

C.	POLITICAL EVENTS	CULTURAL EVENTS	THINKERS/SCHOLARS
4 <sup>th</sup>	391 Proscription of paganism in the Roman Empire 395 Final partition of the Roman Empire	387 Conversion of Augustine 400 Augustine's <i>Confessions</i>	354-430 <b>Augustine</b> , bishop of Hippo
5 <sup>th</sup>	410 The Visigoths sack Rome  476 End of the Western Roman Empire 493 Ostrogoths in Italy 496 Baptism of Clovis	415 Martyrdom of Hypatia, daughter of Theon, in Alexandria Betw. 410 & 429 Martianus Capella's <i>De Nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii</i> 431 Proclus begins to study at the Neoplatonic school of Athens	? <b>Ps.-Dionysius</b> the Areopagite (writes ~485-~528) 480-524 <b>Boethius</b>
6 <sup>th</sup>	533-554 The Byzantines (Justinian) reconquer North Africa, part of Spain and Italy  568 Lombard invasion  596 Beginning of the re-conversion of Great-Britain to Christianity	512 Severus of Antioch spreads monophysism in Syria 529 Justinian closes the Neoplatonic school of Athens. Abbey of Mount Cassin founded by Benedict of Nursia 533-38 Simplicius' <i>Commentaries</i> on Aristotle in Harran  575-594 Gregory of Tours' <i>History of the Franks</i> 595 Gregory the Great's <i>Commentaries on Job</i>	? - 536 Sergius of Reschaina ~490-583 Cassiodorus 490-~570 John Philopon  ? - 571 Paul of Basra
7 <sup>th</sup>	610 Accession of Heraclius : the Eastern Roman empire becomes the Byzantine empire 622 First year of Hegira 634-44 The Arabs conquer Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Mesopotamia. Peak of Merovingian power (Dagobert) 650 Conversion of the Lombards from Arianism to Catholicism 661 Dynasty of the Omayyads in Damascus	~590-615 Evangelizing missions of Columban (from Ireland) in the continent  656 Beginning of Shi'ism 668 The Greek Theodorus, archbishop of Canterbury, opens a school	~560-636 Isidorus of Sevilla  ... - after 700 Anastasius the Sinaite 633-708 James of Edessa
8 <sup>th</sup>	711 The Arabs in Spain 717 Arabs thwarted in front of Constantinople 732 Arabs pushed back in Poitiers 750 Dynasty of the Abbasids in Baghdad 774 Charles the Great, king of the Lombards and patricius of the Romans (768 king of the Franks) 800 Charles the Great, emperor of the Roman empire	744 Abbey of Fulda founded  787 II <sup>nd</sup> council of Nicea condemns the Iconoclasts 789 <i>Admonitio generalis</i> : reorganization of studies and the Church Carolingian territories	672-735 Bede the Venerable ~675-~749 John Damascenus ? - ~750 Wâsil ibn 'Atâ' (mu'tazilism) 735-804 Alcuin
9 <sup>th</sup>	814 Louis I the Pious succeeds Charles the Great  843 Treaty of Verdun : split of the Empire between the sons of Louis I : Charles II king of France (already in 840) and Lothar I emperor. 867 Byzantium (Basil I) resumes fighting against the Arabs. Decline of the Abbasid caliphate	825 Al-Kharezmi's algebra 827 Louis the Pious receives from Byzantium a copy of Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite 832 "House of wisdom" founded in Baghdad. Transl. by Hunayn and his son Ishâq 867 First separation of the Eastern and Western churches (schism of Photios)	800-866 <b>al-Kindi</b> ~805-862 Servatus Lupus of Ferrieres ~810-~70 <b>Johannes Scotus Erigena</b> ~803 - 869 Godescalc 864-925 Abû Bakr al-Razî
10 <sup>th</sup>	911 Normandy given over to Rollo 912 Venice becomes independent from Byzantium 929 Caliphate of Cordoba 945 End of the Abbasid caliphate, Bûyid regency 961-69 Nicephorus Phocas takes back Crete and Antioch from the Arabs. Fatimids in Cairo 955 Last massive invasion in the West : the Hungarians are defeated by Otto I, emperor of the Holy Roman empire in 962	~900 al-Battani's spherical trigonometry 910 Abbey of Cluny founded 922 Execution of the sufi al-Hallaj in Baghdad  965-1039 Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen, mathemat.)  ~980 Gerbert of Aurillac (pope Sylvester II in 999) introduces Arabic figures	872-950 <b>al-Farabi</b> 874-935 Ash'ari ~850-~950 Ishaq al-Isra'îli 945-1004 Abbon of Fleury ~960-1028 Fulbert of Chartres
11 <sup>th</sup>	1016-1091 Intervention of the Normans in South Italy 1055 Seljuk Turks in Baghdad 1066 William the Conqueror in England 1075 Start of the Controversy over Investiture (Pope Gregory VII versus emperor Henri IV). 1077 : Canossa, 1084 Rome taken 1080-... Expansion of Genoa in the Mediterranean 1085 Toledo taken by Alphonus VI of Castile 1096-1099 First Crusade ; Frank kingdoms in the East	973-1048 Al-Biruni (universal scholar) 1054 Definitive separation of the Western and Eastern churches 1040-1105 Rashi of Troyes (rabbi, commentator of the Bible) ~1050-... The <i>Song of Roland</i> ~1080 Constantine the African translates Greek-Arabic medical treatises for the school of Salerno 1071-1127 William IX, duke of Aquitaine and troubadour (courtly literature) ~1055-1124 Guibert de Nogent 1098 Cistercian reform	980-1037 <b>Avicenna</b> 994-1064 Ibn Hazm of Cordoba ~1005-88 Beranger of Tours 1007-72 Peter Damian 1018-~78 Michael Psellos 1021-51 Ibn Gabirol 1033-1109 <b>Anselm of Canterbury</b> 1058-1111 <b>Ghazâlî</b> ? - 1138 Ibn Bajja

12 <sup>th</sup>	<p>1115 The main cities of Tuscany (Florence, Pisa, Sienna...) become independent</p> <p>1147-1150 Second Crusade</p> <p>1152 Eleanor of Aquitaine marries Henri II Plantagenet, count of Anjou and duke of Normandy, king of England in 1154</p> <p>1187 Saladin takes back Jerusalem</p> <p>1189-1192 Third Crusade</p> <p>1191 Baldwin V of Hainault becomes count of Flanders (against the will of the king of France)</p> <p>1200 King John (Lackland) dispossessed of his French fiefs</p>	<p>~1100-... Resuming of the study of Roman law (Irnerius in Bologna)</p> <p>~1125-1150 James of Venice translates texts of Aristotle (Greek to Latin transl.)</p> <p>1132-44 Emergence of "Gothic" architecture in Saint-Denis or Sens</p> <p>~1140 Gerard of Cremona arrives in Toledo (Arabic-Latin translations)</p> <p>af. 1150 Development of polyphony in Notre-Dame of Paris (Perotin, <i>ars antiqua</i>)</p> <p>af. 1160 Novels of Chretien de Troyes. <i>Tristan and Isolde. Lais</i> of Marie de France</p> <p>~1160-80 Gundisalvus translates Avicenna</p> <p>1165-1240 Ibn Arabi (sufi)</p> <p>af. 1185 al-Bitrūjī's <i>Treatise of astronomy</i> (criticizes Ptolemy)</p> <p>~1190 Start of the university of Bologna ?</p>	<p>1079-1142 <b>Peter Abelard</b></p> <p>1086-1153 Sharhastāni</p> <p>1090-1153 Bernard of Clairvaux</p> <p>~1090-1154 W. of Conches</p> <p>~1095-1164 Peter Lombard</p> <p>1086-1141 Hugo of St-Victor</p> <p>~1120-1203 Alan of Lille</p> <p>~1120-80 John of Salisbury</p> <p>1126-98 <b>Averroes</b></p> <p>1135-1204 <b>Maimonides</b></p> <p>? - 1185 Ibn Tufayl</p> <p>~1150-1231 W. of Auxerre</p>
13 <sup>th</sup>	<p>1204 Constantinople taken by the crusaders (Baldwin of Flanders, Latin emperor of the East)</p> <p>1209-1229 Crusade against the Albigensians</p> <p>1212 Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa : signals the end of Arabic Andalusia</p> <p>1215 Lackland John concedes the <i>Magna Carta</i></p> <p>1226-70 Reign of Louis IX (saint Louis)</p> <p>1250 Death of Frederic II of Hohenstaufen</p> <p>1254-58 Reign of Theodorus II Lascaris in Nicea</p> <p>1258 Sacking of Baghdad by the Mongols</p> <p>1287 Dynasty of the Visconti in Milan</p> <p>1291 Fall of Saint John of Acre</p>	<p>1202 Leonardo Fibonacci's <i>Book of the Abacus</i></p> <p>1206 Creation of the Dominican Order</p> <p>1209 Creation of the Franciscan Order</p> <p>1210 Aristotle forbidden in Paris</p> <p>1215 Statutes for the University of Paris</p> <p>~1220-1230 Michael Scot translates Averroes</p> <p>12?? Hadewijch of Antwerp</p> <p>~1230 Barthelémy the English's <i>Properties of Things</i></p> <p>1246 Expedition of John of Plan Carpin in Mongolia (William of Rubroek in 1253)</p> <p>~1250 Latin adaptation of Euclides' <i>Elements</i> by Campanus of Novare</p> <p>~1267-1337 Giotto (painter)</p> <p>1271-75 Marco Polo in China</p> <p>1275/85 Adam de la Halle's <i>Le Jeu de Robin et de Marion</i></p> <p>1277 219 philosophical thesis condemned in Paris</p> <p>bef. 1305 Moses of Leon's <i>Sefer ha-Zohar</i> (Kabbalah)</p>	<p>1168-1253 Robert Grosseteste</p> <p>~1180-1249 W. of Auvergne</p> <p>~1200-80 Albert the Great</p> <p>~1214~92 Roger Bacon</p> <p>1217-74 <b>Bonaventure</b></p> <p>1225-74 Thomas <b>Aquinas</b></p> <p>1230-92 John Peckham</p> <p>1235-1316 Ramon Llull</p> <p>~1240~84 Siger of Brabant</p> <p>~1248-98 Peter John Olivi</p> <p>1250-1310 Dietrich of Freiberg</p> <p>~1260-1328 Eckhart</p> <p>~1265-1308 <b>Duns Scotus</b></p> <p>1265-1321 Dante</p>
14 <sup>th</sup>	<p>1303 Pope Boniface VIII slapped in Anagni</p> <p>1307 Beginning of the Templars' trial</p> <p>1309 Papal court transferred to Avignon</p> <p>1328 Louis IV of Bavaria emperor</p> <p>1337 Beginning of the Hundred Years' War</p> <p>1347-1350 The great plague</p> <p>1360 Treaty of Bretigny</p> <p>1378 Beginning of the Great Schism</p> <p>1384 Philip the Bold, duke of Burgundy, inherits Flanders and starts to unify the Netherlands</p>	<p>~1300 First mechanical clocks (escapement)</p> <p>~1300-77 G. of Machaut (composer) (~1320 <i>Ars nova</i> of Philippe de Vitry)</p> <p>1310 Execution of Marguerite Porrete</p> <p>1312 Lanzarotto Malocello discovers the Canaries Islands</p> <p>1328 Odoric of Pordenone in Tibet</p> <p>~1330 <i>Calculators</i> of Oxford (Bradwardine, W. of Heytesbury, Richard Swineshead...)</p> <p>~1350 Boccaccio's <i>Decameron</i></p> <p>1350 Gregory Palamas' <i>The 150 chapters</i> (Hesychasm)</p> <p>1373 Petrarch's <i>Sonnets</i></p> <p>1373-1400 Froissart's <i>Chronicals</i></p> <p>1378 Ibn Khaldun's <i>Universal History</i></p>	<p>~1275-1343 Marsilius of Padua</p> <p>~1285-1349 <b>Ockham</b></p> <p>1288-1344 Gersonides</p> <p>~1295-49 Thomas Bradwardine</p> <p>~1300-62 Moses of Narbon</p> <p>~1300~60 Buridan</p> <p>~1320-82 Nicole Oresme</p> <p>~1320-84 John Wyclif</p> <p>~1340-96 Marsilius of Inghen</p>
15 <sup>th</sup>	<p>1415 2<sup>nd</sup> period of the Hundred Years' War (1420 Treaty of Troyes)</p> <p>1431 Execution of Joan of Arc</p> <p>1434 Cosimo de Medici rules Florence</p> <p>1435 Peace of Arras (Flanders is exempted from homage to the king of France)</p> <p>1451 End of the Hundred Years' War</p> <p>1453 Ottoman Turks take Constantinople</p> <p>1492 Fall of the kingdom of Granada. Expulsion of the Jews from Spain</p>	<p>1387-1455 Fra Angelico (painter)</p> <p>1401-1429 Writings of Christine de Pizan. Masaccio (painter)</p> <p>1414-1418 Council of Constance ; execution of John Hus (1415)</p> <p>1431 Council of Basel</p> <p>1440 Foundation of the Platonic Academy in Florence</p> <p>~1455 First printed book, known as <i>Bible of Gutenberg</i> (with 42 lines)</p> <p>1474 Royal interdiction of nominalism in Paris</p> <p>1492 C. Columbus' first expedition</p>	<p>~1360-1452 Gemiste Plethon</p> <p>1395-1460 Heimeric of Campo</p> <p>1401-64 Nicholas of Cusa</p>