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| **Komnenid dynasty (1081–1185)** | | | |
|  | **Alexios I** Komnenos Ἀλέξιος Κομνηνός | 1 April 1081 – 15 August 1118  (37 years, 4 months and 14 days) | Born in 1056, a nephew of Isaac I Komnenos. A distinguished general, he overthrew Nikephoros III. His reign was dominated by wars against the Normans and the Seljuk Turks, as well as the arrival of the First Crusade and the establishment of independent Crusader states. He retained Constantine Doukas as co-emperor until 1087 and named his eldest son John co-emperor in 1092. |
|  | **John II** Komnenos Ἰωάννης Κομνηνός | 15 August 1118 – 8 April 1143  (24 years, 7 months and 24 days) | Born on 13 September 1087 as the eldest son of Alexios I. Co-emperor since 1092, he succeeded upon his father's death. His reign was focused on wars with the Turks. A popular, pious and frugal ruler, he was known as "John the Good". Named his eldest son Alexios co-emperor in 1122, but the son predeceased his father. |
|  | **Manuel I** Komnenos Μανουὴλ Κομνηνός | 8 April 1143 – 24 September 1180  (37 years, 5 months and 16 days) | Born on 28 November 1118 as the fourth and youngest son of John II, he was chosen as emperor over his elder brother Isaac by his father on his deathbed. An energetic ruler, he launched campaigns against the Turks, humbled Hungary, achieved supremacy over the Crusader states, and tried unsuccessfully to recover Italy and Egypt. His extravagance and constant campaigning, however, depleted the Empire's resources. |
|  | **Alexios II** Komnenos Ἀλέξιος Κομνηνός | 24 September 1180 – c. September 1183  (3 years) | Born on 14 September 1169 as the only son of Manuel I. In 1180–1182 under the regency of his mother, Maria of Antioch. She was overthrown by Andronikos I Komnenos, who became co-emperor and finally had Alexios II deposed and killed. |
|  | **Andronikos I** Komnenos Ἀνδρόνικος Κομνηνός | c. September 1183 – 12 September 1185  (2 years) | Born c. 1118, a nephew of John II by his brother Isaac. A general, he was imprisoned for conspiring against John II, but escaped and spent 15 years in exile in various courts in eastern Europe and the Middle East. He seized the regency from Maria of Antioch in 1182 and subsequently throne from his nephew Alexios II. An unpopular ruler, he was overthrown and lynched in a popular uprising. |



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| **Compiler FLN** |