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| **Chronology** |
| http://3.bp.blogspot.com/_xRRqNRjDMjY/R5T-CFgwRDI/AAAAAAAAAAs/1DUmmuY7Pxs/s320/untitled.bmp |
| 11 May 330                 Emperor Constantine moves the capital of the Roman                              Empire to Constantinople (Konstantinoúpolis),                              formerly named Byzantium (Byzántion), officially                              called New Rome (Nova Roma [Néa Rómi]). |
| https://i1.wp.com/ermakvagus.com/Asia/Turkey/Istanbul/New%20folder%20(6)/palace.png |
| БЪЛГАРСКАТА ИСТОРИЯ В ЛЕТОПИСИТЕ :: Как Илирик стана български крал? |
| 27 Feb 380                 Christianity is adopted as the state religion by                              Emperors Theodosius I, Gratian, and Valentinian II                              in the Edict of Thessalonica (the *Cunctos populos*). |
| 17 Jan 395                 Roman Empire is divided de jure into the Eastern                              (Byzantine) Empire, at Constantinople, and Western                              [Empire](https://www.worldstatesmen.org/Rome.html), at Rome. |
| 4 Sep 476                 Last Emperor in the West, Romulus Augustus (b. c.460                              - d. c.480), is forced to abdicate by Odovacar. |
| Apr 534                    Kingdom of the Vandals in North Africa and the                              Western Mediterranean Islands conquered by the                              Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire. |
| 535 - c.810                Dalmatia and Croatia part of the Eastern Roman                              (Byzantine) Empire. |
| 29 Mar 537 - Mar 752       Byzantine Papacy during a period of Eastern Roman                              (Byzantine) domination of the Roman Papacy. |
| May 540 -  3 Sep 569       Most of the Italian Peninsula part of the Eastern                              Roman (Byzantine) Empire. |
| 552 - 624                  Andalusia (as Provincia Spaniae) part of the Eastern                              Roman (Byzantine) Empire. |
| 559                        Corsica lost to the Lombards. |
| 5 Oct 610                 Starting with the Heraclid dynasty, coin labels                              change from Latin to Greek and rulers cease using                              Roman Latin name forms. |
| Jun 626 - Jul 626          Sassanian Empire and Avar siege of Constantinople. |
| 634                        Arab conquest of Syria and Palestine begins (Damascus                              on 19 Sep 634, Aleppo Oct 637, Jerusalem Apr 637,                              and Caesarea 640). |
| Dec 639                    Arab conquest of Egypt launched, Alexandria falls Sep                              641 (conquest of Egypt completed 17 Sep 642). |
| c.648 - c.680              Cyprus occupied by the Arabs (and again briefly                              911-912). |
| 670                        Permanent Arab conquest of "Africa" (Tunisia, 698                              expulsion of Byzantines completed) and the Maghreb                              (Morocco and Algeria) begun. |
| 674 - 678                  Arabs besiege Constantinople (and again Aug 716 - Sep                              717). |
| 680 - 1018                 Bulgaria expands into the Byzantine Balkans (Dobruja,                              Dioclea, Epirus, Macedonia, Moesia, and Thrace). |
| 824 - 7 Mar 961            Arabs occupy Crete. |
| 18 Jun 827                 Arab conquest of Sicily launched (Palermo capitulates                              12 Sep 831, Siracusa occupied, 21 May 878, conquest                              completed by taking of Taormina 1 Aug 902). |
| c.827                      Byzantine control over Sardinia effectively lost. |
| 18 Jun 860 -  4 Aug 860    Rus' siege of Constantinople (and again 941, 944). |
| 29 Aug 870                 Arabs occupy Malta. |
| c.892                      Bosnia lost to Croatia and Serbia (briefly                              re-occupied 1167-1183). |
| 995 - 1075                 Byzantine forces re-occupy parts of Syria. |
| 1018 - 1185                Byzantine Empire re-annexes Bulgaria. |
| 16/20 Jul 1054             The "Great Schism", the Roman Catholic Church and                              the Greek Orthodox Church excommunicate each other. |
| 16 Apr 1071                Fall of Bari to the Normans ending Byzantine rule in                              Southern Italy. |
| 1071 - 1308                Most of Anatolia conquered by the Seljukids                              Sultanate, later from 1092 by the (Seljukids)                              Sultanate of Rum (Rūm). |
| 1077                       Dioclea (Diókleia)(see Montenegro) independent. |
| 1091                       Secession of "Raška/Rascia" (see Serbia). |
| 1185 - 1204                (Second) Bulgarian Empire re-occupies Moesia and most                              of Thrace and Macedonia from the Byzantines.                              Bulgarian independence is recognized in 1188. |
| May 1191                   Cyprus lost. |
| 11 Jul 1203 –  1 Aug 1203  Crusader siege of Constantinople. |
| 8358513_orig |
| Route of the 4th Crusade (1202-1204), Venice to Constantinople |
| 13 Apr 1204                Latin Crusaders sack Constantinople. |
| https://byzantinerealhistory.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/233527660_2633367090291228_1598173690083925203_n.jpg?w=1024 |
| Map of the Latin states and the Byzantine successor states after 1204 with their respective coats of arms. Designed by Powee Celdran. |
| 16 May 1204 - 24 Jul 1261  Constantinople part of Latin Empire (Empire of                              Romania), Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire                              overthrown by Latin (Western) Crusaders. |
| 1205 -  4 Jun 1456         (Latin) Duchy (Lordship to 1260) of Athens, in                              Attica. |
| 1205 - Jan 1430            (Latin) Principality of Achaea (Achaïa) at                              Andravída. |
| 1206 - 25 Dec 1261         Empire of Nicaea (at Níkaia), largest of the three                              main Byzantine successor states (Nicaea, Epirus                              [Ípeiros], and Trebizond [Trapezoús]). |
| 6 Jan 1209 - Dec 1246     (Latin) Kingdom of Thessalonica (at Salonika). |
| 1235 - 1236                Bulgarian-Nicaean (Byzantino-Bulgarian) siege of                              Latin held Constantinople. |
| Jan 1260 - Aug 1260        Nicean siege of Latin held Constantinople. |
| 24 Jul 1261                Nicaea under Mikhaíl VIII "o Palaiológos" re-captures                              Constantinople from the Latins. |
| 15 Aug 1261                Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire (restored). |
| the_reconquest_of_constantinople_1261_by_faisalhashemi_d7ollcx-fullview |
| Reconquest of Constantinople by the Byzantines, 1261 |
| 6 Jul 1274 - 11 Dec 1282  Byzantine Emperor Mikhaíl VIII Palaiológos (Michael                              VIII Palaeologus) and Patriarch Ioánnis XI Vékkos                             (John XI Bekkos) attempted to enforce the Union of                              Lyons (union of Latin and Eastern Orthodox                              Churches), which is rejected. |
| 1308                       Island of Kalólimnos (later renamed İmralı) in the                              Sea of Marmara becomes the first island to be                              conquered by the Ottoman Navy under by Admiral                              Emir Ali. |
| 6 Apr 1326                Turks capture Bursa (Proúsa) from the Byzantines. |
| 1330                       Smyrna (Smýrna) lost to the Beylik of Aydın                              (retaken by the Latins 28 Oct 1344-17 Dec 1402). |
| 2 Mar 1331                Turks capture Nicaea (Níkaia) from the Byzantines. |
| 25 Oct 1349 - 29 May 1460  Despotate of the Morea (Mystrás), an appanage of the                              Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire. |
| Mar 1354                   Gallipoli (Chersónisos tis Kallípolis) part of the                              Ottoman Empire. |
| Jul 1362                   Adrianople (Adrianoúpolis) part of Ottoman Empire. |
| 1372 - 1394                Byzantine Empire tributary to the Ottoman Empire. |
| 9 Apr 1387 - Jan/Feb 1403 Thessalonica (Saloníki) part of Ottoman Empire. |
| 17 Sep 1390                Philadelphia (Filadélfeia), part of Ottoman Empire. |
| 10 Jun 1422 - Sep 1422     Ottoman siege of Constantinople. |
| Sep 1423 - 29 Mar 1430     Venetian occupation of Thessalonica. |
| Feb 1424 - 29 May 1453     Byzantine Empire tributary to the Ottoman Empire. |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d3/Eastern_Mediterranean_1450.svg/2000px-Eastern_Mediterranean_1450.svg.png |
| 29 May 1430                Thessalonica reconquered by the Ottoman Empire. |
| 29 May 1453                Constantinople captured by the Ottoman Empire (having                              been under siege since 6 Apr 1453), end of the                              Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire. |
| 15 Aug 1461                Trebizond (Trapezoús) Empire, the last of the                              Byzantine successor states, is conquered by the                              Ottoman Empire. |



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| **Compiler FLN** |