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| **Despotate of the Morea** |
| Map of the Despotate of Morea in 1450 divided between Demetrios and Thomas Palaiologos |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Despotate of the Morea**  Δεσποτᾶτον τοῦ Μορέως | | | 1349–1460 | | | Flag of Morea  Flag of the Byzantine Empire under the Palaiologos dynasty  Seal of Demetrios Palaiologos as Despot of the Morea | | | The Despotate of the Morea in 1450, divided between the two brothers, Thomas and Demetrios Palaiologos  The Despotate of the Morea in 1450, divided between the two brothers, Thomas and Demetrios Palaiologos | | | **Status** | Semi-autonomous appanage of the Byzantine Empire | | **Capital** | Mystras (main capital, 1349–1460)  Glarentza (Constantine, 1428–1432)  Kalavryta (Thomas, 1428–1432, Constantine, 1432–1443)  Elis (Thomas, 1432–1449)  Patras and Leontari (Thomas, 1449–1460) | | **Common languages** | Medieval Greek | | **Religion** | Eastern Orthodox Church | | **Government** | Feudal monarchy | | **Despot of Morea** |  | |  | | | • 1349–1380 | Manuel Kantakouzenos | | • 1449–1460 | Thomas Palaiologos and Demetrios Palaiologos | | **Historical era** | Late Medieval | |  | | | • Established | 1349 | | • 1450s peasant revolt | 1453–1454 | | • Ottoman conquest | 29 May 1460 | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Preceded by** | **Succeeded by** | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/49/House_of_Zaccaria_Coat_of_Arms.png/20px-House_of_Zaccaria_Coat_of_Arms.png | Principality of Achaea | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | Rumelia Eyalet | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/03/Fictitious_Ottoman_flag_2.svg/20px-Fictitious_Ottoman_flag_2.svg.png | | | | | **Today part of** | Greece  Peloponnese | |
| Byzantine despots of the More |
| **House of Kantakouzenos (1349–1383)** |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Name** | **Reign** | **Relation** | | Manuel Kantakouzenos | 1349–1380 | Son of Emperor John VI Kantakouzenos | | Matthew Kantakouzenos | 1380–1383 | Son of Emperor John VI Kantakouzenos | | Demetrios I Kantakouzenos | 1383 | Son of Matthew | |
| **House of Palaiologos (1383–1460)** |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Name** | **Reign** | **Relation** | | Theodore I Palaiologos | 1383–1407 | Son of Emperor John V Palaiologos | | Theodore II Palaiologos | 1407–1443 | Son of Emperor Manuel II Palaiologos | | Constantine Palaiologos | 1428–1449 | Son of Emperor Manuel II Palaiologos; emperor from 1449 to 1453 | | Thomas Palaiologos | 1428–1460 | Son of Emperor Manuel II Palaiologos | | Demetrios II Palaiologos | 1449–1460 | Son of Emperor Manuel II Palaiologos |   Following the Ottoman conquest of the Morea, the title continued to be used by Thomas Palaiologos and his son Andreas in exile; |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Name** | **Claim** | **Relation** | | Thomas Palaiologos | 1460–1465 | Despot 1428–1460 | | Andreas Palaiologos | 1465–1502 | Son of Thomas |   After the death of Andreas in 1502, the title was claimed by the Albanian exile Constantine Arianiti, and by the Greek nobleman Fernando Palaiologos. |



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| **Compiler FLN** |