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| **Palaiologan dynasty (restored to Constantinople, 1261–1453)** | | | |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/c6/Michael_VIII_Palaiologos_%28head%29_%28cropped%29.jpg/84px-Michael_VIII_Palaiologos_%28head%29_%28cropped%29.jpg | **Michael VIII** Palaiologos Μιχαὴλ Παλαιολόγος | 1 January 1259 – 11 December 1282  (23 years, 11 months and 10 days) | Born in 1223, great-grandson of Alexios III, grandnephew of John III by marriage. Senior emperor alongside John IV in 1259. His forces reconquered Constantinople on 25 July 1261, thus restoring the Empire. He entered the city and was crowned on 15 August. Became sole emperor after deposing John IV on 25 December 1261. |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/bd/Andronikos_II_head.jpg/82px-Andronikos_II_head.jpg | **Andronikos II** Palaiologos Ἀνδρόνικος Παλαιολόγος | 11 December 1282 – 24 May 1328  (45 years, 5 months and 13 days) | Son of Michael VIII, born on 25 March 1259. Named co-emperor in 1261, crowned in 1272, he succeeded as sole emperor on Michael's death. Favouring monks and intellectuals, he neglected the army, and his reign saw the collapse of the Byzantine position in Asia Minor. He named his son Michael IX co-emperor. In a protracted civil war, he was first forced to recognize his grandson Andronikos III as co-emperor and was then deposed outright. He died on 13 February 1332. |
| miniature portrait | **Michael IX** Palaiologos Μιχαὴλ Παλαιολόγος | 21 May 1294 – 12 October 1320  (26 years, 4 months and 21 days) | Son and co-ruler of Andronikos II, named co-emperor in 1281 but not crowned until 21 May 1294. Allegedly died of grief due to the accidental murder of his second son. |
|  | **Andronikos III** Palaiologos Ἀνδρόνικος Παλαιολόγος | 24 May 1328 – 15 June 1341  (13 years and 22 days) | Son of Michael IX, he was born on 25 March 1297 and named co-emperor in 1316. Rival emperor since July 1321, he deposed his grandfather Andronikos II in 1328 and ruled as sole emperor until his death. Supported by John Kantakouzenos, his reign saw defeats against the Ottoman emirate but successes in Europe, where Epirus and Thessaly were recovered. |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/ba/Restored_mosaic_of_John_V_Palaiologos_%28head_cropped%29.jpg/85px-Restored_mosaic_of_John_V_Palaiologos_%28head_cropped%29.jpg | **John V** Palaiologos Ἰωάννης Παλαιολόγος | 15 July 1341 – 12 August 1376  (35 years, 1 month and 28 days) | Only son of Andronikos III, he had not been crowned or declared heir at his father's death, a fact which led to the outbreak of a [destructive civil war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byzantine_civil_war_of_1341%E2%80%931347) between his regents and his father's closest aide, [John VI Kantakouzenos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_VI_Kantakouzenos), who was crowned co-emperor. The conflict ended in 1347 with Kantakouzenos recognized as senior emperor, but he was deposed by John V in 1354, during another civil war. Matthew Kantakouzenos, raised by John VI to co-emperor, was also deposed in 1357. John V appealed to the West for aid against the Ottomans, but in 1371 he was forced to recognize Ottoman suzerainty. |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/97/Johannes_VI._Cantacuzenos_%28cropped%29.jpg/80px-Johannes_VI._Cantacuzenos_%28cropped%29.jpg | **John VI** Kantakouzenos Ἰωάννης Καντακουζηνός | 8 February 1347– 10 December 1354  (7 years, 10 months and 2 days) | A maternal relative of the Palaiologoi, he was declared co-emperor on 26 October 1341, and was recognized as senior emperor for ten years after the end of the civil war on 8 February 1347. Deposed by John V in 1354, he became a monk, dying on 15 June 1383. |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/ce/158_-_Andronikos_IV_Palaiologos_%28Mutinensis_-_color%29_%28cropped%29.png/80px-158_-_Andronikos_IV_Palaiologos_%28Mutinensis_-_color%29_%28cropped%29.png | **Andronikos IV** Palaiologos Ἀνδρόνικος Παλαιολόγος | 12 August 1376 – 1 July 1379  (2 years, 10 months and 19 days) | Son of John V and grandson of John VI, he was born on 2 April 1348 and raised to co-emperor c. 1352. He deposed his father on 12 August 1376 and ruled until overthrown in turn in 1379. He was again recognized as co-emperor in 1381 and given Selymbria as an appanage, dying there on 28 June 1385. |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/ba/Restored_mosaic_of_John_V_Palaiologos_%28head_cropped%29.jpg/79px-Restored_mosaic_of_John_V_Palaiologos_%28head_cropped%29.jpg | John V Palaiologos (second reign) | 1 July 1379 – 14 April 1390  (10 years, 9 months and 13 days) | Restored to senior emperor, he was reconciled with Andronikos IV in 1381, re-appointing him co-emperor. He was overthrown again in 1390 by his grandson, John VII. |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/c6/159_-_John_VII_Palaiologos_%28Mutinensis_-_color%29.png/78px-159_-_John_VII_Palaiologos_%28Mutinensis_-_color%29.png | **John VII** Palaiologos Ἰωάννης Παλαιολόγος | 14 April 1390 – 17 September 1390  (5 months and 3 days) | Son of Andronikos IV, he was born in 1370, and named co-emperor under his father in 1377–79. He usurped the throne from his grandfather John V for five months in 1390, but with Ottoman mediation he was reconciled with John V and his uncle, Manuel II. As regent, he held Constantinople against the Ottomans in 1399–1402, and was then given Thessalonica as an appanage, which he governed until his death on 22 September 1408. |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/ba/Restored_mosaic_of_John_V_Palaiologos_%28head_cropped%29.jpg/79px-Restored_mosaic_of_John_V_Palaiologos_%28head_cropped%29.jpg | John V Palaiologos (third reign) | 17 September 1390 – 16 February 1391  (4 months and 30 days) | Restored to senior emperor, he ruled until his death in February 1391. |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/92/Manuel_II_Palaiologos_%28cropped%29.jpg/85px-Manuel_II_Palaiologos_%28cropped%29.jpg | **Manuel II** Palaiologos Μανουὴλ Παλαιολόγος | 16 February 1391 – 21 July 1425  (34 years, 4 months and 5 days) | Second son of John V, he was born on 27 June 1350. Raised to co-emperor in 1373, he became senior emperor on John V's death and ruled until his death. He journeyed to the West European courts seeking aid against the Turks, and was able to use the Ottoman defeat in the Battle of Ankara to regain some territories and throw off his vassalage to them. |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/24/Palaio.jpg/85px-Palaio.jpg | **John VIII** Palaiologos Ἰωάννης Παλαιολόγος | 21 July 1425 – 31 October 1448  (23 years, 4 months and 10 days) | Eldest surviving son of Manuel II, he was born on 18 December 1392. Raised to co-emperor around 1416 and named full *autokrator* on 19 January 1421, he succeeded his father on his death. Seeking aid against the resurgent Ottomans, he ratified the Union of the Churches in 1439. |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7d/162_-_Constantine_XI_Palaiologos_%28Mutinensis_-_color%29.png/82px-162_-_Constantine_XI_Palaiologos_%28Mutinensis_-_color%29.png | **Constantine XI** Dragases Palaiologos Κωνσταντῖνος Δραγάσης Παλαιολόγος | 6 January 1449 – 29 May 1453  (4 years, 4 months and 23 days) | The fourth son of Manuel II and Serbian princess Helena Dragaš, he was born on 8 February 1405. As [Despot of the Morea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Despot_of_the_Morea) since 1428, he distinguished himself in campaigns that annexed the Principality of Achaea and brought the Duchy of Athens under temporary Byzantine suzerainty, but was unable to repel Turkish attacks under Turahan Bey. As the eldest surviving brother, he succeeded John VIII after the latter's death. Facing the designs of the new sultan, Mehmed II, on Constantinople, Constantine acknowledged the Union of the Churches and made repeated appeals for help to the West, but in vain. Refusing to surrender the city, he was killed during the final Ottoman attack on 29 May 1453. |



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| **14. Dynasty of the Palaeologi, 1261–1453** |
| Images |
| Флаг и герб династии Палеологов |



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