.D.	Czech Republic Adherents of Martin Luther, the German religious reformer, appear in Prague. Outbreak of conflicts among Catholics, Utraquists and Lutherans. Anabaptists in Moravia.
1520 A.D.	Spain Start of the Castilian War of the Communities.
1520 A.D.	Türkiye Sulayman the Magnificent takes the throne.
1520 A.D.	Sweden The Bloodbath of Stockholm. Danish King Christian II has a large number of the Swedish nobility beheaded.
1521 A.D.	Spain Hernán Cortés completes the conquest of the Aztec Empire (Mexico).
1522 A.D.	Spain Juan Sebastián Elcano completes the first circumnavigation of the globe.
1522 A.D.	Hungary The wedding of King Lajos II and Mary Habsburg (Mary leaves Hungary after the deaths of Lajos II and as Mary of Hungary later becomes the governor of the Low Countries).
1523 A.D.	Sweden

Date	Country Description
1526 A.D.	Gustav Vasa is elected King at Strängnäs, freeing Sweden from Danish sovereignty.
1526 A.D.	Hungary The Battle of Mohács: the 75–80 000 Turkish soldiers defeat the Hungarian army of 25,000 men. King Lajos II dies. Both János I (Szapolyai) and Ferdinand I became Hungarian kings.
1526 A.D.	Czech Republic Battle of Mohacs. Ludwig Jagellon defeated by the Turks, the dynasty died out. According to a contract from 1515, the Czech throne passes to the Habsburg dynasty. Anti-Habsburg movement of the Czech Estates.
1527 A.D.	Croatia Croatia forms a state union with Austria. By a decision of the Croatian Assembly, the dynasty of Habsburg comes to the Croatian throne.
1527 A.D.	Italy Sack of Rome: the imperial forces of Charles V (1520–56) made up of mercenaries (lanzicheneccchi) sack Rome. This event is considered to mark the end of the Renaissance.
1529 A.D.	Morocco Ibn Askar, author of the hagiographic dictionary Dawhat al-Nachir. is born in Chefchaouen.
1529 A.D.	Türkiye First siege of Vienna by the Ottoman Army.
1531 A.D.	Jordan Ottoman Sultan Sulayman the Magnificent orders the establishment of Ma'an pilgrimage station.
1533 A.D.	Spain Francisco Pizarro competes the conquest of the Inca Empire (Peru).
1534 A.D.	Tunisia Tunis taken by the Ottoman privateer Barbarossa Khayr al-Din Pasha.
1534 A.D.	United Kingdom

Date	Country Description
1535 A.D.	<p>Parliament passes the Act of Supremacy declaring the monarch (Henry VIII) the supreme head of the Church of England, and outlawing any act of allegiance to the Pope.</p>
1535 A.D.	<p>Algeria</p> <p>The town of Blida founded by emigrants from Andalusia.</p>
1535 - 1574 A.D.	<p>Tunisia</p> <p>Spanish occupation of the Kingdom of Tunis and fall of the Hafsids.</p>
1535 A.D.	<p>Tunisia</p> <p>Tunis taken by King Charles V of Spain.</p>
1535 A.D.	<p>France</p> <p>The Capitulations afford French ships and subjects the freedom of the Ottoman Empire. French consuls gain the right to judge their compatriots in criminal and civil courts. Trade is greatly facilitated.</p>
1537 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p> <p>Defeat of the Klis, the last southern fortress. Ottomans constitute the Sanjak of Klis.</p>
1538 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p> <p>Founding of the Ottoman governing unit in Middle Slavonia with the centre in Požega. For more than 40 years the governor was Hadži Mehmed-aga who supported Sulayman during the siege of Siget.</p>
1538 A.D.	<p>Türkiye</p> <p>The naval battle of Preveza off the Adriatic coast. Barbarossa defeats Genoese admiral Andrea Doria.</p>
1538 A.D.	<p>Palestine*</p> <p>Sultan Sulyman the Magnificent (r. 1520-66) orders the construction of Jerusalem's city wall, the citadel and the restoration of the Haram al-Sharif and the water system. His wife establishes a famous foundation</p>
1540 A.D.	<p>Portugal</p> <p>The Portuguese Inquisition starts its work. Jesuits arrive in Portugal.</p>
1541 A.D.	<p>Hungary</p>

Date	Country Description
	Sulayman I the Great occupies Buda. Hungary torn into three parts: Turkish vilajet (province); Upper Hungary under Ferdinand I; the rest under Queen Isabella and János II (János Zsigmond), son of the Queen and János I.
1541 A.D.	Germany Death of Paracelsus (1493–1541), physician, philosopher and writer of medical treatments, who was a defender of empirical medicine and rejected Gnostic traditions.
1541 A.D.	Algeria Charles V stops at Algiers, bringing the town great international prestige.
1541 A.D.	Italy Michelangelo finishes the fresco Last Judgement in the Sistine Chapel.
1541 A.D.	Sweden King Gustav Vasa made Sweden a Protestant country. To complete the change from a Catholic to a Protestant country he had the Bible translated into Swedish, and the first Swedish bible is printed in this year. It is based on Martin Luther's translation and is the foundation for all Swedish Bible translations up until 1917.
1543 A.D.	France Barbarossa's fleet comes to the aid of the French in their struggle against Charles V.
1544 A.D.	Sweden The first permanent army, consisting of Swedish peasants, is created.
1545 A.D.	Italy The Council of Trent begins, to end in 1563. The Council marks the beginning of the Counter-Reformation.
1549 A.D.	Morocco The Sa'dids crush the last Wattasids and enter Fez amid much ceremony.
1552 A.D.	Morocco Death of the great geographer al-Hassan al-Wazzan (Leo Africanus), whose works, written in Latin, illuminated many aspects of civilisation in the Maghreb.
1552 A.D.	Hungary

Date	Country Description
1554 - 1566 A.D.	<p>Turks occupy several Hungarian fortresses in the new Turkish wars. At the siege of Eger fewer than 2,000 Hungarians led by István Dobó triumph over the attacking 60–70,000 Turks.</p> <p>Syria</p> <p>Sultan Sulayman the Magnificent commissions the huge takiyya in Damascus, a pious and imperial act meant to accommodate and impress pilgrims, under the supervision of famous court architect Sinan.</p>
1555 A.D.	<p>Germany</p> <p>The Peace of Augsburg results in recognition of Lutherism and Roman Catholicism. Each ruler now has the right to decide on the religion to be practised in his state.</p>
1555 A.D.	<p>Spain</p> <p>Peace of Augsburg: failure of the imperial policies of Charles V.</p>
1556 A.D.	<p>Czech Republic</p> <p>Arrival of the Jesuit order; suppression of non-Catholics. The first independent map of Moravia (1569); the establishment of a university in Olomouc (1573). Fraternal Union published the Kralice Bible (1579); its language became the official norm.</p>
1556 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p> <p>Nikola Zrinski defeats the Pasha of Budim near Bobocsa. The fall of Kostajnica and the arrival of Ottomans in Turopolje.</p>
1558 A.D.	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>Elizabeth I accedes to the throne of England and Ireland and rules for 45 years; she is the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn and the final monarch of the Tudor dynasty.</p>
1565 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p> <p>On the initiative of the Council of Trent the Bishop of Zagreb, Juraj Draškovi#, establishes the Zagreb Seminary (Seminarium Clericorum) to promote theology.</p>
1566 A.D.	<p>Hungary</p> <p>Sultan Sulayman I besieges Szigetvár defended by Count Miklós Zrínyi who getting no help and with heavy odds against him dies with his soldiers in a sortie. The Sultan had died two days earlier.</p>
1566 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p> <p>The siege of Siget. Nikola Šubi# Zrinski holds out against the army of the Sultan Sulayman I and falls during the last attack.</p>

Date	Country Description
1566 A.D.	Türkiye Sulayman the Magnificent dies on his last expedition to the fort of Szigetvar on the Hungarian border and Selim II ascends the throne.
1567 A.D.	United Kingdom Mary, Queen of Scots, abdicates Scotland's throne and her one-year-old son James VI becomes King of Scotland; Mary is executed in 1587 for plotting to kill Elizabeth I.
1567 A.D.	Algeria Establishment of the Beylik of Constantine.
1568 A.D.	Spain Moorish rebellion in the Alpujarras. Risings in the Netherlands.
1568 A.D.	Hungary The Peace Treaty of Drinápoly (Adrianapolis). Bálint Bakfark (Valentin Greff Bakfark) whose lute pieces were published in Lyon (1552) lives at the Transylvanian princely court (in 1572 moves to Padua).
1570 - 1590 A.D.	Syria The Ottoman Empire's military strength and imperial patronage of religious and commercial buildings, especially in Damascus, by Lala Mustafa Pasha (1570), Darwish Pasha (1574) and Sinan Pasha (1589).
1571 A.D.	Spain Christian victory over the Turkish navy at Lepanto.
1572 A.D.	Portugal First edition of The Lusiads by Luís de Camões.
1574 - 1612 A.D.	Tunisia A cast of Turkish soldiers (deys) from Istanbul govern the Regency of Tunis.
1574 A.D.	Tunisia The Ottomans, led by Sinan Pasha, oust the Spanish from Tunis and annex the town to the Ottoman empire.
1578 - 1579 A.D.	Morocco

Date	Country Description
	Ahmad al-Mansur starts work on the al-Badi Palace (the Incomparable) in Marrakesh and reorganises sugar production in Chichaoua, Darâ and Essaouira regions.
1578 A.D.	Morocco The Sa'dids win the Battle of Oued al-Makhazin (Battle of the Three Kings – resulting in the death of 'Abd al-Malik, Don Sebastian, King of Portugal and al-Mutawakkil) and the coronation of Ahmad al-Mansur al-Dhahabi ('the golden').
1578 A.D.	Portugal Battle of Alcácer Quibir (also known as Battle of the Three Kings) during which King Sebastian dies.
1580 A.D.	Portugal Death of Luís de Camões. Loss of independence: Phillip II of Spain becomes king of Portugal as Phillip I.
1580 A.D.	Spain Annexation of the Kingdom of Portugal.
1583 A.D.	Germany Birth of Albrecht von Wallenstein (1583–1634), Duke of Friedland, who became the foremost general of emperor Ferdinand II (1619–37) of the Habsburg Dynasty in the Thirty Years' War.
1583 A.D.	Czech Republic Emperor Rudolph II transfers his court to Prague, which became a major European centre of politics, science and arts (de Brahe, Kepler). The first public autopsy (Ján Jesenský, 1600).
1587 A.D.	Tunisia Tunisia becomes an Ottoman province administered by a pasha appointed by the sultan in Istanbul and assisted by political-military leaders.
1587 A.D.	Jordan Ottoman Sultan Murad III ibn Salim Khan orders the renovation of Aqaba Castle; his name is inscribed on a medallion above the inscription which bears the name of the Mamluk Sultan Qansawh al-Ghawri.
1588 A.D.	United Kingdom The English fleet under Lord Howard of Effingham, Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins defeats the Spanish Armada; war between Spain and England continues until 1603.

Date	Country Description
1588 A.D.	Spain The Armada defeated by England.
1588 A.D.	Türkiye The death of Sinan, the master architect of the Ottoman Empire.
1589 A.D.	France The assassination of Henry III ends the reign of the Valois, which was marked by Wars of Religion between Catholics and Protestants. The Catholic League's recognition of Henry IV, now converted to Catholicism, allows the kingdom to be reunited.
1593 A.D.	Sweden At the synod (church assembly) at Uppsala this year it is decided to keep Sweden in the Lutheran faith, banning foreign religions in the country.
1595 A.D.	Egypt Renovation of al Azhar riwaq (portico) screens, restoration of the mosque's ceilings and rationing of a daily meal of lentils for the poor by the wali al-Sharif Muhammad Pasha.
1595 A.D.	Türkiye The first Western musical instrument in the Ottoman Palace: .an organ sent by Elizabeth I of England to Mehmet III.
1598 A.D.	France The Edict of Nantes ends the Wars of Religion, affording protestants considerable rights in the Kingdom of France.
1599 A.D.	Croatia Zagreb and a major part of Croatia are stricken by plague of epidemic proportions.
1600 A.D.	Italy Giordano Bruno, philosopher and theologian, is burned at the stake in Rome, condemned by the Church for heresy. His death marks one of the darkest and tragic moments of the Counter-Reformation.
1603 A.D.	Egypt Plague attacks cities and villages, taking many lives.
1603 - 1610 A.D.	Syria

Date	Country Description
1603 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 221 1490 311">Fakhr al-Din al-Ma'ni II, a tribal ruler of Mount Lebanon and Western Syria, gains autonomy and attempts to by-pass Ottoman authority by signing a treaty with the Italian Tuscans.</p> <p data-bbox="531 356 722 383">United Kingdom</p> <p data-bbox="531 427 1449 490">Following the death of Elizabeth I of England, James VI of Scotland becomes James I of England and Ireland, bringing about the 'Union of the Crowns'.</p>
1604 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 535 616 562">France</p> <p data-bbox="531 607 1490 728">Further Capitulations allow subjects of Western Christian nations (particularly Spanish, Portuguese and Neapolitan) to trade within the Ottoman Empire 'with the consent and protection of the banner of France'. The alliance with the 'Grand Seigneur' is renewed in 1597.</p>
1605 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 772 600 799">Spain</p> <p data-bbox="531 844 1118 875">Publication of El Quijote, by Miguel de Cervantes.</p>
1605 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 920 628 947">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="531 992 1506 1046">A professorial chair of Semitic languages is established at Uppsala University. It is the oldest chair of Semitic languages in Sweden.</p>
1606 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1090 616 1117">Croatia</p> <p data-bbox="531 1167 1517 1261">Arrival of Jesuits in Zagreb. In 1607 they established the Classical Gymnasium, the first gymnasium (high school) that still exists today. Arrival of the first pharmacist J. Gasparini in Zagreb.</p>
1606 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1305 633 1332">Hungary</p> <p data-bbox="531 1377 1465 1476">Two peace treaties: Vienna ends Hungary's fight against the Habsburgs led by István Bocskai, Transylvanian prince; Zsitvatorok (part of Dunaradvány, today: Žitava, Slovakia) ends the fight with the Turks. Bocskai dies.</p>
1608 - 1609 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1520 719 1547">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="531 1583 1493 1713">Disputes between Rudolph II and his brother Matthias. Moravian Estates led by Karel of Žerotín join the associations of Austrian and Hungarian Estates. Imperial charter issued by Rudolph II confirms religious freedom (1609); however, discord continues.</p>
1609 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1758 616 1785">Croatia</p> <p data-bbox="531 1821 1281 1861">King Matyas II approves the new Statute of the Zagreb Gradec.</p>
1609 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1906 600 1933">Spain</p> <p data-bbox="531 1968 1225 2009">Phillip III orders the expulsion of Moors from his kingdoms.</p>

Date	Country Description
1609 A.D.	Morocco Muslims and Jews expelled from Castile, La Mancha and Extremadura, Andalusia, Catalonia and Murcia begin to settle in Morocco and other countries in the Maghreb.
1610 A.D.	Jordan Fakhr al-Din II Ma'n, the powerful Amir of Lebanon, sends his deputy to Constantinople asking the Ottoman Sultan to give him the governorate of Irbid and Ajlun to strengthen his emirate.
1610 A.D.	Italy Galileo Galilei finishes his telescope and publishes Starry Messenger, prompting scientific reflection that plunges the Church's thinking on the universe into crisis for the first time.
1611 A.D.	United Kingdom English and Scottish Protestant colonists settle at the Plantation of Ulster in the north of Ireland on land confiscated from Irish Catholic landowners.
1611 A.D.	Türkiye Famous Turkish traveller Evliya Çelebi (1611–82) was born in Istanbul.
1611 A.D.	Sweden Johannes Bureus' Rvna-ABC is published. It was a reading book with parallel texts in runic and contemporary Swedish writing.
1614 A.D.	Sweden The first Swedish Court of appeal (Svea Hovrätt) is founded by King Gustavus Adolphus (Gustav II Adolf).
1614 - 1628 A.D.	Tunisia The border between Tunisia and Algeria is drawn.
1615 A.D.	Croatia Venice conquers Karlobag attacking Novi Vinodolski, the city of the Frankopans. This marks the beginning of the Austro-Venetian war, at this stage known as the Uskok war.
1618 A.D.	Czech Republic Assembly of non-Catholic Estates. 'Prague Defenestration' incident sparked a rising of the Czech Estates against the Habsburgs and the outbreak of the Thirty

Date	Country Description
	Years' War. Czech Estates joined by Moravian and Austrian aristocracy and Frederick, Elector Palatine (Czech king 1619–20).
1618 - 1648 A.D.	Croatia Around 30,000 Croatian soldiers, mainly cavalry, participate in the Thirty Years' War. Croatian troops fight against Miklós Bethlen (1642–1716) in Bohemia and Hungary.
1618 A.D.	Germany The start of the Thirty Years' War (1618–48) between Protestants and Catholics; the war has disastrous results, including death, poverty and serious economic stagnation.
1618 A.D.	Sweden An organised National Archive is established, with a Director of Antiquities.
1620 A.D.	Egypt Great hardship due to a very high flood preventing the sowing of new crops in season; a great rise in prices and the cost of living.
1620 A.D.	Hungary Election of Gábor Bethlen (Protestant Transylvanian prince) as King of Hungary. He leads a freedom fight against the Habsburgs and brings cultural and economic prosperity to Transylvania.
1620 A.D.	Croatia Jesuits build the Church of St Catherine in Zagreb, from its architecture and inventory one of the most outstanding Jesuit churches in Croatia.
1620 A.D.	Czech Republic Estates defeated at Battle of White Mountain resulting in mass punishment and persecution. Uprising of the Wallachians (Carpathian pastoral culture). Charles University made over to the Jesuits.
1624 A.D.	Palestine* Fakhr al-Din al-Ma'ni (1590–1635) expands his control of Lebanon to major parts of Palestine.
1627 A.D.	Algeria Construction of the Sidi Abdarrahman mausoleum to house his tomb and the necropolis that formed around it.
1627 A.D.	Germany

Date	Country Description
1627 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 221 1501 282">In Torgau in Saxonia the first German opera 'Dafne' composed by Heinrich Schütz (1595–1672) is first performed.</p> <p data-bbox="528 327 719 349">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="528 398 1501 490">Restored administration. The highest Czech administrative institutions transferred to Vienna. German made equal with Czech, Catholicism became the only religion. Extensive confiscations and emigrations.</p>
1628 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 535 628 557">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="528 607 1430 667">The warship Wasa sinks in Stockholm on her maiden voyage. The ship was discovered and salvaged in 1956, and is now exhibited in Stockholm.</p>
1630 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 712 628 734">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="528 781 1493 844">Sweden enters the Thirty Years' War under Gustavus Adolphus (Gustav II Adolf). This war involved most European nations.</p>
1631 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 889 635 911">Morocco</p> <p data-bbox="528 960 1310 987">'Alawid Sharif Mulay Ali al-Sharif is proclaimed Sultan of Morocco.</p>
1632 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1032 628 1055">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="528 1102 1469 1164">The University at Dorpat is founded by Gustavus Adolphus. The town of Dorpat (Tartu) is today in Estonia.</p>
1633 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1209 580 1232">Italy</p> <p data-bbox="528 1281 1209 1308">Galileo is tried by the Inquisition for his scientific theories.</p>
1638 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1352 719 1375">United Kingdom</p> <p data-bbox="528 1424 1445 1516">Scotland's National Covenant is signed; a protestant manifesto, it rejects King Charles I's attempts to impose an Anglican prayer book as well as other constitutional changes on Scotland.</p>
1638 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1561 619 1583">Croatia</p> <p data-bbox="528 1630 1442 1693">Jesuits build their church in Rijeka. Dedicated to St Vitus it is the first and the biggest circular Baroque building in Croatia.</p>
1640 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1738 632 1760">Portugal</p> <p data-bbox="528 1809 1513 1836">Restoration of independence under John IV and the start of the Bragança Dynasty.</p>
1640 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1881 628 1904">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="528 1953 1501 2045">The Royal Academy at Åbo is founded by Queen Christina. The town Åbo (Turku) is today in Finland. The Academy was moved to the new capital Helsingfors (Helsinki) in the 19th century, and became the Imperial Alexander's University.</p>

Date	Country Description
1640 A.D.	Spain War of Catalonia and Portuguese secession.
1642 A.D.	United Kingdom Charles I fails to arrest five members of Parliament for treason and leaves London to raise an army; the First English Civil War begins between Cavaliers (royalists) and Roundheads (parliamentarians).
1642 A.D.	Croatia Jesuits build their church in Varaždin dedicated to the Assumption of Virgin. The church is considered to follow the style of the Roman church Il Gesù.
1643 A.D.	France Cardinal Jules Mazarin becomes prime minister to the regent, Anne of Austria. He clashes with the ruling classes in the Frondes and emerges victorious.
1648 A.D.	France The Treaties of Westfalia end the wars between the King of France and the Emperor of Germany waged since 1636.
1648 A.D.	Czech Republic Peace of Westphalia marks the end of the Thirty Years' War. Habsburg rule in the Czech lands officially acknowledged. Moravia lost almost half of its population. Inflow of foreign aristocracy. Brno became the capital of Moravia.
1648 A.D.	Spain Peace of Westphalia: Holland achieves independence and replaces Spanish hegemony with French.
1648 A.D.	Sweden The Swedish general Königsmarck sacks the city of Prague and carries off a substantial booty to Sweden. In the same year the Peace of Westphalia finally puts an end to the Thirty Years War.
1648 A.D.	Germany End of the Thirty Years' War. The Peace of Westphalia is signed in Münster and Osnabrück and results in a territorial agreement for Germany.
1649 A.D.	Sweden The famous French philosopher René Descartes arrives in Sweden, invited by Queen Christina. He dies in Stockholm the following year.

Date	Country Description
1649 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 226 722 248">United Kingdom</p> <p data-bbox="531 297 1506 387">Charles I is tried and executed; the Commonwealth, in which England is governed as a republic, is established and lasts until 1660 (it exists in name alone through Cromwell's Protectorate of 1653–9).</p>
1650 - 1695 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 434 619 456">Tunisia</p> <p data-bbox="531 506 1506 568">Daily life in the regency is marked by civil wars and power struggles, first among the deys and then the beys.</p>
1650 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 611 722 633">United Kingdom</p> <p data-bbox="531 683 1506 772">Charles II lands in Scotland and is proclaimed King of Scotland, but two years later Scotland is occupied by Cromwellian forces, and incorporated into the Commonwealth.</p>
1653 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 819 627 842">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="531 891 1506 954">Olof Rudbeck the Elder publishes his <i>Nova exercitatio anatomica</i>, a pioneering work on the lymphatic vascular systems.</p>
1654 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 996 627 1019">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="531 1066 1066 1088">Queen Christina abdicates at Uppsala castle.</p>
1656 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1142 619 1164">Croatia</p> <p data-bbox="531 1214 1506 1303">Governor Camilio Gonzaga establishes the city of Split. He proposed to the Venetian Senate to build a bulwark to defend the town. The Paulist School of philosophy was established.</p>
1657 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1350 619 1373">Türkiye</p> <p data-bbox="531 1422 1506 1485">Death of Katip Çelebi (1609–57), famous Turkish geographer, historian and bibliographer.</p>
1658 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1532 627 1554">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="531 1601 1506 1635">In the peace treaty of Roskilde Denmark loses most of its territory to Sweden.</p>
1659 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1677 619 1700">France</p> <p data-bbox="531 1744 1506 1870">The Treaty of the Pyrenees ends the Franco-Spanish war and confirms French possession of Roussillon. The union between Louis XIV and Marie-Thérèse lays the foundation for a solid alliance, despite the King of France renouncing his and his successors' right to the Spanish throne.</p>
1660 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1912 722 1935">United Kingdom</p>

Date	Country Description
1660 A.D.	<p>The Convention Parliament restores Charles II to the English throne; the Indemnity Act pardons all except those who had signed Charles I's death warrant, and they are hung, drawn and quartered.</p>
1660 A.D.	<p>Algeria</p> <p>Construction of the Djama'a al-Djedid mosque in Algiers, the first Hanafite mosque, inspired by Byzantine architecture.</p>
1664 A.D.	<p>Palestine*</p> <p>The villages of Mount Nablus revolt against the Ottoman governor, refusing to pay taxes after a locust attack destroys their harvest.</p>
1664 A.D.	<p>Hungary</p> <p>Death of Miklós Zrínyi, great Hungarian commander in the Turkish wars. Turks defeated in the Battle of Szentgotthárd but the Habsburgs' deplorable Peace of Vasvár causes Hungarian revolt.</p>
1666 A.D.	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>The Great Fire of London destroys more than 13,000 houses and nearly 90 parish churches, as well as St Paul's Cathedral, the Guildhall and the Royal Exchange.</p>
1668 A.D.	<p>Sweden</p> <p>Lund University is founded in Scania, the southernmost part of the country, which had then recently become part of Sweden. In the same year a series of witch trials and executions begins in Dalarna. It spreads over large parts of Sweden in the following nine years. Many innocent women are accused of witchcraft and burned at the stake.</p>
1668 A.D.	<p>Spain</p> <p>Acknowledgement of Portugal's independence.</p>
1668 A.D.	<p>Portugal</p> <p>Peace with Spain, which recognises Portuguese independence.</p>
1669 A.D.	<p>France</p> <p>After the town is forcibly taken by the King of France in 1660, Colbert grants the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce a special statute, giving it the power to authorise French subjects to establish themselves in the Ports of the Levant, and he pays his 'consuls' by levying a 20% tax on goods carried by foreign ships.</p>
1670 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p> <p>In the church of Our Lady of Pirates in Komiža on the island of Vis Stjepan Killarevich from Krakow builds one of three preserved 17th-century organs in Croatia.</p>

Date	Country Description
1670 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 226 592 246">Syria</p> <p data-bbox="531 297 1469 387">The Damascene theologian 'Abd al-Ghani al-Nabulsi, from Sufi order called al-Naqshabandiyya, influenced by Ibn al-Arabi, writes many works on religion and mystical philosophy.</p>
1671 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 436 619 456">Croatia</p> <p data-bbox="531 508 1517 598">Petar Zrinski and Fran Krsto Frankopan executed in Wiener Neustadt (Be#ko Novo Mjesto). Building of Dubrovnik Cathedral after the plan of A. Buffalini from Urbino which displays features of developed Roman Baroque.</p>
1671 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 647 635 667">Hungary</p> <p data-bbox="531 714 1513 808">Execution of the leaders of the Wesselényi revolt against the Habsburgs. All needs of the Austrian armies based in Hungary paid for by Hungary causing paupery. Continuing oppression of Protestants.</p>
1672 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 857 635 878">Morocco</p> <p data-bbox="531 925 1509 1019">Mulay Isma'il makes Meknes the capital of the kingdom and starts work on his royal fortress complete with palaces, granaries, lakes and stables. It is reminiscent of the Topkapi Sarayi Citadel in Istanbul.</p>
1673 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1068 612 1088">France</p> <p data-bbox="531 1131 1485 1189">Renewal of the Capitulations by Louis XIV. The galleys run by each power 'must not cause any damage' to the other.</p>
1673 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1238 619 1258">Croatia</p> <p data-bbox="531 1308 1437 1400">Jesuit Stjepa Glava#, a professor of the Zagreb Academy, publishes the first domestic geographic map of Croatia, which meets the high standards of cartography of that time in Europe.</p>
1680 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1449 719 1469">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="531 1516 1453 1570">Largest uprising of the serfs. Patents of King Leopold I include: corvée patent, legalisation of the Evangelical church (1691). The first textile manufactories.</p>
1680 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1619 628 1639">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="531 1691 1193 1722">Autocracy is introduced under King Charles XI (Karl XI).</p>
1682 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1771 635 1792">Morocco</p> <p data-bbox="531 1839 1493 1892">Mulay Isma'il takes the town of Mamora back from the Spanish and it is renamed al-Mahdiya.</p>
1683 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1942 619 1962">Türkiye</p> <p data-bbox="531 2013 1278 2045">The failure of the second siege of Vienna of the Ottoman Army.</p>

Date	Country Description
1683 A.D.	Germany The Siege of Vienna by the Ottomans ends in the defeat of the Ottomans by a united army. A gradual retreat of the Ottomans begins.
1683 A.D.	Czech Republic Vienna was surrounded by Turkish armies and Moravia was plundered before the Turks were forced back to the Balkans. The last Turkish war in Europe.
1684 A.D.	Croatia Great victories over Turks in north Croatia. The commanders of the victorious army were Banus Nikola Erdödy, General Leslie and Johann Joseph Herberstein.
1685 A.D.	Germany Birth of Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750), who is seen as one of the foremost composers of concertos, cantatas and oratorios in the Western tonal tradition.
1686 A.D.	Hungary The recapture of Buda by the allied armies of the Holy Alliance led by Karl von Lothringen (Charles of Lorraine). The last Pasha of Buda dies in the struggle.
1688 A.D.	United Kingdom James VII (of Scotland) and II (of England) flees to France when William III of Orange, invited by politicians to save England from Roman Catholicism, lands in England.
1689 A.D.	United Kingdom England's Parliament issues the Bill of Rights, establishing a constitutional monarchy in England and barring Roman Catholics from the throne.
1690 A.D.	Sweden Christopher Polhem is asked to construct a new kind of steam engine, which is later used successfully in the copper mines at Stora Kopparberg in Sweden.
1696 A.D.	Portugal Gold discovered in Brazil.
1697 A.D.	Sweden The old castle Tre Kronor (Three Crowns) in Stockholm burns down.
1699 A.D.	Croatia

Date	Country Description
	Peace in Srijemski Karlovci. The end of Turkish rule in north Croatia It remained under the rule of Habsburgs while south Croatia, with the exception of Dubrovnik Republic, was dominated by Venice.
1699 A.D.	Hungary Karlóca Peace Treaty between the Holy Alliance and the Turks. The Sultan promises not to support Hungarian anti-Habsburg revolts (such as that of Imre Thököly who had earlier lost his freedom fight).
1700 A.D.	Croatia In Dubrovnik the Jesuit church of St Ignatius is built according to the plans of Andrea Pozzo.
1700 A.D.	Sweden The Great Nordic War breaks out, with Russia, Poland and Denmark against Sweden led by King Charles XII (Karl XII).
1701 A.D.	Spain Start of the Bourbon dynasty with the coronation of Phillip V. Start of the Spanish War of Succession.
1701 A.D.	Germany Friedrich III, Elector of Brandenburg, is crowned as Friedrich I, King of Prussia. Prussia is on its way to becoming a European power.
1701 A.D.	France Philip V is proclaimed King of Spain. Start of the Spanish War of Succession, which lasts until 1714. Opening of the southern sea routes.
1703 A.D.	Portugal Methuen Treaty between Portugal and the United Kingdom.
1703 A.D.	Palestine* The rise of Zahir 'Umar in northern Palestine establishes a semi-independent state. During his rule several palaces and castles are established in Galilee. Palestine begins to export cotton in commercial quantities to France.
1704 A.D.	Czech Republic Highlights of the Czech radical baroque: construction of Church of St. Nicholas, Prague, began (architect K. Dienzenhofer). Charles Bridge embellished with statues by M. B. Braun and F. Brokof.
1705 - 1728 A.D.	Tunisia

Date	Country Description
1707 A.D.	<p>Bey Husayn bin 'Ali founds the dynasty that will run the country until 1881 independently, and then under the French protectorate until 20 March 1956. Eighteen different beys come into power. The word bey refers to a political-military position dating back to the Turkish conquest, like pasha and dey.</p>
1707 A.D.	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>The Act of Union unites the kingdoms of England and Scotland and transfers the seat of Scottish government to London, creating the Kingdom of Great Britain.</p>
1707 A.D.	<p>Italy</p> <p>Austria takes Milan and the Kingdom of Naples.</p>
1707 A.D.	<p>Hungary</p> <p>As a part of the freedom fight of Prince Ferenc Rákóczi II against the Habsburgs (began in 1703) the Parliament of Ónod declares the Habsburg dynasty deposed in Hungary.</p>
1709 A.D.	<p>Sweden</p> <p>King Charles XII is defeated at the Battle of Poltava in Ukraine. It is the beginning of the end of Sweden as a Baltic super power.</p>
1711 A.D.	<p>Hungary</p> <p>Szatmár Peace Treaty ends the unsuccessful freedom fight of Prince Ferenc Rákóczi II. Publication of Harmonia Coelestis composed by Prince Pál Esterházy, Palatine of Hungary.</p>
1713 A.D.	<p>Czech Republic</p> <p>The Pragmatic Sanction: Charles VI declared the heritability of the Habsburg crown in the female line in default of a male heir, and the indivisibility of the countries of the House of Habsburg. Plague endemics.</p>
1713 A.D.	<p>Spain</p> <p>Peace of Utrecht: Spain loses its European territories.</p>
1714 - 1715 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p> <p>The authority of the Hungarian-Croatian parliament over Croatian internal legal questions is acknowledged at the joint council at Požun.</p>
1715 A.D.	<p>France</p> <p>Death of Louis XIV. A long regency period ensues, marked by the financial experience of Law and the colonisation of Louisiana.</p>
1716 A.D.	<p>Germany</p>

Date	Country Description
1717 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 221 1519 315">Death of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646–1716), last universal genius in Germany and founder of the Prussian Academy of Science, who made major contributions in philosophy and mathematics.</p> <p data-bbox="529 356 719 383">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="529 432 1469 524">Establishment of the Czech Engineering School in Prague. New patent against non-Catholics. Heresy declared a crime against the state, non-Catholics punishable by death.</p>
1717 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 566 632 593">Portugal</p> <p data-bbox="529 636 1519 669">Work starts on the palace-convent of Mafra, commissioned by John V (r. 1705–50).</p>
1718 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 712 619 739">Türkiye</p> <p data-bbox="529 781 884 815">Tulip Period starts (1718–30).</p>
1718 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 857 628 884">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="529 925 1485 1025">King Charles XII (Karl XII) dies and is succeeded by his sister Ulrika Eleonora the Younger. The royal power is restricted, with more power given to council and parliament.</p>
1719 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 1068 719 1095">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="529 1135 1469 1236">The first Czech periodical newspaper (Prague). Moravian aristocracy in service of the empire. Viennese artists in Moravia. Development of pilgrimages; church celebrations.</p>
1720 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 1279 619 1305">Croatia</p> <p data-bbox="529 1346 1385 1404">The beginning of the Baroque city of Vukovar, building of the city centre, Franciscan monastery, parish church and the Palace of the Counts Eltz.</p>
1721 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 1447 616 1473">Algeria</p> <p data-bbox="529 1516 1362 1550">Numerous forts established to hold Kabylie (Dellys, Azzefoun, Béjaia).</p>
1721 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 1592 619 1619">Türkiye</p> <p data-bbox="529 1662 1102 1695">Çelebi Mehmed goes to France as ambassador.</p>
1722 A.D.	<p data-bbox="529 1738 632 1765">Hungary</p> <p data-bbox="529 1807 1469 1906">The Hungarian Diet accepts the Habsburgs' female succession. Introduction of a Newcomen-type steam machine, the first in continental Europe, in Újbánya (Königsberg; today: Nová Ba#a, Slovakia).</p>
1725 - 1820 A.D.	Syria

Date	Country Description
1726 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 221 1458 315">The rule of the Azem family, lasting nearly a century, indicates the rise of local urban notables into the leadership of Syria as Ottoman strength in the Arab provinces begins to weaken.</p> <p data-bbox="528 356 619 383">Croatia</p> <p data-bbox="528 432 1517 495">On the initiative of Charles VI the Karolina road from Karlovac to Bosilje, Vrbovsko, Mrkopalj, Bakar and Rijeka is built.</p>
1729 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 535 719 562">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="528 607 1517 674">The beatification of St. John of Nepomuk, drowned in the Vltava (Prague) in 1393. The most popular saint in the Czech lands, Lower Austria and southern Germany.</p>
1730 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 714 619 741">Jordan</p> <p data-bbox="528 786 1517 853">The erection of al-Mudawara pilgrimage station on the pilgrim route to Mecca, the last station in Jordan before entering Saudi borders.</p>
1731 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 893 630 920">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="528 960 1385 987">The Swedish East India Company is founded for trading in the Far East.</p>
1731 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1028 635 1055">Hungary</p> <p data-bbox="528 1104 1517 1189">Carolina Resolutio: Emperor Karl (Charles) VI (Karl III as king of Hungary) regulates Protestant affairs. England accepts the Pragmatic Sanction in return for economic advantages.</p>
1734 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1238 630 1265">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="528 1310 1433 1337">A new national law codex is published. It replaces the earlier medieval laws.</p>
1735 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1386 630 1413">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="528 1458 1458 1525">Carl von Linné's Systema naturae, a pioneering work on plant classification, is published.</p>
1735 - 1782 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1565 619 1592">Tunisia</p> <p data-bbox="528 1637 1517 1700">Period of internal power struggles in the bey families. The reigning princes manage to ensure the dynastic succession.</p>
1738 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1740 630 1767">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="528 1812 1458 1906">The first academic thesis in Swedish is presented. Up until now all theses had been written in Latin and even after this date Latin remained the academic language.</p>
1740 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1946 719 1973">Czech Republic</p>

Date	Country Description
1740 A.D.	<p>Maria Theresa ascends throne (d. 1780). Invasion of the Prussian army leads to inheritance wars over the Czech crown. Unifying style known as 'Pragmatic Sanction in art'.</p>
1741 A.D.	<p>France</p> <p>New Capitulations negotiated by the Marquis of Villeneuve. Rapid expansion of trade with the Ports of the Levant and North Africa.</p>
1741 A.D.	<p>Hungary</p> <p>Diet of Pozsony (Pressburg, today: Bratislava, Slovakia): coronation of Maria Theresia (Theresa), daughter of Karl (Charles) VI, as Queen of Hungary. The diet offers military help for the Habsburgs in the Austrian Succession Wars.</p>
1741 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p> <p>Jesuit mathematician Ru#er Boškovi# publishes his work De natura et usu infinitorum et infinite parvorum in Rome.</p>
1742 - 1757 A.D.	<p>Syria</p> <p>The powerful As'ad Pasha al-'Azm governs Damascus and comes down heavily on the local janissaries who were rising in power. He builds the 'Azm palaces in Hama and in Damascus, as well as his famous caravanserai.</p>
1742 A.D.	<p>Sweden</p> <p>Anders Celsius presents his thermometer, which shows the temperature on a scale of 100 degrees.</p>
1745 A.D.	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>Prince Charles Edward Stuart ('Bonnie Prince Charlie') lands in Scotland and starts a campaign to restore his father James Francis (the Old Pretender) to the thrones of Britain.</p>
1746 A.D.	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>Bonnie Prince Charlie's Jacobite army is routed by government troops at the Battle of Culloden; the rebellion collapses and Charles Edward Stewart escapes, dying in Italian exile in 1788.</p>
1749 A.D.	<p>Germany</p> <p>The German polymath Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832) is born. He became one of the leading figures of German literature during the period of classicism.</p>
1749 A.D.	<p>Spain</p> <p>Start of the Catastro de Ensenada, an attempt to organise state taxation.</p>

Date	Country Description
1753 A.D.	Sweden Vitterhetsakademien (The Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities) is founded by Lovisa Ulrika, inspired by the Académie Française.
1754 A.D.	Croatia The 'Fundamental law' for military territory (the so-called 'Vojna krajina' of the Varaždin and Karlovac military district) in Croatia is established.
1754 A.D.	Czech Republic Census: 3 million people in the Czech lands. Introduction of a standardised system of measures and weights. P. Diviš constructed the first lightning conductor. V. A. Kounic-Rietberg became court and state chancellor.
1755 A.D.	Portugal Lisbon earthquake. Reconstruction of the city begins under the auspices of the Prime Minister, the Marquis of Pombal.
1756 A.D.	Sweden The priest Anders Chydenius from Ostrobothnia (today part of Finland) is elected to parliament, where he actively works for freedom of trade and freedom of print.
1756 A.D.	Germany Beginning of the Seven Years' War between Prussia, Austria, Russia and France about the territories of Saxonia and Silesia. Prussia becomes a European power.
1757 A.D.	United Kingdom East India Company forces win the Battle of Plassey, placing control of Bengal in the hands of Great Britain; the victory achieves a significant presence in India for the British.
1757 A.D.	Morocco Sultan Sidi Muhammad Ibn 'Abdallah succeeds his father, opens up trading relations with Europe and undertakes a huge programme of construction and fortification of the Atlantic towns.
1759 A.D.	Sweden Peter Forsskål, in his dissertation De libertate civili (On Civil Freedom), advocates for complete freedom of print.
1763 A.D.	United Kingdom

Date	Country Description
	The Highland Clearances, where tenants are evicted to make way for sheep farming, result in thousands of Scots emigrating to America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada between 1763 and 1775.
1765 A.D.	Morocco Sidi Muhammad ibn 'Abdallah founds the port town of Essaouira and begin the economic reorganisation of the kingdom.
1767 A.D.	Spain Expulsion of the Society of Jesus.
1768 A.D.	Egypt Ali Bey Al-Kabir revolts against the Ottomans. The revolt is suppressed four years later.
1768 A.D.	France Genoa sells Corsica to France one year before the birth of Napoleon Bonaparte.
1769 A.D.	Portugal Mazagán (al-Jadida), the last Portuguese town in Morocco, is abandoned.
1769 A.D.	Jordan Sheikh Zahir al-Omar al-Zaidani, ruler of north Jordan abstains from paying taxes to the Ottoman state; he forms an army of mercenaries to protect his land and collect taxes from the inhabitants.
1771 - 1792 A.D.	Algeria Beylik of Salah Bey at Constantine. Renovation of the town and construction of el-Kantara bridge.
1772 A.D.	Sweden King Gustavus III, through a coup d'état makes himself absolute monarch. Twenty years later, in 1792, he is murdered at a masquerade ball.
1773 A.D.	Hungary Declaration of the Papal Bull of the Dissolution of the Jesuit Order. Prince Miklós Esterházy entertains Queen Maria Theresia (Theresa) in Eszterháza with splendid festivities, including Haydn's music.
1773 A.D.	Czech Republic Pope Kliment XIV issues a bull abolishing the Jesuit order. Establishment of learned societies; compulsory school attendance introduced (1774). Peasant

Date	Country Description
	uprisings. Origins of the Czech National Enlightenment. The first history of Moravian art published.
1775 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 309 651 331">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="528 383 1522 472">Ahmad Pasha al-Jazzar, replaces the rule of the family of Zahir 'Umar, taking 'Akka as the capital of his semi-independent state, fortifying the city and constructing its beautiful mosque, which still stands today.</p>
1776 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 517 719 539">United Kingdom</p> <p data-bbox="528 591 1485 645">On the 4th of July, the American Congress passes the Declaration of Independence, which formalises the 13 colonies' independence from British rule.</p>
1777 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 689 719 712">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="528 766 1485 817">Olomouc bishopric promoted to archbishopric. Foundation of a bishopric in Brno. Abolition of serfdom. Riots of the Evangelicals in Wallachia.</p>
1777 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 862 635 884">Hungary</p> <p data-bbox="528 943 1461 1032">Publication of Ratio Educationis, Maria Theresia's school reform. The Nagyszombat University (Tyrnau; today: Trnava, Slovakia), founded by Bishop Péter Pázmány in 1635, moves to Buda.</p>
1780 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1077 619 1099">Croatia</p> <p data-bbox="528 1151 1422 1205">The 'Josephina' road between Karlovac and Rijeka is constructed. The first stockmarket in Rijeka is established.</p>
1781 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1249 719 1272">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="528 1323 1469 1420">Reforms under Emperor Joseph II: tolerance patent permitting non-Catholicism (Catholicism remains the official religion). Abolition of serfdom. Closure of monasteries not dedicated to publicly beneficial work.</p>
1781 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1464 619 1487">Croatia</p> <p data-bbox="528 1538 1485 1592">Joseph II abolishes all male and female religious orders except those which take care of the sick and helpless or are engaged in education.</p>
1782 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1637 639 1659">Germany</p> <p data-bbox="528 1711 1461 1765">The poet, historian and philosopher Friedrich Schiller (1759–1805) finishes his drama Die Räuber, a great success in the Sturm und Drang Period.</p>
1782 - 1814 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1809 619 1832">Tunisia</p> <p data-bbox="528 1883 1469 1937">The long reign of Bey Hammuda Pasha enhances the legitimacy of the dynasty and helps to stabilise the country.</p>
1785 A.D.	Croatia

Date	Country Description
1786 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 224 1469 315">In Varaždin the first Jewish commune is established. Joseph II announces his 'Patent on the abolishment of slavery' for the territories of Hungary and Croatia. The first Real Gymnasium is opened in Senj.</p> <p data-bbox="531 358 628 383">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="531 432 1469 521">Svenska Akademien (the Swedish Academy) is founded by King Gustavus III in order to advance the Swedish language and literature. The Academy has also awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature since 1901.</p>
1787 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 566 580 593">Italy</p> <p data-bbox="531 640 1449 732">Enlightenment leads to the creation, under the Grand Duke of Tuscany Pietro Leopoldo (1765–90), of a new penal code. The death penalty and torture are abolished for the first time in Europe.</p>
1788 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 777 639 804">Germany</p> <p data-bbox="531 846 1414 943">The philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724–1804) publishes his book Kritik der praktischen Vernunft. He is considered a major philosopher of the Age of Enlightenment.</p>
1789 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 987 619 1014">Türkiye</p> <p data-bbox="531 1057 1513 1122">Selim III, a dedicated reformer, ascends the throne in the same year as the French Revolution.</p>
1789 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1167 719 1193">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="531 1236 1517 1301">V. M. Kramerius publishes the first Czech revival newspaper, the first mass reading material in the Czech language in 170 years.</p>
1789 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1346 612 1373">France</p> <p data-bbox="531 1420 1493 1512">The National Constituent Assembly gives France the unity it needs. The 1791 Constitution establishes a constitutional monarchy, which ends the following year after the events of 10 August and the deposition of Louis XVI.</p>
1790 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1556 635 1583">Hungary</p> <p data-bbox="531 1630 1469 1722">Josef II dies in February shortly after withdrawing all of his reforms concerning Hungary except for three. The Holy Crown of Hungary is again in Buda. Farkas (Wolfgang) Kempelen builds a speech-imitating machine.</p>
1790 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1767 612 1794">Algeria</p> <p data-bbox="531 1836 1422 1901">Following the Oran earthquake, the Spanish restore the ruined town, which becomes the capital of the beylik of Western Algeria.</p>
1790 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1946 628 1973">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="531 2016 1430 2080">The Anjala league is created. This is a group of Finnish officers voicing their opinion about a free Finland.</p>

Date	Country Description
1791 A.D.	Czech Republic The first industrial exhibition in Klementinum, Prague. Beginnings of the Czech linguistics. Origins of the nationalist movement. Establishment of the Academy of Fine Arts in Prague (1799).
1792 A.D.	Türkiye The start of the new army Nizam-# Cedid (New Order) by Selim III.
1792 A.D.	Germany French troops besiege Germany. Fighting only ends with the Treaty of the Congress of Vienna (1815). This ultimately results in a reformed Germany.
1793 A.D.	Türkiye First regular Ottoman ambassador in Europe (London).
1793 A.D.	France War between France and the European monarchies. Proclamation of the French Republic.
1794 A.D.	Algeria Hassan Pasha builds the Ketchaoua mosque.
1795 A.D.	Hungary The Hungarian Jacobin Conspiracy's members are executed or imprisoned. Archduke Josef becomes the new Hungarian Palatine. Pál Kitaibel invents a vacuum-filtering process.
1796 A.D.	Algeria Revolts in Kabylie.
1797 A.D.	Croatia Napoleon incorporates Dalmatia, Dubrovnik and western Croatia as the French Illyrian Provinces. France stimulated agriculture and commerce in the provinces and fought piracy.
1798 A.D.	France French military victories are marked in particular by Bonaparte's success in Italy. Under the Directoire, he prepares an expeditionary force for Egypt, which is accompanied by a team of experts intended to bring modern techniques and institutions to the country. The French are stalled in Egypt and leave the country in 1801.

Date	Country Description
1798 A.D.	Italy The French occupy the lands of the Papal States and proclaim the Roman Republic.
1798 A.D.	Egypt French expedition to Egypt, led by Napoleon, which continues for three years during which the first Arabic printing house was established in Egypt.
1799 A.D.	Palestine* Napoleon Bonaparte fails to force 'Akka, under the command of Ahmad Pasha al-Jazzar, to surrender, and retreats to Egypt and France.
1799 A.D.	Croatia Travelling artists perform the first opera in Zagreb I Filosofi imaginari composed by Giovanni Paisiello, which marks the beginning of the new repertoire including Rossini, Bellini, etc.
1801 A.D.	Syria Napoleon Bonaparte's forces enter Syria. Era of Westernisation begins, which later leads to the collapse of local craftsmanship and local economics in the face of Western industrialism.
1802 A.D.	Hungary Count Ferenc Széchenyi donates his library and collections to the Hungarian nation. This is the nucleus of the National Museum of Hungary and of the National Széchenyi Library.
1803 A.D.	France War with England returns. Establishment of the Continental System and collapse of French trade in the Mediterranean.
1804 A.D.	Palestine* The end of Ahmad al-Jazzar, who is succeeded by Sulayman Pasha (1804–19) and then with 'Abdallah Pasha (1819–31).
1805 A.D.	Italy Napoleon Bonaparte (1804–14) becomes King of Italy.
1805 A.D.	United Kingdom A Royal Navy fleet led by Admiral Lord Nelson in HMS Victory destroys the French and Spanish fleets at the Battle of Trafalgar; Nelson is killed in the battle.

Date	Country Description
1805 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 226 600 246">Egypt</p> <p data-bbox="531 297 1513 389">Muhammad Ali Pasha expels Ottoman governor and, achieving virtual independence from the Ottoman court, begins comprehensive efforts to modernise Egypt.</p>
1805 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 434 719 454">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="531 506 1417 566">Battle of Austerlitz (Battle of Three Emperors). Austria, Prussia and Russia defeated by Napoleon.</p>
1806 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 611 639 631">Germany</p> <p data-bbox="531 683 1477 743">Franz II (1768–1835), Austrian Emperor, lays down the German crown and thus dissolves the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation.</p>
1806 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 788 612 808">Jordan</p> <p data-bbox="531 860 1513 952">The city of Jerash is discovered by the German explorer Seetzen; Jerash is one of the best preserved Roman cities in the East and was also an Umayyad city minting its own coins.</p>
1807 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 996 632 1016">Portugal</p> <p data-bbox="531 1068 1318 1095">First French invasion. The Portuguese court takes refuge in Brazil.</p>
1808 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1140 600 1160">Spain</p> <p data-bbox="531 1211 1485 1339">Mutiny of Aranjuez and abdication of Charles IV in favour of his son Ferdinand VII. Abdications of Bayonne. Joseph Bonaparte becomes King of Spain. Popular uprising in Madrid on 2 May and start of the War of Independence against the French occupiers (1808–13).</p>
1809 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1384 628 1404">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="531 1456 1426 1516">At the Peace Treaty of Fredrikshamn Sweden loses its eastern half (today's Finland) to Russia.</p>
1812 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1561 600 1581">Spain</p> <p data-bbox="531 1632 932 1659">First Spanish constitution (Cadiz).</p>
1813 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1704 639 1724">Germany</p> <p data-bbox="531 1776 1509 1836">Prussia, Austria and Russia gain a decisive battle against Napoleon I (1769–1821) near Leipzig. This is seen as the peak of the German freedom movement.</p>
1814 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1881 600 1901">Spain</p> <p data-bbox="531 1953 1158 1980">Return of Ferdinand VII and restoration of autocracy.</p>
1814 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 2024 628 2045">Sweden</p>

Date	Country Description
1814 A.D.	At the Peace of Kiel Sweden and Norway are united under one monarch in a personal union.
1814 A.D.	Czech Republic Establishment of the first public museums (Opava). The first long-distance railway in Europe (Břežany–Linz, 1825). J. E. Purkyně introduces cell theory. Disturbances among workers and peasants.
1815 A.D.	Portugal Creation of the United Kingdom of Portugal and Brazil.
1815 A.D.	France End of the First Empire. Violence of the White Terror (massacre of Mamluks in Marseille who had come from Egypt with Bonaparte). Acceptance of a constitutional charter by the instigators of the Restoration.
1815 A.D.	Italy The Congress of Vienna restores the pre-Napoleonic fragmentation of Italian lands, and the hegemony of the Austrian Empire over the peninsula is sanctioned.
1815 A.D.	United Kingdom The defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte at Waterloo by the United Kingdom, Prussia, Austria and Russia marks the end of the Napoleonic Wars and peace is established in Europe at the Congress of Vienna.
1822 A.D.	Portugal Brazilian independence.
1823 A.D.	Germany The Ninth Symphony of the composer Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827) is seen as the peak of Viennese classical music.
1824 A.D.	Algeria The English bombard Algiers.
1824 A.D.	Spain Battle of Ayacucho and definitive loss of the territories in continental America.
1825 A.D.	United Kingdom The world's first permanent passenger railway service, the Stockton and Darlington Railway, opens in northern England.

Date	Country Description
1825 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 226 632 248">Hungary</p> <p data-bbox="528 297 1485 387">The first reform-diet in Pozsony (Pressburg, today: Bratislava, Slovakia) where Count István Széchenyi donates one year's income from his estates to establish the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.</p>
1826 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 434 619 456">Türkiye</p> <p data-bbox="528 506 1233 533">Massacre of the Janissaries by Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II.</p>
1827 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 580 612 602">France</p> <p data-bbox="528 647 1511 741">France takes part in a military expedition in support of the Greek insurrection against their Ottoman rulers. The 1829 Treaty of Andrianople recognises Greece's independence.</p>
1828 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 788 619 810">Türkiye</p> <p data-bbox="528 855 1466 916">The fez is introduced, along with judicial, military and administrative reforms on more Western models in the Ottoman Empire.</p>
1830 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 963 612 985">Algeria</p> <p data-bbox="528 1034 1206 1061">French expedition and start of the colonisation of Algeria.</p>
1830 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1108 632 1131">Hungary</p> <p data-bbox="528 1176 1511 1270">Expounding his economic and social programme (including regulation of the lower Danube) Count István Széchenyi publishes Hitel (Credit) the first Hungarian socio-economic reform programme.</p>
1830 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1317 612 1339">France</p> <p data-bbox="528 1384 1493 1478">To support his ailing regime, Charles X prepares an military expedition for the conquest of Algiers, establishing a colony that would eventually encompass all of Algeria.</p>
1831 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1525 651 1547">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="528 1592 1473 1686">Muhammad 'Ali, the Pasha of Egypt, sends his army under the command of his son Ibrahim Pasha to conquer Palestine and succeeds in bringing the country under his control.</p>
1831 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1733 612 1756">Jordan</p> <p data-bbox="528 1800 1506 1861">A military expedition to Jordan and Palestine is mounted by Ibrahim Pasha, son of Muhammad 'Ali Pasha of Egypt, who controlled the whole area for ten years.</p>
1832 - 1840 A.D.	<p data-bbox="528 1908 592 1930">Syria</p> <p data-bbox="528 1975 1493 2036">Ibrahim Pasha administers Syria on behalf of his father Muhammad Ali Pasha (in Cairo) following the process of Westernisation.</p>

Date	Country Description
1833 A.D.	Spain Isabel II ascends to the throne and start of a period of regency. Process of building a liberal Spanish state begins. Start of the first Carlist War (1833–40) against Isabel's coronation, claiming the dynastic right of her uncle, Carlos María Isidro.
1833 A.D.	United Kingdom The Slavery Abolition Act makes slavery illegal throughout the British Empire, partly as a result of a ten-year campaign by evangelicals, quakers and methodists.
1834 A.D.	France The French government supports the Pasha of Egypt Mohamed Ali and helps him to succeed to the pashalik.
1834 A.D.	Portugal Liberal victory in the civil war. Establishment of a constitutional monarchy.
1835 A.D.	Sweden The Swedish Missionary Society is founded.
1837 - 1855 A.D.	Tunisia Reign of the reformist prince Ahmad Pasha Bey.
1838 A.D.	Hungary The Danube's great flood destroys a huge part of Pest. Contract signed to build the first permanent bridge (today: Széchenyi Lánchíd) between Buda and Pest initiated by Count István Széchenyi.
1839 A.D.	Türkiye Tanzimat Firman (Reform) declared.
1839 - 1908 A.D.	Syria Tanzimat (reformation) period: local Syrian governors are removed from their positions as the Ottoman Empire enforces tighter administration in its efforts towards Westernization.
1840 A.D.	Palestine* The British and Austrian fleets with the support of the Ottomans attack Palestinian shores, putting an end to Egyptian rule. European influences, including architectural, began to appear in the landscape.
1842 A.D.	Tunisia

Date	Country Description
1844 A.D.	<p>Reform of traditional teaching at the Zaytuna Mosque, which becomes official state-controlled teaching.</p>
1844 A.D.	<p>Morocco</p> <p>Defeat of the Moroccan army by the occupying French forces in Algeria at the Battle of Isly.</p>
1845 A.D.	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>In Ireland, half the potato crop fails followed by almost the entire crop of 1846; around one million people subsequently die in the Irish Famine between 1845 and 1851.</p>
1846 A.D.	<p>Tunisia</p> <p>Creation of a modern military school and establishment of a programme to translate European manuals into Arabic. Institution of a regular army kitted out like its European counterparts.</p>
1846 A.D.	<p>Tunisia</p> <p>Abolition of slavery.</p>
1848 A.D.	<p>Germany</p> <p>The March Revolution tried to introduce a democratic constitution. Marx (1818–83) and Engels (1820–95) publish Das Kommunistische Manifest analysing capitalist methods of production.</p>
1848 A.D.	<p>Italy</p> <p>First war of independence: Charles Albert of Savoy, King of Sardinia (1831–49) leads a coalition of Italian states to drive the Austrians from the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia.</p>
1848 A.D.	<p>Hungary</p> <p>Anti-Habsburg revolution and freedom fight (from March 15) led by Lajos Kossuth. Independent Hungarian government (Prime Minister: Count Lajos Batthyány). Hungarian victory in the battle of Pákozd.</p>
1848 A.D.	<p>Czech Republic</p> <p>Bourgeois revolution demanding end of absolutism, equality of Czech with German, freedom of the press and religion. Abolition of serfdom and the corvée obligation. Slavic Assembly tries to found a Slavic association within the monarchy and turn it into a federal state.</p>
1848 A.D.	<p>France</p>

Date	Country Description
1849 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 221 1461 315">Revolution ends the July Monarchy and the Second Republic is proclaimed. Slavery is abolished. Social movements lead to the June Insurrection, which is brutally put down. Algeria becomes a destination for deportees.</p> <p data-bbox="531 356 635 383">Hungary</p> <p data-bbox="531 432 1461 521">Deposing of the House of Habsburg. Lajos Kossuth appointed as governor of Hungary. The freedom fight is lost; Hungarian general Görgey capitulates at Világos to the Habsburg's Russian allies..</p>
1849 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 566 628 593">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="531 638 1182 669">The famous Swedish author August Strindberg is born.</p>
1850 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 714 628 741">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="531 786 1398 817">Swedish missionaries are involved in Tamil Nadu (India) for the first time.</p>
1850 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 862 619 889">Croatia</p> <p data-bbox="531 934 1018 965">On 9 July Nikola Tesla is born in Croatia.</p>
1851 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1010 619 1037">France</p> <p data-bbox="531 1077 1522 1176">Coup d'etat by Louis Napoleon, who becomes emperor as Napoleon III. He takes France to war in the Crimea alongside England. The Treaty of Paris establishes the existence of an independent Romanian state.</p>
1851 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1220 635 1247">Morocco</p> <p data-bbox="531 1283 1007 1314">French ships bombard the town of Salé.</p>
1854 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1368 603 1395">Egypt</p> <p data-bbox="531 1435 1493 1494">Said Pasha grants concession to the French F. de Lesseps to construct the Suez Canal.</p>
1856 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1538 611 1565">Jordan</p> <p data-bbox="531 1606 1485 1664">The first Anglican school is established in the city of Salt by Metropolitan Samuel Gobat who established 37 schools in the villages and cities of the region.</p>
1856 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1709 619 1736">Türkiye</p> <p data-bbox="531 1780 1070 1812">The declaration of Firman of Islahat (Reform).</p>
1857 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1856 619 1883">Tunisia</p> <p data-bbox="531 1924 1509 1982">Promulgation of a charter during the reign of Muhammad Pasha Bey guaranteeing the rights of his Tunisian subjects and people living in Tunisia.</p>
1859 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 2027 722 2054">United Kingdom</p>

Date	Country Description
1859 A.D.	<p>The naturalist Charles Darwin publishes <i>The Origin of Species</i>, setting out his evidence for the development of new creatures through the process of natural selection.</p>
1859 A.D.	<p>Italy</p> <p>Second war of independence: Austria declares war on the Kingdom of Sardinia. The war is initially fought in Northern Italy.</p>
1859 A.D.	<p>Germany</p> <p>The composer Richard Wagner (1813–83) writes his opera <i>Tristan and Isolde</i>. This is a new form of musical theatre and musical language which he calls music drama.</p>
1859 A.D.	<p>France</p> <p>After the Plombières meeting between Napoleon III and Cavour, an alliance is signed between France and Piedmont. War with Austria results in the Armistice of Villafranca, the first step towards Italian unity (Rome remains under papal control for the time being). Savoy and Nice become part of France following a referendum.</p>
1860 A.D.	<p>France</p> <p>Under the influence of Saint-Simonian Ismail Urban, Napoleon III applies his 'Arab kingdom' policy in Algeria.</p>
1860 A.D.	<p>Italy</p> <p>Garibaldi leads the Expedition of the Thousand, and the second war of independence spreads to the South. Thanks to Garibaldi, the Kingdom of Sardinia annexes the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.</p>
1861 A.D.	<p>Tunisia</p> <p>Proclamation of the 'Destour' during the reign of Sadok Bey, the first modern constitution in the Muslim world.</p>
1861 A.D.	<p>Italy</p> <p>Italy's first parliament is inaugurated in Turin. Victor Emmanuel II, King of Sardinia (1849–61), becomes the first king of Italy (1861–78).</p>
1861 A.D.	<p>Hungary</p> <p>Emperor Franz Joseph I declares the February Patent and dismisses the Hungarian Diet. Ányos Jedlik invents the dynamo. Compulsory preventive injection against pox introduced in Szabolcs County by Dr Frigyes Korányi.</p>
1863 A.D.	<p>Egypt</p>

Date	Country Description
1866 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 224 1493 315">Khedive Ismail orders the construction of European-style districts of Cairo in anticipation of the opening of the Suez Canal and builds Abdin Palace to become the new seat of rule.</p>
1866 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 360 580 387">Italy</p> <p data-bbox="531 427 1433 490">Third war of independence: Italy succeeds in freeing the Veneto region from Austrian control.</p>
1866 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 535 719 562">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="531 607 1449 701">Prussian–Austrian War. Establishment of workers’ associations. J. G. Mendel pioneers genetics. The foundation stone of the National Theatre, Prague laid (1868).</p>
1867 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 745 632 772">Portugal</p> <p data-bbox="531 817 884 844">Abolition of the death penalty.</p>
1867 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 889 619 916">Croatia</p> <p data-bbox="531 960 1445 1019">In pursuit of a South Slav cultural union bishop Josip Strossmayer founds the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences.</p>
1867 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1064 619 1090">Croatia</p> <p data-bbox="531 1140 1426 1229">Emperor Franz Joseph enters the Dual Monarchy with Hungary. Conflicting interests prevent Austria-Hungary from uniting the South Slavs: Croatia and Slavonia fall under Hungarian control, while Austria retains Dalmatia.</p>
1867 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1274 633 1301">Hungary</p> <p data-bbox="531 1346 1501 1440">Compromise with the House of Habsburg (activated by Ferenc Deák on the Hungarian side). Emperor Franz Joseph I crowned King of Hungary in Buda. Birth of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.</p>
1868 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1485 619 1512">Tunisia</p> <p data-bbox="531 1556 1522 1650">A time of financial difficulties and European manoeuvring. Tunisia’s state debt results in the establishment of an international financial commission, and a French–English initiative intended to control Tunisian finances.</p>
1868 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1695 600 1722">Spain</p> <p data-bbox="531 1767 1158 1794">Glorious Revolution and end of the Bourbon dynasty.</p>
1869 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1839 651 1865">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="531 1910 1493 1968">The German Templars establish their first settlement in Haifa, followed in 1873 in Sarona (near Jaffa) and Jerusalem.</p>
1869 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 2013 600 2040">Egypt</p>

Date	Country Description
1869 A.D.	<p>Inauguration of the Suez Canal for international shipping in a great celebration hosted by Khedive Ismail. Founding of Dar al-Kuttub, the first public library in Egypt. Opening of the first opera house in the Middle East.</p>
1869 A.D.	<p>France</p> <p>The Suez Canal, build under the direction of Ferdinand de Lesseps and the watchful eyes of Empress Eugenie, is opened.</p>
1869 A.D.	<p>Portugal</p> <p>Abolition of slavery.</p>
1870 - 1877 A.D.	<p>Tunisia</p> <p>Khaïreddine, the prime minister of the bey, instigates a programme of reforms. Foundation of the Collège Sadiki, the first modern secondary school in Tunisia. Foundation of the Sadiki hospital.</p>
1870 A.D.	<p>Italy</p> <p>The Porta Pia Breach: on 20 September, the Sardinian army liberates Rome, annexing the city and the Papal States to the Kingdom of Italy. The unification of Italy is complete</p>
1870 A.D.	<p>Sweden</p> <p>During the 1870s a series of crop failures lead to starvation and the beginning of large-scale emigration from Sweden to America.</p>
1871 A.D.	<p>Germany</p> <p>The war between Germany and France results in a German victory and a proclamation of a German Empire (1871–1918) in Versailles with Wilhelm I of the Hohenzollern Dynasty as German Emperor.</p>
1871 A.D.	<p>France</p> <p>After the defeat of France at the hands of Prussia, the Commune proclaimed in Paris is crushed by the Thiers government sitting in Versailles. The repression is brutal, with thousands deported to join some of the victims of the Kabyle insurrection of the same year.</p>
1871 A.D.	<p>Spain</p> <p>Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, is elected King of Spain by the Spanish Parliament; he rules with the name of Amadeo I.</p>
1873 A.D.	<p>Hungary</p> <p>Foundation of Budapest with the unification of Buda, Pest and Óbuda. Plans by architect Miklós Ybl for the opera house in Budapest. Celebration of the 50th anniversary of Liszt's musical career.</p>

Date	Country Description
1873 A.D.	Spain Proclamation of the First Republic in Spain.
1875 A.D.	Türkiye Ottoman Empire declares bankruptcy. Balkan uprisings.
1875 A.D.	Spain Restoration of the Bourbons with Alfonso XII.
1876 A.D.	Türkiye The short-lived First Constitutional Period.
1877 A.D.	Türkiye The first parliament (Meclis-i Mebusan) is established.
1878 A.D.	Jordan Circassians, non-Arab Islamic people from the Caucasus region of western Asia, are forced to emigrate from their lands to the south by the Russians. The Ottoman empire helped them to reach Arab countries and settled them there.
1879 A.D.	Czech Republic F. K#ižik invents the self-acting regulator of the arc lamp, the first electrical lighting. His invention was received to great worldwide acclaim. The first telephone network introduced (1882).
1881 A.D.	Croatia Austria-Hungary reincorporates the military border into Croatia, increasing the number of ethnic Serbs in Croatia to about 25 per cent.
1881 A.D.	Türkiye Mustafa Kemal Ataturk is born in Salonika.
1881 A.D.	Tunisia In Bardo, on 12 May, Sadok Bey is forced to sign the treaty establishing the French protectorate in Tunisia. French colonial occupation begins.
1881 - 1885 A.D.	Tunisia Insurrections and popular resistance against the occupation.
1882 A.D.	Egypt

Date	Country Description
1882 A.D.	To suppress the Ahmad Orabi rising the British Fleet bombards Alexandria. The beginning of the British occupation of Egypt, which will continue for 72 years.
1882 A.D.	Italy Italy joins the Triple Alliance with Germany and Austria: Italian colonial policy begins.
1882 A.D.	Palestine* The first wave of Eastern European Jewish immigrants settles in Palestine; this is the beginning of several waves of European Jewish immigration to Palestine.
1883 A.D.	Jordan The first post office is founded in Irbid city during Ottoman rule under Sultan 'Abd al Hamid II, who wanted to have telegraph offices in the empire.
1884 A.D.	Germany The physician Robert Koch (1843–1910) finds the bacillus of the Cholera disease. This is only one of the numerous findings of the pioneer of bacteriology.
1884 - 1885 A.D.	France The Berlin Conference sets out the manner in which colonies are to be acquired, and preludes the division of Africa. France and Jules Ferry establish a protectorate in Tunisia (1881) and Madagascar (1885). 'French' territories in West Africa are united in a federation in 1890.
1886 A.D.	Jordan Army conscription is introduced in the Ottoman empire; there is evidence of the contribution of Ajlun inhabitants to army life.
1888 A.D.	Jordan The forestry department is introduced in Ajlun (Orman) to protect the woods from being collected by the inhabitants.
1890 A.D.	Germany Emperor Wilhelm II (1888–1918) sacks Chancellor Otto von Bismark. The era is called 'Wilhelminische Ära' and eventually leads to the First World War.
1890 A.D.	Spain Universal male suffrage.
1891 A.D.	Czech Republic Establishment of the Czech Academy of Science. K. V. Klí# invents photogravure. The first automobile with a combustion engine in the monarchy (1897); first Czech

Date	Country Description
	motorbike and cinema (1898). Widespread emigration to the USA due to the economic depression.
1892 A.D.	Palestine* The inauguration of the first railway between Jaffa and Jerusalem
1893 A.D.	Syria Major fire in Umayyad Mosque of Damascus, addressed by a major renovation endeavour by the Ottoman Empire. Thus the current hall is a late-Ottoman renovation with strong Western stylistic influences.
1895 A.D.	Syria Damascus–Beirut railway (and Damascus–Hijaz railway in 1908) built by German workers reflecting economic and industrial ties between the Ottoman Empire and Germany. The German Emperor William II visits Damascus on November 1898.
1896 A.D.	Hungary Millenium celebrations. Opening of the continent’s first underground railway in Budapest. Alfréd Hajós is the first Olympic swimming champion. István Bugarszky invents the endothermic galvanic cell.
1898 A.D.	Spain War with the USA. Loss of the last overseas territories (Cuba, Puerto Rico and Philippines).
1898 A.D.	Germany The policy of Wilhelm II toward the Near East results in his travels to the Ottoman empire (Istanbul, Jerusalem and Damascus).
1900 A.D.	Italy Umberto I (1878–1900) is assassinated by the anarchist Gaetano Bresci. He is succeeded by his son Victor Emanuel III (1900–46).
1902 A.D.	Egypt The building of the Aswan Dam to control the Nile water and the entire irrigation system.
1904 A.D.	Jordan The arrival at Ma’an of the Hijazi Railway line from Damascus is celebrated on 1 September, on the anniversary of the accession of Sultan ‘Abd al Hamid II to the throne.
1904 A.D.	France

Date	Country Description
1905 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 221 1513 344">Beginning of Entente Cordiale between France and England, resulting in the division of the Mediterranean and recognition of England's influence in Egypt and France's influence in Morocco. The 1912 Franco-Moroccan Agreement establishes a French protectorate in Morocco.</p> <p data-bbox="531 389 628 407">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="531 461 1275 488">The personal union between Sweden and Norway is dissolved.</p>
1906 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 535 635 553">Morocco</p> <p data-bbox="531 607 1513 701">The colonial powers sign the Act of Algeciras, proclaiming the independence of the Sultan of Morocco, the integrity of the empire and the economic equality of the colonial powers.</p>
1906 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 748 612 766">France</p> <p data-bbox="531 813 1513 871">The first colonial exhibition opens in Marseille under the auspices of Jules Charles-Roux.</p>
1907 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 918 719 936">Czech Republic</p> <p data-bbox="531 990 1513 1041">J. Janský publishes his discovery of four blood groups. Introduction of the right to vote. Workers' strikes. The first permanent cinema.</p>
1907 - 1912 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1088 619 1106">Tunisia</p> <p data-bbox="531 1167 1513 1211">Birth of the Tunisian nationalist movement named the Young Tunisians after the Young Turk movement in Istanbul.</p>
1908 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1258 620 1276">Türkiye</p> <p data-bbox="531 1346 1513 1404">The Young Turks Revolution overthrows Sultan Abdulhamid II. The Second Constitutional Period begins.</p>
1909 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1451 628 1469">Sweden</p> <p data-bbox="531 1516 1513 1552">A general strike is called after a period of recession, reduced wages and lockouts.</p>
1909 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1599 600 1617">Spain</p> <p data-bbox="531 1664 1513 1722">Beginning of the Rif War. Tragic Week in Barcelona, with protests against the sending of Catalan reservists to the war in Africa.</p>
1909 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1769 620 1787">Türkiye</p> <p data-bbox="531 1839 1513 1892">Muslim counter-revolution is thwarted. The sultan is deposed and constitutional monarchy is declared.</p>
1910 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1939 632 1957">Portugal</p> <p data-bbox="531 2013 1082 2040">End of the monarchy (revolution of 5 October).</p>

Date	Country Description
1911 A.D.	Portugal Law separating the Church and the State.
1912 A.D.	Morocco Mulay Hafid signs the treaty for the French protectorate in Morocco
1914 A.D.	Germany The assassination of Austria's crown prince leads to the beginning of the First World War in which Germany fights on the sides of the Central Powers against the Allied Powers.
1914 A.D.	Türkiye Ottoman Empire enters World War I on the German side.
1914 A.D.	United Kingdom War breaks out in Europe following Germany's invasion of Belgium; World War I kills more than 16 million people between 1914 and the Armistice in November 1918.
1914 A.D.	France The First World War begins in 1914 in the Balkans before spreading throughout Europe and touching the Mediterranean with the entry of the Ottoman Empire and then Italy (1915) into the war.
1914 A.D.	Hungary After the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Emperor Franz Joseph I leads the Austro-Hungarian monarchy into World War I on the sides of the Central Powers. Beginning of Hungarian aircraft industry.
1915 A.D.	Italy Italy enters World War I (1914–18) on the side of France, England and Russia.
1916 A.D.	United Kingdom The British Army suppresses the Easter Rising, a rebellion in Dublin designed to force Ireland's independence from Great Britain, and its leaders are executed.
1916 A.D.	Jordan On 6 May the Sykes-Picot agreement divides the Arab area into zones of permanent colonial influence between France and Britain; Jordan was allocated to British administration.
1916 A.D.	Jordan

Date	Country Description
1916 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 221 1474 315">On 10 June a great Arab revolt is launched by Husayn ibn 'Ali, Sharif of Mecca and king of the Arabs, against the Ottomans to liberate Arab lands from Turkish occupation.</p> <p data-bbox="531 356 592 383">Syria</p> <p data-bbox="531 432 1520 524">Arab nationalists are executed in May by Ottoman governor Jamal Pasha in Marjeh Square, Damascus. Sykes-Picot Treaty signed by the French and British imperial forces, dividing the Arab lands.</p>
1916 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 566 651 593">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="531 638 1445 701">Sykes-Picot Agreement between France and Britain divides the eastern Arab countries between both countries; Palestine is allocated to Britain.</p>
1916 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 743 632 770">Hungary</p> <p data-bbox="531 819 1516 911">The coronation of the last Hungarian royal couple, Charles IV and Zita. Romania declares war on Hungary and enters Transylvania. The Allies reject the peace note of the Central Powers.</p>
1917 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 954 612 981">France</p> <p data-bbox="531 1025 1437 1088">The crisis that besets all of the countries at war in Russia takes the form of a genuine revolution whose repercussions will be felt far beyond its borders.</p>
1917 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1131 600 1158">Spain</p> <p data-bbox="531 1200 759 1232">First general strike.</p>
1917 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1274 651 1301">Palestine*</p> <p data-bbox="531 1350 1485 1442">General Sir Edmund Allenby conquers Jerusalem, declaring the end of Ottoman rule over Palestine. The Balfour Declaration (named after the Foreign Minister of England) promises the Zionist movement a homeland in Palestine.</p>
1918 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1485 722 1512">United Kingdom</p> <p data-bbox="531 1561 1501 1653">The Representation of the People Act 1918 allows women over the age of 30 with the minimum property qualifications to vote in the United Kingdom's elections for the first time.</p>
1918 - 1920 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1695 592 1722">Syria</p> <p data-bbox="531 1767 1513 1863">King Faisal enters Damascus, celebrating the first Arab government. The French army occupies the Syrian coast (1919). King Faisal is expelled by the French, after which he becomes king of Iraq.</p>
1918 A.D.	<p data-bbox="531 1906 639 1933">Germany</p> <p data-bbox="531 1973 1445 2029">As a result of the revolution in November 1918 Germany becomes a republic. Emperor Wilhelm II abdicates.</p>

Date	Country Description
1918 A.D.	Czech Republic Establishment of the independent Czechoslovak state after the end of the First World War. President T. G. Masaryk elected (1920) (d. 1937). Origins of the theory of art and art history institutions.
1918 A.D.	Croatia On 29 October the Croatian Parliament proclaims Croatia's administrative relations with Austria and Hungary void. In December the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is formed.
1918 A.D.	Hungary Austro-Hungarian monarchy ends. Charles IV agrees to the form of state chosen by the Hungarian nation but does not abdicate. Count Mihály Károlyi is Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Hungary, which lays down arms and starts armistice talks.
1919 A.D.	Hungary Entry of Miklós Horthy (governor of Hungary from 1920) to Budapest as head of the national army ends the 133 days' rule of a communist regime (Tanácsköztársaság) led by Béla Kun.
1919 A.D.	Egypt Revolution against British occupation led by Saad Zaghloul in which all classes of society join.
1919 - 1922 A.D.	Türkiye The War of Independence culminates in the creation of the modern Republic of Turkey in 1923.
1919 A.D.	Germany Germany is proclaimed a Republic and on 11 August the Weimar Constitution comes into effect with Friedrich Ebert as its first president.
1919 A.D.	Italy Benito Mussolini Fasci Italiani di Combattimento (Italian Combat Groups) in Milan.
1920 A.D.	Egypt Talat Harb founds Bank Misr, an all-Egyptian Bank which finances new industries, Egyptian commercial firms and various projects.
1920 A.D.	Tunisia

Date	Country Description
1920 A.D.	<p>Birth of the first organised Tunisian nationalist party named the Destour after the constitutions, suspended since 30 April 1864.</p>
1920 A.D.	<p>Jordan</p> <p>On 7 March Amir Faysal, the son of Sharif Husayn, is made king of Greater Syria by the Syrian National Congress. The administrative structure of this kingdom consists of eight provinces, three of them in Jordan.</p>
1920 A.D.	<p>Italy</p> <p>The Italian Communist Party is formed.</p>
1920 A.D.	<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>The Government of Ireland Act 1920 (also known as the Fourth Home Rule Bill) partitions Ireland into the independent south and the six counties of the North, which remain part of the United Kingdom.</p>
1920 A.D.	<p>Jordan</p> <p>On 25 April, at San Remo the United Nations imposes a British mandate on Jordan, Palestine and Iraq.</p>
1920 A.D.	<p>Jordan</p> <p>On 20 August a local government is formalised in Salt city after the decline of the Arab Kingdom at Damascus; its council of state was headed by Mazhar Rislan and its membership was made up of deputies from Amman, Madaba and 'Udawn tribe.</p>
1920 A.D.	<p>Syria</p> <p>Battle of Maysalun, on the outskirts of Damascus, between the Syrians and the French. Yusuf Al-Azmeh, leader of the Syrian army, is killed in battle and considered a nationalist hero. Beginning of the French Mandate.</p>
1920 A.D.	<p>France</p> <p>The Tours Congress sees the rise of revolutionary ideas in France. Nonetheless, France and England seem stronger than ever, and ready to share out the remains of the Ottoman Empire. But they have been severely affected by the war, and nationalist movements are beginning to make themselves heard in Mashriq and Maghreb.</p>
1920 A.D.	<p>Hungary</p> <p>Trianon Peace Treaty: Hungary loses two-thirds of its territory – 190,000 square km – (Transylvania, the Uplands, part of Western, Eastern and Southern Hungary).</p>
1920 A.D.	<p>Croatia</p>

Date	Country Description
1921 A.D.	The Croatian People's Peasants' Party – from 7 December Republican Peasants' Party – led by Stjepan Radić refuses to acknowledge the monarchy and leads Croats to ethnic and political emancipation.
1921 A.D.	Spain Military disaster at Annual in northeastern Morocco during the African conflict.
1921 A.D.	Sweden Women are given the right to vote in Swedish elections.
1921 A.D.	Morocco Moroccan resistance fighters win the Battle of Annual in the Rif, defeating the Spanish army.
1921 A.D.	Jordan On 28 May the Transjordan Emirate is established, headed by Prince Abdullah I, son of Sharif Husayn, who later became King Abdullah the founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
1922 A.D.	Egypt Establishment of the Egyptian Federation of Industries. Britain grants Egypt autonomous rule. Sultan Fouad takes the title of King.
1922 A.D.	Italy March on Rome: the event confirms the rise to power of Benito Mussolini's National Fascist Party and the beginning of the Fascist regime (1922–43).
1922 A.D.	Türkiye Deposition and exile of the last sultan, Mehmed Vahiduddin.