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| **Manuel I Komnenos** |
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| Manuel I Komnenos |
| Emperor and Autocrat of the Romans |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/af/Manuel_I_Comnenus.jpg/230px-Manuel_I_Comnenus.jpgManuscript miniature of Manuel I (part of double portrait with Maria of Antioch, Vatican Library, Rome) |
| Byzantine emperor |
| **Reign** | 8 April 1143 – 24 September 1180 |
| **Predecessor** | John II Komnenos |
| **Successor** | Alexios II Komnenos |
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| **Born** | 28 November 1118 |
| **Died** | 24 September 1180 (aged 61) |
| **Spouses** | Bertha of SulzbachMaria of Antioch |
| **Issue** | Maria KomneneAlexios II KomnenosKilij Arslan II (adopted) |
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| Names |
| Manuel KomnenosΜανουήλ Κομνηνός |

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| **House** | Komnenian dynasty |
| **Father** | John II Komnenos |
| **Mother** | Irene of Hungary |
| **Religion** | Eastern Orthodox Christian |

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| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/99/BN_MS_FR_2628_Folio134_Comnenus.png/200px-BN_MS_FR_2628_Folio134_Comnenus.png |
| Death of John II Komnenos, and crowning of Manuel I Komnenos (from the Manuscript of William of Tyre's Historia and Old French Continuation, painted in Acre, Israel, 13th century, Bibliothèque nationale de France) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/25/Map_Crusader_states_1135-en.svg/220px-Map_Crusader_states_1135-en.svg.png |
| The County of Edessa in the context of the other states of the Near East in 1135 |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/c0/Arriv%C3%A9e_des_crois%C3%A9s_%C3%A0_Constantinople.jpg/220px-Arriv%C3%A9e_des_crois%C3%A9s_%C3%A0_Constantinople.jpg |
| Arrival of the Second Crusade before Constantinople, portrayed in Jean Fouquet's painting from around 1455–1460, Arrivée des croisés à Constantinople. |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d9/Image-Manuel-Pope.jpg/220px-Image-Manuel-Pope.jpg |
| Letter by Manuel I Komnenos to Pope Eugene III on the issue of the crusades (Constantinople, 1146, Vatican Secret Archives): with this document, the Emperor answers a previous papal letter asking Louis VII of France to free the Holy Land and reconquer Edessa. Manuel answers that he is willing to receive the French army and to support it, but he complains about receiving the letter from an envoy of the King of France and not from an ambassador sent by the Pope |
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| Antioch under Byzantine protection (1159–1180) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a4/Southern_Italy_1112.svg/220px-Southern_Italy_1112.svg.png |
| Southern Italy in 1112, at the time of Roger II's coming of age, showing the major states and cities. The border of the Kingdom of Sicily in 1154, at the time of Roger's death, is shown by a thicker black line encircling most of southern Italy. |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/e2/Adrian_IV%2C_servus_servorum_dei_%28cropped%29.png/170px-Adrian_IV%2C_servus_servorum_dei_%28cropped%29.png |
| Pope Adrian IV, who negotiated with Manuel against the Norman king William I of Sicily |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/0a/B_alexander_III2.jpg/220px-B_alexander_III2.jpg |
| Frederick Barbarossa submits to the authority of Pope Alexander III after his defeat at the Battle of Legnano (fresco in the Palazzo Pubblico in Siena, by Spinello Aretino). |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/3f/Hyperpyron-Manuel_I-sb1965.jpg/220px-Hyperpyron-Manuel_I-sb1965.jpg |
| A hyperpyron, a Byzantine gold coin, issued by Manuel. One side of the coin (left image) depicts Christ. The other side depicts Manuel (right image). |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/6a/Maria_Comnena_and_Amalric_I_of_Jerusalem.jpg/220px-Maria_Comnena_and_Amalric_I_of_Jerusalem.jpg |
| The marriage of Amalric I of Jerusalem and Maria Comnena at Tyre in 1167 (from a manuscript of William of Tyre's Historia, painted in Paris c. 1295 – 1300, Bibliothèque Municipale, Épinal). |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/bf/BN_MS_FR_2628_Folio205_Amalric_and_Manuel.png/220px-BN_MS_FR_2628_Folio205_Amalric_and_Manuel.png |
| Manuel and the envoys of Amalric – arrival of the crusaders in Pelusium (from the Manuscript of William of Tyre's Historia and Old French Continuation, painted in Acre, 13th century, Bibliothèque nationale de France). |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/cf/Johnchrysostom.jpg/220px-Johnchrysostom.jpg |
| A Byzantine mosaic of John Chrysostom from the Hagia Sophia (9th/10th century). The controversy of 1156–57 concerned the interpretation of John's liturgy for the Eucharist, "Thou art He who offers and is offered and receives." |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/43/Manuel1_Marie.jpg/220px-Manuel1_Marie.jpg |
| Manuscript miniature of Maria of Antioch with Manuel I Komnenos, Vatican Library, Rome |
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| Map of the Byzantine Empire under Manuel, c. 1180 |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/97/Manuel_I_Komnenos_%28Vat.gr.1851_folio_2v%29.jpg/220px-Manuel_I_Komnenos_%28Vat.gr.1851_folio_2v%29.jpg |
| Manuel I Komnenos receiving Agnes of France, wife of his son Alexios II. |
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| Manuel I KomnenosKomnenian dynastyBorn: 28 November 1118 Died: 24 September 1180 |
| Regnal titles |
| Preceded byAndronikos Komnenos (son of Alexios I),Isaac Komnenos (son of Alexios I) | Sebastokrator of the Byzantine Empire1122–1143With: Andronikos Komnenos (son of Alexios I) (until 1130/31),Isaac Komnenos (son of Alexios I),Andronikos Komnenos (son of John II) (1122–1142),Isaac Komnenos (son of John II) | Succeeded byIsaac Komnenos (son of Alexios I)Isaac Komnenos (son of John II) |
| Preceded byJohn II Komnenos | Byzantine emperor1143–1180 | Succeeded byAlexios II Komnenos |

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| **Compiler FLN** |