

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

<p>A.D.  <b>311</b> Rome proclaims Christianity. Edict of Nicaea to stop the persecution of the Christians.  <b>312</b> Defeat and death of Maximian.  <b>313</b> Defeat and death of Maximian. Edict of Milan, by Constantine and Licinius, for general religious toleration. Britain subdued.  <b>314</b> War between the two emperors.  <b>315</b> Birth of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours.  <b>323</b> Constantine sole emperor.  <b>324</b> Constantinople founded; dedicated as the capital of the empire, 330 (or 334).  <b>325</b> First General Council of the Church meets at Nicea.  <b>326</b> Athanasius Patriarch of Alexandria. Controversy with Arius.  <b>326</b> Death of Arius.  <b>337</b> Constantine II., Constans and Constantius II. joint emperors.  <b>338</b> Death of Eusebius.  <b>340</b> Birth of St. Jerome—died 420.  <b>347</b> Synod of Sardica.  <b>348</b> Ulfilas Bishop of the Goths (died 388).  <b>350—52</b> Revolt of Magnentius. Defeated by Constantine.  <b>354</b> Birth of St. Augustine (died 430).  <b>357</b> Victory of Julian over the Alamanni at Argentoratum (Strasbourg).  <b>361</b> Julian emperor.  <b>362</b> Julian recalls the banished bishops, and proclaims general religious toleration.  <b>363</b> Persian War.  <b>363</b> Julian killed.  <b>363</b> Jovian emperor.  <b>364</b> Valentinian and Valens joint emperors. Final division of the empire.  <b>367—69</b> Theodosius in Britain; aids Britons against Picts and Scots.  <b>370</b> The Saxons land on the coasts of Gaul.  <b>372</b> Death of Athanasius.  <b>375</b> War with the Quadi.  <b>378</b> Gratian emperor of the West with Valentinian II.  <b>378</b> Invasion of the Huns.  <b>378</b> Valens allows the Huns to settle in Thrace.  <b>377</b> Birth of St. Patrick (died 432?).  <b>378</b> Constantinople threatened by the Goths.  <b>379</b> Theodosius the Great, Emperor of the East.  <b>381</b> Second General Council held at Constantinople.  <b>382</b> Pagan rites prohibited.  <b>382</b> Alaric King of the Goths.  <b>382</b> Revolt of Maximus in Britain.  <b>390</b> Final suppression of Paganism. Massacre at Thessalonica.  <b>392</b> Death of Gregory at Nazianzus.  <b>393</b> Honorius Emperor of the West.  <b>394</b> Theodosius master of the whole Roman world.  <b>395</b> Death of Theodosius.  <b>395</b> Arcadius emperor of the East.  <b>395</b> The Huns invade the eastern provinces. Augustine made Bishop of Hippo (died 430).  <b>395</b> Alaric in Greece.  <b>395</b> Stilicho attains chief power under Honorius.  <b>396</b> The Britons ask aid of Honorius against the Picts and Scots.  <b>397</b> Deaths of Martin of Tours and Ambrose of Milan.  <b>398</b> Chrysostom Bishop of Constantinople (died 407).  <b>400</b> Alaric ravages Italy.  <b>400</b> Battle of Pollentia.  <b>400</b> Defeat of Alaric by Stilicho.  <b>400</b> The Vandals, Alani and Suevi invade Spain.  <b>409</b> The Roman legions recalled from Britain; final withdrawal about 418.  <b>410</b> Sack of Rome by Alaric.  <b>410</b> Defeat of Alaric.  <b>412</b> Pelagius begins to preach about this time. Pelagius, the philosopher, born (died 455).  <b>414</b> Marriage of Ataulphus, King of the Goths, to Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great.  <b>414</b> Persecution of the Christians in Persia begins, lasts thirty years.  <b>420</b> Death of St. Jerome.  <b>420</b> Orosius, the Spanish presbyter and historian, flourishes.  <b>423</b> Death of Honorius at Ravenna.  <b>425</b> Administration of Eudius begins, lasting about thirty years.  <b>428</b> Theodorus the Great.  <b>428</b> Nestorius, Patriarch of Constantinople, banished (435).  <b>429</b> The Vandals under Genseric invade Africa.  <b>429</b> Death of Theodore, Bishop of Mopsuestia.  <b>431</b> Third General Council held at Ephesus.  <b>431</b> St. Patrick arrives in Ireland.  <b>433</b> Attila King of the Huns.  <b>433</b> Theodorian code published.  <b>439</b> The Vandals surprise Carthage.  <b>440</b> Leo I. (the Great) Bishop of Rome.  <b>442</b> Treaty of peace between Valentinian and Genseric.  <b>442</b> Attila in Thrace and Macedonia.  <b>446</b> Messages of the Britons to Eudius for aid against the Saxons.  <b>447</b> Attila ravages the Eastern Empire. Theodosius concludes a treaty with Attila.  <b>449</b> The Robber Council of Ephesus.  <b>449</b> Landing of the English in Britain.  <b>450</b> Hengist and Horsa in Kent.  <b>451</b> Invasion of Gaul by Attila.  <b>451</b> Victory of Eudius at Chalons.  <b>451</b> Fourth General Council held at Chalcedon.  <b>452</b> Monophysite controversy begins.  <b>452</b> Invasion of Italy by Attila.  <b>452</b> Venice founded.  <b>453</b> Death of Attila. Dissolution of his empire.  <b>454</b> St. Patrick fixes his see at Armagh.  <b>455</b> Sack of Rome by Genseric.  <b>455</b> Intercession of Leo.  <b>457</b> Hengist founds the Kingdom of Kent.  <b>460</b> The epic poem of Beowulf (?).  <b>461</b> "87 Rule of Richmer.  <b>461</b> Severus nominal emperor.  <b>462—72</b> Conquests of the Visigoths in Spain and Gaul.  <b>465</b> Great fire at Constantinople.  <b>470</b> Birth of Boethius (died 526).  <b>475</b> Romulus Augustulus Emperor of the West (banished 476).  <b>476</b> Odoacer captures and sacks Rome and becomes King of Italy.  <b>476</b> Succession of Western Emperors ends. Close of the period of Ancient History.</p>	<p>A.D.  <b>493</b> Theodoric establishes the Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy, South Germany and Hungary, capital at Ravenna.  <b>495</b> Third Saxon invasion of Britain.  <b>496</b> Clovis founds the Kingdom of Wessex.  <b>496</b> Clovis of France embraces Christianity.  <b>501</b> Laws of Burgundy published.  <b>502</b> Charabades, the Persian, ravages the Greek Empire.  <b>503</b> Fergus lands in Scotland from Ireland.  <b>506—42</b> The famous King Arthur said to reign in England.  <b>507</b> Clovis, having conquered the country from the Pyrenees to the Loire, founds the Kingdom of all Franks.  <b>510</b> Clovis makes Paris the capital of the Franks.  <b>511</b> Salic Law established by Clovis in France.  <b>511</b> Division of the monarchy between Clovis' four sons.  <b>514</b> Vitalianus, the Goth, besieges Constantinople.  <b>519</b> Clovis founds the Kingdom of Wessex in Britain.  <b>527</b> Justinian I. becomes Emperor of Rome. Fourth Saxon invasion of Britain. Essex founded.  <b>529</b> Justinian Code published.  <b>534</b> Belisarius conquers Africa.  <b>538</b> The Franks appear in Italy.  <b>539</b> Italy made subject to Belisarius. Goths ravage Milan.  <b>544</b> Birth of Gregory of Tours (died 590).  <b>545</b> The Turks enter Asia.  <b>547</b> Northumbria founded in Britain.  <b>550</b> The Angles form the Heptarchy—Anglia, Deira, Mercia, etc.  <b>552</b> Totila, the Ostrogoth, defeated in Italy by the imperial generals Narses and Belisarius.  <b>554</b> Narses overthrows Gothic power in Italy. Clotaire sole ruler in France.  <b>560</b> Fergus Moor II. of Scotland (?).  <b>561</b> Death of Clotaire. His four sons divide the kingdom between them.  <b>562</b> St. Columba lands in Scotland.  <b>563</b> Constantinople destroyed by fire.  <b>564</b> History of Gildas (?).  <b>565</b> Death of Justinian I. Ethelbert becomes King of Kent.  <b>568</b> Italy invaded by the Longobards from Germany, who found the Kingdom of Lombardy. Narses governor of Italy.  <b>570</b> Birth of Mohammed (died 632).  <b>577</b> Battle of Dyrham; West-Saxons defeat the Britons.  <b>581</b> Paris mostly destroyed by fire. Slavonians ravage Thrace.  <b>584</b> Franks invade Italy and are repelled. The Mayors of the palace the real rulers in France.  <b>586</b> Kingdom of Mercia founded in Britain.  <b>587</b> Franks expelled from Spain by Recared I.  <b>590</b> Gregory I., the Great, becomes Pope.  <b>595</b> The Lombards besiege Rome and overrun Italy.  <b>597</b> St. Augustine arrives in England.  <b>598</b> Ethelbert, King of Kent, embraces Christianity.  <b>600</b> Italy ravaged by Slavonians.  <b>603</b> Scots invade Bernicia; are driven back.  <b>611</b> The Persians make conquests in Syria, Egypt, and Asia Minor, and besiege Rome.  <b>612</b> Jews persecuted in Spain.  <b>613</b> Clotaire II. King of France.  <b>614</b> Jerusalem captured by Persians.  <b>622</b> Mohammed secretly leaves Mecca and enters Medina.  <b>622</b> The Hegira or Arab emigration—not flight as commonly translated.  <b>623</b> Dagobert, the "Solomon of the Franks," becomes King.  <b>623</b> Revises and publishes the Salic and Riparian Laws.  <b>630</b> Mohammed re-enters Mecca; installed as prince and prophet.  <b>632</b> Death of Mohammed.  <b>632</b> His religion spreads through Persia.  <b>634</b> The Koran published.  <b>635</b> Syria occupied by Saracens.  <b>635</b> Clovis II., son of Dagobert, King of France.  <b>639</b> Omar institutes the new Moslem Calendar.  <b>640</b> Alexandrian Library burnt.  <b>642</b> In Britain the Mercians defeat the Bernicians.  <b>653</b> Rhodes taken by the Saracens.  <b>656</b> Clotaire III. becomes King of France.  <b>662</b> In Italy, Constans II. Emperor of the East, is defeated by the Lombards.  <b>668</b> Constantinople besieged by Saracens.  <b>672</b> Saracens driven from Spain.  <b>672—77</b> Wamba's "good reign" in Spain.  <b>678</b> Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, reigns.  <b>681</b> Bulgarians occupy Bulgaria, in Northern Greece.  <b>681</b> Mebroinn, last of the Merovingians, assassinated.  <b>685</b> Saxons drive Britons into Wales and Cornwall.  <b>687</b> Sussex united to Wessex.  <b>687</b> In France, Pepin defeats Thierry.  <b>694</b> Kent devastated by West Saxons.  <b>697</b> Anaxeto becomes the first doge of Venice.  <b>709</b> The Saracens invited into Spain to overthrow King Roderick.  <b>711</b> The Saracens cross from Africa to Spain. The Bulgarians ravage the Eastern Empire.  <b>712</b> The Gothic Kingdom of Spain overthrown by the Arabs.  <b>714</b> Establishment of the Saracen kingdom of Cordova.  <b>714</b> Charles Martel, mayor of the palace and real ruler of France.  <b>716</b> Independent Gothic Monarchy founded in the Asturias.  <b>718</b> Leon and Asturias formed into a Kingdom by Pelayo, who checks the conquests of the Saracens in Spain.  <b>720</b> The Saracens are defeated at Constantinople.  <b>720</b> Charles Martel created Duke of France. The Saracens invade France.  <b>730</b> Pope Gregory excommunicates the Emperor Leo.  <b>732</b> Battle of Tours, or Poitiers; crushing defeat of the Saracens by the Franks.  <b>739</b> Charles Martel conquers Provence.  <b>746</b> Slavic settlements in Grecian Peloponnesus.  <b>747</b> Carloman of France abdicates.  <b>752</b> Pepin, the Short, son of Charles Martel, becomes King of France.  <b>754</b> Pepin gives Ravenna to the Pope.  <b>755</b> Insurrection in Merca, Britain.  <b>756</b> Abderahman I. becomes King of Cordova. Pepin annexes Ravenna to the See of Rome.  <b>760</b> Insurrection of Toledo.  <b>768</b> Death of Pepin, who is succeeded by his two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman, who rule in France and Germany.  <b>771</b> Charlemagne rules alone.  <b>772—85</b> Charlemagne, after a severe struggle, conquers the Saxons; they embrace Christianity.  <b>774</b> Charlemagne annexes Italy after conquering the Lombards.  <b>778</b> Battle of Roncesvalles.  <b>778</b> Beginning of the age of chivalry. Charlemagne unsuccessfully invades Spain.  <b>785</b> Saxons, subdued by Charlemagne, become Christians.  <b>787</b> The Danes land in England.  <b>791—98</b> Charlemagne establishes the Margraviate of Austria.  <b>791</b> Reign of Alfonso, the Chaste, in Spain; Independence of Christians established.</p>	<p>A.D.  <b>799</b> The Avars subdued by Charlemagne.  <b>800</b> Charlemagne crowned at Rome; becomes Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III.  <b>802</b> Ruric, the Norman, establishes the first regular government in Russia at Novgorod, and becomes grand duke.  <b>807</b> War between Slavs and Polynonesian Greeks.  <b>814</b> Louis, Emperor, dethroned, but restored to his dominions.  <b>817</b> Louis, the German (France), conquers Austria.  <b>820</b> Michael II., of the Byzantine Empire, founds the Amorion dynasty.  <b>823</b> In England, Essex (and, two years later, Kent and Northumbria) are annexed to Wessex.  <b>825</b> The Saracens occupy Dalmatia.  <b>827</b> The Saxon Heptarchy ends and Egbert, king of Wessex, becomes king of all England.  <b>830</b> Louis the Debonair imprisoned in France.  <b>839—40</b> Louis separates Germany from France.  <b>840</b> Charles the Bald King of France.  <b>841</b> German princes assert their independence.  <b>844</b> Treaty of Verdun; the sons of Louis divide the empire.  <b>846</b> Spain ravaged by the Northmen.  <b>846</b> The Saracens sack Rome.  <b>848</b> Brittany becomes independent.  <b>850</b> Russian monarchy established by Ruric.  <b>850(?)</b> Scots and Picts united under Kenneth.  <b>851</b> Northumbria pillaged in England.  <b>855</b> Russians attack Constantinople.  <b>865</b> Basilian Dynasty founded at Constantinople.  <b>869</b> Ecumenical Council of Constantinople.  <b>871</b> The Danes defeat Alfred at battle of Merton.  <b>873</b> Kingdom of Navarre founded by Sancho Iugo.  <b>875</b> Charles the Bald, becomes Emperor; is poisoned by Zedechias, a Jewish physician.  <b>875—1154</b> Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.  <b>877</b> Louis II. King of France.  <b>878</b> Alfred the Great driven from England.  <b>879</b> Ecumenical council of Constantinople. (Greek Church).  <b>881</b> Danes ravage Scotland.  <b>888</b> Paris attacked by Northmen.  <b>890</b> Italy subjected to the Eastern Empire.  <b>890</b> Alfred of England founds Oxford, and establishes a code of laws; organizes militia and a navy; subdivides the country and causes surveys of the Kingdom.  <b>895</b> Alfred's translations.  <b>896</b> The Germans, under Arnold, seize Rome. Alfred of England vanquishes the Danes.  <b>901</b> Death of Alfred the Great.  <b>904</b> Russia invades Greek Empire under Oleg.  <b>907</b> The Russians receive tribute from Constantinople.  <b>910</b> Asser's life of Alfred written.  <b>911</b> Death of Louis the Child, last of the German Carolingians.  <b>912</b> Rollo the Norman becomes Robert, Duke of Normandy.  <b>913—34</b> Henry I., the Fowler, reigns in Germany; conquers the Huns, Danes, Vandals and Boemians.  <b>921</b> Italy invaded by the Burgundians.  <b>923</b> Five Emperors rule the Byzantine Empire.  <b>933</b> Athelstan ravages Scotland.  <b>934</b> Henry I. of Germany defeats the Danes.  <b>936</b> Otto, the "Great," becomes Emperor of the West.  <b>937</b> Athelstan wins a great victory over the Danes, Scots, etc., and becomes first King of England.  <b>939</b> Louis IV. of France subdues Hugh Capet.  <b>944</b> Malcolm I. in Scotland.  <b>950</b> Otto the Great becomes Emperor of the West.  <b>951</b> Otto II. invades France.  <b>957</b> Assassination of Edward, the Martyr, of England.  <b>982</b> Battle of Basentello; Otto III. of Germany driven from Italy and Saracens.  <b>987</b> Hugh Capet becomes King of France.  <b>988</b> Vladimir marries Anne, sister of Basil II. of Russia, and embraces Christianity.  <b>995</b> Elfric's Homilies.  <b>996</b> Otto III. make the German Emperor elective.  <b>997</b> Paris made the capital of all France.  <b>997</b> Death of St. Adelbert, who first introduced Christianity into Prussia.  <b>999</b> Gerbert, Sylvester II., Pope.  <b>1000</b> Genoa, Italy, becomes rich and powerful.  <b>1002</b> Massacre of Danes in England by Ethelred.  <b>1003</b> Reign of Robert II. in Burgundy.  <b>1003</b> Sweyn, King of Denmark, avenges the massacre.  <b>1003</b> Ethelred flees to Normandy.  <b>1013</b> Malcolm II. King of Scotland.  <b>1014</b> Battle of Clontarf; Basil II. of Constantinople defeats the Bulgarians.  <b>1015</b> Vladimir I. dies; Russia is divided.  <b>1016</b> Ethelred dies; Edmund Ironsides and Canute divide England.  <b>1017</b> Canute, the Dane, becomes King of all England.  <b>1019</b> The Moors enter Spain.  <b>1026</b> Sancho II. of Navarre founds the Kingdom of Castile.  <b>1035</b> Arragon becomes a Kingdom under Ramiro I.  <b>1037</b> Union of Leon and Austria with Castile.  <b>1039</b> Duncan I. of Scotland murdered by Macbeth.  <b>1040</b> Sicily restored and Servia lost to the Eastern Empire.  <b>1041</b> The Cid (Ruy Diaz) in Spain.  <b>1042</b> Danes driven from Scotland.  <b>1042</b> The Saxon Dynasty restored. Edward the Confessor, King of England.  <b>1043</b> Conquest of Bohemia by Henry III.  <b>1043</b> Russians defeated before Constantinople.  <b>1051</b> Rebellion of Godfrey in Kent.  <b>1052</b> War of Roderigo, the Cid, with the Moors.  <b>1058</b> Moors expelled from Italy.  <b>1060</b> Macbeth defeated and slain.  <b>1060</b> Malcolm III. of Scotland.  <b>1060</b> Philip I., the Fair, King of France.  <b>1060</b> Lambert of Herzfeld.  <b>1065</b> Jerusalem captured by the Turks.  <b>1066</b> William of Normandy invades England, and wins the battle of Hastings.  <b>1066</b> Harold defeats the Norwegians, and is crowned King of England, January 6.  <b>1066</b> Death of Harold.  <b>1066</b> William I., the Norman, crowned King.  <b>1070</b> The feudal system introduced in England.  <b>1071</b> Norman Kingdom of the two Sicilies.  <b>1072</b> Hereford in the Isle of Ely.  <b>1073</b> Hildebrand made Pope Gregory VII.  <b>1073</b> Gregory VII. establishes universal sovereignty of the papacy, and reforms abuses in the Church.  <b>1075</b> Henry VI. of Germany disputes his title.  <b>1075</b> Odoacer Vitalis.  <b>1076</b> Justice of the Peace appointed.  <b>1077</b> Henry IV. submits and does penance.  <b>1081</b> Italy invaded by the Germans.  <b>1084</b> Henry IV. takes Rome.  <b>1085</b> The Pope flies to Salerno and dies there.  <b>1085</b> Clement III. made Pope by Henry IV.</p>	<p>A.D.  <b>1086</b> Domesday Book completed in England; commenced in 1077.  <b>1087</b> Burno founds Carthusians.  <b>1088</b> William II. crowned King of England.  <b>1088</b> Urban II. Pope.  <b>1090</b> Mantua taken by Henry IV.  <b>1091</b> The Saracens of Spain invite the African Moors to their aid in driving back the Christians.  <b>1091</b> The Moors defeat the Christians and seize the Saracen possessions.  <b>1095</b> Portugal becomes a separate principality under Henry of Besancon.  <b>1096</b> First Crusade begun.  <b>1096</b> Verse Edda compiled (?).  <b>1098</b> War between France and England.  <b>1099</b> Death of the Cid.  <b>1099</b> Jerusalem captured by Godfrey de Bouillon.  <b>1100</b> Henry I. crowned King of England.  <b>1100</b> Grants a charter restoring the Saxon laws.  <b>1104</b> Crusaders capture Acre.  <b>1106</b> Milan becomes a free republic.  <b>1106</b> Henry I. defeats his brother Robert, and gains Normandy.  <b>1107</b> Alexander I., Scotland.  <b>1108</b> Louis VI. le Gros (the Lusty), King of France.  <b>1110</b> Henry V. of Germany invades Italy.  <b>1114</b> Henry V. marries Matilda of England.  <b>1116</b> University of Bologna founded.  <b>1116</b> Euclid translated into English.  <b>1119</b> Play of St. Catherine at Dunstable.  <b>1120</b> Rise of the Lombard (Italy) cities.  <b>1120</b> Shirebrook of Prince William.  <b>1122</b> Treaty of Worms, between the Emperor and Pope.  <b>1124</b> David I. King of Scotland.  <b>1125</b> Era of the story of Venice. Victories over the Eastern Empire.  <b>1132</b> Arnold of Brescia.  <b>1135</b> Stephen becomes King of England.  <b>1135</b> Henry's daughter, Maud, disputes the crown; civil war ensues.  <b>1135</b> Louis VI. grants letters of franchise to cities and towns.  <b>1138</b> Empress Maud's partisans defeated at the battle of the Standard, Aug. 22.  <b>1139</b> Portugal becomes a kingdom.  <b>1139</b> Maud lands in England, and defeats Stephen; is crowned at Winchester, March 3, 1141.  <b>1143</b> Moors rebel in Spain.  <b>1144</b> Alfonso of Leon defeats the Moors.  <b>1144</b> War of the Lombard cities.  <b>1146</b> Second Crusade; Louis VII. of France and Conrad III. of Germany are defeated by Greek treachery, A. D. 1148.  <b>1147</b> Greece plundered by Roger of Sicily.  <b>1147</b> Maud is defeated by Stephen, and retires to France.  <b>1150</b> Arthurian Legends published.  <b>1152</b> Frederick Barbarossa made Emperor of Germany.  <b>1153</b> Maud concludes a peace with Stephen.  <b>1154</b> Malcolm IV. King of Scotland.  <b>1154</b> Frederick Barbarossa invades Italy.  <b>1154</b> Henry II., King of England, the first Plantagenet, crowned December 19.  <b>1154</b> Adrian IV. Pope.  <b>1154</b> Constitutions of Clarendon enacted in England.  <b>1156</b> Margravate, Austria, made a hereditary duchy by Frederick I.  <b>1161</b> War of Guelphs and Ghibellines.  <b>1161</b> Barbarossa destroys Milan.  <b>1163</b> Berlin founded by a colony from the Netherlands.  <b>1165</b> William the Lion, King of Scotland.  <b>1165</b> Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton.  <b>1167</b> Frederick Barbarossa takes Rome.  <b>1167</b> The Lombard League formed against the Emperor.  <b>1169</b> University of Paris founded.  <b>1170</b> Thomas a Becket murdered in England.  <b>1172</b> The Sultan Saladin makes great conquests in Asia.  <b>1172</b> Ireland conquered by the English.  <b>1176</b> Battle of Legnano. Barbarossa defeated by the Lombard League.  <b>1176</b> Six circuits for the administration of justice established in England.  <b>1180</b> Glanvill Chief Justice of England.  <b>1181</b> Philip II. (Augustus) King of France.  <b>1181</b> Glanvill makes a digest of English law.  <b>1183</b> Peace of Constance establishes the free cities of Italy.  <b>1185</b> Provinces of Amiens and Valois annexed to France.  <b>1187</b> Saladin seizes Jerusalem.  <b>1189</b> Third Crusade by England, France and Germany.  <b>1189</b> Siege of Acre begun.  <b>1189</b> Richard I. crowned in England, Sept. 3.  <b>1189</b> Terrible massacre of Jews in London.  <b>1190</b> Frederick I. (Barbarossa), drowned.  <b>1190</b> Order of Teutonic Knights established.  <b>1190</b> Henry V. invades Italy.  <b>1190</b> University of Oxford founded.  <b>1191</b> Richard I. joins the Crusades.  <b>1191</b> Acre captured.  <b>1191</b> Jerusalem opened to pilgrims.  <b>1191</b> Kingdom of Cyprus founded.  <b>1191</b> Arois annexed to France.  <b>1192</b> Richard I., Coeur de Lion, made prisoner in Germany by Henry IV.; ransomed (1194) for £400,000.  <b>1192</b> Richard defeats Saladin.  <b>1198</b> Innocent III. Pope.  <b>1199</b> John becomes King of England, May 27.  <b>1200</b> University of Salamanca founded.  <b>1202</b> Fourth Crusade; capture of Zora.  <b>1203</b> Constantinople besieged and captured by the Crusaders.  <b>1204</b> Normandy lost to England.  <b>1205</b> Latins possess and divide Greece.  <b>1207</b> Albigenian Crusade.  <b>1208</b> Otto crowned Emperor of Germany at Rome.  <b>1209</b> England interdicted by the Pope.  <b>1209</b> French Crusade against the Albigenses. Inquisition established.  <b>1210</b> War between Venice and Genoa.  <b>1213</b> Battle of Muret; defeat of Albigenes.  <b>1213</b> Interdict of England removed.  <b>1214</b> Alexander II. of Scotland.  <b>1214</b> French defeat Germans at Bouvines.  <b>1215</b> Magna Charta signed at Runnymede, June 15; confirmed and renewed 30 times.  <b>1216</b> Birth of Roger Bacon (died 1292).  <b>1216</b> Henry III. becomes King of England, October 25.  <b>1217</b> Fifth crusade by Germans and Hungarians.  <b>1220</b> Frederick II. becomes Emperor of Italy.  <b>1222</b> Matthew Paris born.  <b>1222</b> The Teutonic Knights undertake the conquest of Prussia.  <b>1223</b> Tartars conquer a large part of Russia.  <b>1224</b> Louis VIII. King of France.  <b>1224</b> Louis frees his serfs.  <b>1226</b> St. Louis becomes King Louis IX. of France.  <b>1227</b> Gregory IX. Pope.  <b>1228</b> Sixth Crusade; Frederick II. at Acre.  <b>1229</b> The Inquisition begun.  <b>1229</b> Ten years' truce with the Sultan.  <b>1229</b> Jerusalem restored to the Christians.  <b>1229</b> Frederick crowned King of Jerusalem.  <b>1229</b> Albigenes defeated in France.  <b>1231</b> University of Cambridge founded.  <b>1232</b> Fall of Hubert de Burgh.  <b>1233</b> War between Castile and Moors, and capture of Cordova, Seville, Toledo, and other cities by Ferdinand III.  <b>1235</b> The Mongolians invade Russia.  <b>1236</b> War between the Emperor and the Lombard League.  <b>1237</b> The Grand Duke Juric (Russia) slain in battle.</p>	<p>A.D.  <b>1238</b> Moorish Kingdom of Grenada founded by Mohammed I.  <b>1239</b> Seventh Crusade, by Thibaud, Count of Champagne.  <b>1241</b> Prose Edda.  <b>1242</b> Tartars establish the empire of Kakh of Kaptshak.  <b>1244</b> Jerusalem seized by the Carismians.  <b>1244</b> Danes invade Russia, and are defeated by Alexander Nevski.  <b>1245</b> The Hanseatic League formed.  <b>1246</b> Frederick II. of Austria killed in battle with the Hungarians.  <b>1250</b> Louis defeats King Henry of England.  <b>1250</b> Louis captured by the Saracens; truce for ten years.  <b>1251</b> Mamelukes rule Egypt.  <b>1251</b> Rise of Medica family in Italy.  <b>1252</b> Alexander Nevski is made Grand Duke of Russia, and reigns as Alexander I.  <b>1254</b> Ottocar of Bohemia acquires the Austrian Province.  <b>1259</b> Kubla Kahn builds Peking.  <b>1260</b> Ottocar wars with Hungary over Styria.  <b>1262—68</b> Barons' War in England.  <b>1263</b> Ottocar inherits Corinthia.  <b>1265</b> The first regular Parliament of England meets.  <b>1265</b> Birth of Dante; died 1321.  <b>1266</b> Naples and Sicily conquered by Charles of Anjou.  <b>1268</b> Ninth Crusade, by Louis IX. and Edward, Prince of Wales.  <b>1270</b> Louis IX. dies at Carthage.  <b>1271</b> Philip III. (the Hardy) King of France.  <b>1271</b> The English quit Palestine.  <b>1272</b> Reign of Edward I. of England; crowned Nov. 20.  <b>1272</b> Ottocar declines the Imperial Crown of Germany.  <b>1273</b> Rudolph, Count of Hapsburg, chosen Emperor of Germany; Ottocar refuses to acknowledge him.  <b>1274</b> Navarre passes to the royal family of France.  <b>1274</b> Rudolph makes war upon Ottocar, and gains Austria, Carinthia and Styria.  <b>1275</b> Wars of Robert Bruce and John Balliol for the crown of Scotland.  <b>1276</b> House of Hapsburg, of Austria, founded.  <b>1277</b> The Visconti, Milan.  <b>1278</b> Ottocar slain at the battle of Marchfeld.  <b>1282</b> Sicilian Vespers, massacre of Sicilians by the French.  <b>1282</b> Crusade against Aragon; the French expelled.  <b>1283</b> Wales subjected to England.  <b>1285</b> Philip IV. (the Fair) King of France.  <b>1286</b> Kenigsberg made the capital of Prussia.  <b>1287</b> Jews banished from England.  <b>1288</b> Nicholas IV. Pope.  <b>1289</b> Second invasion of the Mongols.  <b>1291</b> Mamelukes take Acre.  <b>1291</b> Christian power in Syria destroyed.  <b>1296</b> Scotland subdued by England.  <b>1297</b> Sir William Wallace fights for the independence of Scotland.  <b>1297</b> Revolt of Scotland.  <b>1299</b> Battle of Falkirk; Bruce and Douglas defeated by Edward I.  <b>1299</b> Osman I. establishes the Turkish Empire.  <b>1300</b> Moscow becomes the capital of Russia.  <b>1301</b> Philip IV. quarrels with the Pope.  <b>1301</b> Charles of Valois in Italy.  <b>1302</b> First convocation of States-General in France.  <b>1303</b> Edward I. invades Scotland.  <b>1305</b> William Wallace executed.  <b>1306</b> Robert Bruce crowned as King of Scotland.  <b>1307</b> Edward II. crowned, July 8, King of England.  <b>1307—14</b> Philip suppresses the Knights Templar, and burns the Grand Master at Paris.  <b>1308</b> Pope Clement V. removes to Avignon, in France.  <b>1309</b> Albert I., of Austria, attempts to subdue the Swiss, who have revolted under William Tell (?).  <b>1310</b> The Swiss revolt successful.  <b>1310</b> Henry VII. subdues the Lombards.  <b>1313</b> Louis V. and Frederick of Austria contend for the German Empire.  <b>1314</b> Battle of Boccaccio; died 1375.  <b>1314</b> Battle of Bannockburn; the Scots, under Robert Bruce, defeat the English under Edward.  <b>1314</b> Louis IV. King of Germany.  <b>1315</b> Union of France and Navarre.  <b>1315—25</b> Insurrection of English Barons.  <b>1315</b> The Swiss totally defeat the Austrians at Morgarten.  <b>1316</b> John I., a posthumous son of Louis X., King, dies at the age of four days.  <b>1316</b> Philip II. (the Long) King of France.  <b>1321</b> Death of Dante.  <b>1322</b> Battle of Muehldorf; Louis V. defeats Frederick.  <b>1322</b> Charles IV. King of France.  <b>1324</b> Birth of John Wickliffe; died 1384.  <b>1326</b> Germany divided by Turks.  <b>1327</b> Edward III. crowned, Jan. 25, King of England.  <b>1327</b> Independence of Scotland.  <b>1327</b> 200,000 Moors brought from Africa by the King of Grenada.  <b>1328</b> Charles the Fair, of France, dies; Philip VI., of the House of Valois, reigns.  <b>1329</b> Ivan I. rules Russia.  <b>1329</b> David II. King of Scotland.  <b>1333</b> The Scots defeated by Edward at Halidon Hill.  <b>1337</b> War between France and Flanders.  <b>1337</b> Birth of Froissart; died 1401.  <b>1339</b> First Doge of Genoa appointed.  <b>1340</b> Birth of Gerhard Groos; died 1380.  <b>1340</b> Battle of Tarifa in Spain; Moors terribly defeated by Alfonso XI., of Castile.  <b>1346</b> Battle of Crecy; French, under Philip, routed by the English, under Edward III., and the Black Prince.  <b>1346</b> Battle of Durban in Scotland.  <b>1347</b> Battle of Neville's Cross.  <b>1347</b> The English take Calais.  <b>1347</b> Rienzi, last of the Tribunes, establishes a democracy in Rome.  <b>1348</b> University of Prague founded.  <b>1349</b> Dauphiny annexed to France.  <b>1350</b> The black death in England.  <b>1350</b> Order of the Garter instituted by Edward and John II., King of France.  <b>1352</b> Marino Faliero at Venice.  <b>1353</b> Turks enter Greece.  <b>1354</b> Rienzi slain at Rome.  <b>1356</b> Battle of Poitiers, September 19; 8,000 English defeat 60,000 French; the Black Prince takes John II. captive to London, where he dies.  <b>1356</b> Charles IV., of Germany, signs the Golden Bull, the basis of the German Constitution until 1806.  <b>1358</b> Insurrection of the Jacquerie in France.  <b>1360</b> Peace of Breigny, between English and French.  <b>1361</b> Italy overrun by the Free Lances.  <b>1362</b> The English language ordered to be used in legal proceedings, England.  <b>1363</b> Austria acquires the Tyrol.  <b>1364</b> Charles V</p>
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