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## Middle ages timeline answer key

Mid-age chronology description: The mid-time period after the fall of the Roman Empire was until the Rance period. Also known as the Dark Age. It was originally thought that this period of sustainability had no help to the world. However, without the Middle Ages we will have no Gothic design, no stained glass windows in churches, no bright manuscripts, and no chivalry sense. 350 A.D. Brutal attacks (350-800). Wild tribes come to the Roman lands to steal and find better places to live. The Roman Empire is divided into two parts. The Western Roman Empire is still ruled by Rome. In 410, King Visogut, Alaric, attacked Rome for three days. In 476, the last Roman emperor, Romulus Augustus, was thrown out of Rome by German striker Odevasser. 412 After that, the Eastern Roman Empire continues (412–565 a.m. Emperor Constantine I made Constantinople his capital in 330 years, and about 412 protective walls were built to keep the city safe from invaders. With the Berbers from the north, Muslims begin to conquer territories from the south. King Frank Charles Martell stops pushing Muslims north in 732. 768 Then the Laws of Charlemagen (768 - 814 KH). Charles Martell's grandson, Charlemagen, becomes frank's new king. The kingdom is divided into three. Attacks on Western Europe are increasing. To protect themselves, King Kingsships are created. 871 Then Alfred the Great Laws of England (871 - 899 a.m. Alfred the Great defeated the Danes (Vikings) in 878. Italians become city-state. The feudal system begins. Kings feed parts of the land called Fife to the Lords in exchange for help during the wars. The Lords can give the land to the knights, the bodies of the peasants in exchange for food and the protection of the land. 1096 C. First Crusade (circa. 1096 – 1099). Religious people go on pilgrimage to visit biblical sites. When Seljuk Turks rule, they prohibit visiting the Holy Land. The Pope called for a polish war against the Seljuds. Finally, the Crusaders take the city of Jerusalem. There will be 9 crusades in all between now and 1272. 1135 Gothic-colored glass (circa. 1135–1144 KH). Saint-Denis Abbey is renovated in Paris in the Gettyk style, which is the first church to use the design, and the church also uses stained glass windows, and until this time there are many Catholic monasteries in France, and some monks spend their days copying the hand of bibles and drawing beautiful designs along the borders. The rebels oppose King John of England, but they have no ruler to take his place. 1954-1958. Edward III of England declares war on France from the time he felt he should be king of that country, and the battle continued until about 1453 and continued until 1968. The Black Death (Cir 1968 - 1971 A.D. Plague reaches Italian shores around 1968, believed to have been shipped by commercial vessels. Large black pimples, oozing with blood and pus, are seen on the victims, who also have fever, diarrhea, vomiting, and chills. He continues to fight and encourages his soldiers in their war against the British, until he is falsely accused of being a witch, tried, and then sentenced to death. There is no need to copy books by hand. In 1455 the first printed Bible was built. Middle-agedness will be remembered as a time of transition as old places were destroyed and new nations emerged that led to the need for new ideas and innovations. The Middle Ages timeline if you see this message means we have trouble loading external resources on our website. If you are behind a web filter, please make sure that the \*kastatic.org and \*kasandbox.org domains are not blocked. 180 The death of Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius is the end of Pax Romagna or Roman peace. It follows years of beeping, and although Rome heals many times, it is the beginning of Rome's three-century decline.312 Roman Emperor Constantine converted to Christianity. As a result, the empire that will once persecute Christians will embrace its religion and eventually begin to persecute other religions.325 Constantine calls the Council of Nighye, first of many councils eCumenical where the gathering of bishops set out the official policy of the church .330 Constantine established byzantine as the eastern capital of the Roman Empire .395 after the death of Emperor Theodosius, the Roman Empire is permanently divided in half. Over time, the Eastern Roman Empire (later known as the Byzantine Empire) distances itself from the dizzying Empire of Western Rome.410 Led by Alaric, the Vezigths Rome is deeply affected by the collision with the Western Roman Empire, a blow from which it will never recover.413–425—as most Roman citizens—by the Visigoths' attack on Rome. Augustine writes that The City of God, one of the most important books of the middle c 455 vandal sack of Rome.c 459 deaths of St. Patrick, the sum that turned Ireland into Christianity.476 Odevasser removes the German leader Emperor Romulus Augustolus and crowns himself the King of Italy. The incident is the end of the Western Roman Empire.481 The Merovingian era, named for the only powerful dynasty in Western Europe during the period, begins when Clovis takes the throne in France.496 Clovis converted to Christianity. By establishing strong ties with the Pope, he builds a strong church-state relationship that will continue throughout the Middle Ages.500 History is commonly referred to as the beginning of the Middle Ages.500–1000 era in European history, often from which to The title of the Dark Ages, or the early Middle Ages. 524 philosopher Boethias, of the last generation of classically educated Romans, dies in prison, possibly on the orders of Chief Oesterogut Theodoric. 529 Benedict Norcia and his followers convent. in Monte Cassino, Italy. It marks the beginning of the monks' tradition in Europe. 532 Thanks in large part to the counsel of his wife Theodora, Justinian—the largest Byzantine emperors—a strong stance in the Nica rebellion, ensuring the continuation of his power. 534-563 Belisarius and other generals under the orders of Justinian reclaim much of the Western Roman Empire, including parts of Italy, Spain, and North Africa. Victories are costly, however, and soon after Justinian's death these lands will again fall into the hands of Berber tribes such as the Vandals and Lombards.535 Justinian establishes his legal code, a model for laws in many Of today's. 540 Western nations, or Honahs, the Gupta Empire is destroying India and plunging much of the subcontinent into chaos.c 550 deaths of Indian mathematician Ariabata. One of the first mathematicians to use a zero number. 559 Van Ti mercilessly governs all of China under his lineage and ends more than three centuries of chaos.590 Pope Gregory I begins his 14-year reign. Also known as The Great Gregory, he guarantees the survival of the church, becoming one of its greatest medieval leaders. In the late 1950s, the first Turks began moving west, toward the Middle East, from their homeland to northern and western China.604 Prince Shotoku Taishi of Japan is introducing his seventeen-point constitution. c. 610 An Arab businessman named Muhammad received the first of about 500 revelations that form the basis of the Koran, the Bible of Islam.618 In China, Tai Tsung and his father Cao Tso too to murder the ruthless Sui dynasty, establishing the very powerful and efficient dynasty of Tang.622 Muhammad and his followers fleeing Mecca, the event, known as Hagra, is the beginning of Islam In the wake of Muhammad's death, Arab Muslims are led by a series of four caliphs who largely expand Muslim territories to include much of the Middle East.645 A plot to murder the Japanese emperor will put the reformist Emperor Tanchi on the throne and put the Fujiwara tribe—destined to remain influential for centuries—in a position of power.661 Fifth Caliph . Mu'awiyah, founder of the Umayyad caliphate, which will rule the Muslim world from Damascus, Syria, until 750.690 Wu Ze-tian becomes sole empress of China. She will reign until 705, the only female ruler in 4,000 years of Chinese history.711 Moore attacks Spain from North Africa and takes over from the Vesigots. Muslims will rule parts of the Iberian Peninsula until in 1492.711 Arabs attacked Sindh in western India, establishing a Muslim foothold in the Indian subcontinent.727 In Greece, iconoclasts are starting a sole war on icons, or images of saints and other religious figures who call them idols. Although the Greek Orthodox Church finally rejects iconoclasm, the controversy helps widen the growing divide between Eastern and Western Christianity. 731 Bede Venerable publishes his Ecclesiastical history of the English people, her most important work. 732 A force led by Charles Martell repels the Morish invaders in nets and stops The Advance of Islam to Western Europe.750 A descendant of Muhammad Abbas's uncle begins to kill all Umayyad leaders and establish the Abbasid caliphate in Baghdad Establishes . Iraq.751 The Carolingian Age begins when Charles Martel's son Pepin III, with the support of the pope, removes the last Merovingian king from power.751 Defeated by Arab armies at Talas. China's T'ang dynasty begins to decline. The rebellion led by a Le Shan in 755 adds to its troubles.768 The reign of Charlemagen, western Europe's largest ruler in the middle, begins.782 English scholar Alquin goes to France, at the invitation of CharlemaGenn, to organise a school for future officials in the Carolingi Empire. 787 Irene Athens formed the Seventh Council of Nikaie, which restores the use of icons in the worship of the .793 Viking invaders destroying the church in Lindisfarne on the coast of England. Lindisferm was one of the places where civilized learning had weathered the darkest years of middle age. In this way, two centuries of panic begins as more invaders from Scandinavia are thrown out and spread throughout Europe.797 After the murder of her son, Irene Athens—who actually ruled from 780 onwards—officially becomes the Byzantine Empress, the only female ruler in the empire's eleven-hundred-year history. It is partly in response to Irene that the Pope later assumes the crown of CharlemaGnn, emperor of Western Europe. It was the beginning of a political alliance later to form under Otto the Great as the holy Roman empire. c.800 Khmer, or Cambodians, Under Hinduism. Their first powerful king, Jayaverman II, founder of the Angkor Empire.801 The death of Rabia Aldavieh, a former woman and slave who founded the anxious Sufi sect of Islam.820 A group of Vikings settle in northwestern France, where they will become known as the Normans.843 In the Treaty of Verdun, the son of Charle magn Luis Pius divides the Carolenge Empire among his three sons. These three divisions are known as the Western Frankie Empire, which is mainly composed of modern France; the Middle Kingdom, the running strip of what is now the Netherlands all the way to Italy; and the Eastern Frankie Empire, or modern Germany. The Middle Kingdom will soon be solved into a piece of small principalities.c. 850 deaths of the Arab mathematician Al-Khariszm, who coined the term algebra and is often considered the greatest mathematician of middle age.860 Vikings discover Iceland.863 Saint Cyril and Saint Matodius, two Greek priests, become the missionary of central and eastern European slaves. As a result, the Greek Orthodox version of Christianity, along with the Cyrillic alphabet, extends throughout the region, which the brothers create to translate the Bible into local languages.886 King Alfred the Great captures London from the Danes and, for the first time in British history, unites all the Anglo-Saxons.907 China's Tang Dynasty ends after almost three centuries of rule, and the Empire enters a period of unsatisfying. It is known as the Five Dynasies and ten Kingdoms. 911 The last line of Carolnekhii dies in the Eastern Frankie Empire. Seven years later, Henry Fowler Saxony, the father of The Great Otto, led the German governments .c. 930 Arab physicians writes his most important work, The Comprehensive Book, which summarizes the medical knowledge of the era.955 German King Otto I defeats a tribe of nomadic invaders named Magiars. The Magyars later became Christians and found the Hungarian nation; From this point on, most German kings are also crowned ruler of the Holy Roman Empire.982 Vikings discover Greenland. Four years later, Eric Red found a permanent settlement there.987 Russia converted to Greek Orthodox Christianity and gradually began adopting Byzantine culture after the marriage of the great Vladimir with it, the sister of Emperor Basil II. 987 the last ruler of French Carolenjeen without an heir. Dies, and Hugh Capote takes the throne, creating a dynasty that up to 1328.1000-1300 era in European history is often referred to as high middle age.1001 Vikings led by Leif Erickson Sail west to North America, and over the next two decades a number of On the beach what is now Canada.1001 is the second Muslim attack on the Indian subcontinent, this time by the Turks, taking place as the submissive Ghaznavids of the great region in what is now Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the West Indies.1 1002 Holy Roman Emperor Otto II dies at the age of twenty-two, and with him dies his big dreams of the Roman Empire have been revived.1002 In Japan Murasaki Shikibo begins writing the genie story that it is the world's first novel.1014 After years of conflict with bulgarians, the Byzantine Emperor Basil II defeats them. He orders ninety-nine out of every 100 men to go blind, and the last man allowed only one eye to be able to lead others home. Bulgaria's Czar Samuel dies of a heart attack when he sees his men, and Bassil earns the nickname Bulgar-Slyer. 1025 Basil II dies, having took the Byzantine Empire to its greatest height since Justinian five centuries earlier. However, it begins a rapid decline soon after the .1039 death of Arab mathematician and physicist Alhazen, the first scientist who formed the exact theory of optics, or visual mechanics.1054 After centuries of disputes over numerous issues, the Greek Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church were officially separated.1060 Five years after the Turks took control of Baghdad from the diminishing Abbasid caliphate. Their leader, Tuggeranong Big, declares himself king, establishing the Seljuk dynasty.1066 William the Conqueror leads an invading force that defeats an Anglo-Saxon army in Hastings and gains control of England. The Norman invasion is the most important event in medieval English history that greatly affects the future of English culture and language.1071 Seljuk Turks defeat byzantine forces during the Battle of Manzikert in Armenia. As a result, the Turks gain a foothold in Little Asia (now known as Turkey) and the Byzantine Empire begins a long and slow decline.1071 A Norman warlord named Robert Giscard is pulling the last Byzantine forces out of Italy. Byzantines had controlled parts of the peninsula since Justinian.1072 Robert Giscard's brother Roger expelled arabs from Sicily, and takes control of the island.1075-77 Pope Gregory VII and holy Roman Emperor Henry IV become enemies in a state church fight called Investment Controversy, discussing whether popes or emperors should have the right to appoint local bishops. Desolate by his supporters, Henry stands barefoot in the snow for three days outside the gates of a castle in Kanusa, Italy, waiting to beg for the pope's forgiveness.1084 By reversing the results of the previous round in the investment controversy, Henry IV takes Rome and forcibly removes Gregory VII from power. The Pope soon afterwards dies, breaks and humiliates .1084 Ssu-ma Kuang, an official in the Song Dynasty, ends his commemorative history of China, a comprehensive mirror for help in the state.1094 Soldiers under the leadership of Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar—known as El Cid—defeated Morish Almoravid in Valencia. Victory, and El Syed's own character, becomes a symbol of Reconquista, the Christian quest to take Spain back from its Muslim conquerors.1094 Warrior Norman Bohmond, son of Robert Giscard, takes control of Rome from Henry IV and delivers the city to Pope Urban II. Fearing the power of the Normans and being aware that he owes them a big debt, Orban is looking for something to divert attention.1095 Byzantine Emperor Alexis Comnus appeals to Orban II for military help against the Turks. Urban preaches a sermon to raise support at the Claremont Council in France, resulting in the fever of the first crusade. 1096–97 A pathetic side show called The Peasant Crusade before the real first crusade got underway. The peasants begin by stealing and killing thousands of Jews in Germany, then, led by Peter Hermit, they march towards the Holy Land and are devastated as they leave. In Anatolia, a local Turkish sultan traps them, and most peasants are killed.1099 The first crusade as they conquer Jerusalem leads to victory for Europeans. This is a costly victory, however, one in which thousands of innocent Muslims, as well as many Europeans, have been brutally slaughtered, and it causes The Kieh between Muslims and Christians that remains strongly today.c 1100–1300 many aspects of life are more associated with the Middle Ages, including hereditary and chivalry c. his appearance in Western Europe in this period. The return of the Crusaders adapts the defensive architecture they observed in the castles of the Holy Land, resulting in a familiar medieval castle design. It is also an era of love and heroic stories such as the stories of King Arthur.1105 King Henry I of England and St Anselm of Canterbury - the head of the English Church, sign an agreement that resolves their differences. This is an important milestone in church-state relations and acts as the Concordate model of worms seventeen years later.1118 After being deported for her role in a plot against her brother, Byzantine Empress Anna Comena, she begins writing Alexis. A history of Byzantines in the period 1069–1118.1140 after a career in which he angered many with his unconventional views on God , French philosopher Peter Abelard by Bernard of Clairvaux The defendant is here and forced to publicly reject his .c. 1140 In Cambodia, Emperor Khmer Suryaverman II develops the splendid temple complex of Angkor Wat.1146 After Muslims seized Edessa in 1144, Pope Jurgentus III is asking for the help of his former teacher Bernard Clearux, who is giving a speech leading to the launch of the Second Crusade.1147–49 In the disastrous Second Crusade, armies from Europe by their crusader neighbors in The Latin kingdom of Jerusalem doubles. They fail to retake Edsa and suffer a heavy defeat in Damascus. Among those who take part in the Crusade (though As a combatant) is Eleanor of Aquitaine.1154 After the death of England's King Stephen, Henry II takes the throne, beginning the long Plantaganet dynasty. With Henry is her new bride, Eleanor of Aiten. Now queen of England, she had become Queen of France two years earlier, before annulment of her marriage to King Louis VII.1158 The Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I, Barbarosa founded the first European university in Bologna, Italy.1159 Frederick I, Barbarosa A quarter of a century begins fruitless and costly wars in which the Gabeliens and Guelphs—factions representing pro-imperial and Prokchurch forces, respectively—are fighting for control of northern Italy.1162 Moses Maimons The greatest Jewish philosopher in the Middle Ages publishes his letter on apostasy, the first of many of his important works to appear in Europe over the next four decades.1165 A letter purportedly written by Prester John, the Christian king in the East. Over the centuries since, Europeans will go in vain in search of Prester John in the hope of his assistance in his war against Muslim forces. Even with the arrival of Europe in modern times, early exploration fans such as Henry Navigator inspired by the quest for the kingdom of Prester John will remain .1170 Knight loyal to Henry II murdering Archbishop Thomas a Becket at his cathedral in Canterbury.1174-80 Arab philosopher Averroes writes one of his most important works, Not Being Co-ordic, a response to stubborn attacks by Muslims on his belief that religious reason and faith can coexist.1183 Frederick I, Barbarosa peace Constance signs with the towns of the Lombard League, thus ending his long war in northern Italy. After this, he will focus his attention on Germany and the reforms of an institution that makes him a hero in his homeland.1185 For the first time Japan will be under the rule of a shogun, or military dictator. The Shoguns will remain in power for the next four centuries.1187 The Muslim army is trading the Crusaders in the Battle of Heatin in Palestine during the Period of The Year. Shortly after, Saladin leads his armies in the re-conquest of Jerusalem.1189 In response to The Victory of The Year, europeans begin a third crusade. Of the three main leaders of the Crusade, Emperor Frederick I of Barbarosa drowns on his way to the Holy Land, and Richard I takes a number of deviations that only arrived in 1191. This leaves France's Philippe II augustus to fight Muslims on his own.1191 Led by Richard I of England and Philip II of France, the Crusaders of the City of Aka in Palestine.1192 Richard I signs a treaty with Saladin and ends the third crusade.1198 Pope Inounes III begins an 18-year reign that marks the high point of the church's power. Despite his much influence, however, when he calls for a new crusade to the Holy Land, he takes little answer—a sign that the spirit behind the Crusades is dying.c. 1,200 Cambodian Khmer Empire culminates in the time of Jayauerman VII.1202 Four years after Asking the Pope, the Fourth Crusade begins. But instead of going to the Holy Land, the Crusaders engage in a power struggle for the Byzantine throne.1204 Acting on the orders of the powerful city-state of Venice, the Crusaders of Constantinople, forcing byzantines to retreat to Trebisvand in Turkey. The Fourth Crusade ends with the founding of the Latin Empire.1206 Strongbuddin Aybak, the first independent Muslim ruler in India, establishes Sultani Delhi.1206 Genghis Khan unites the Mongols for the first time in its history and soon Then it leads them to the war against the Song dynasty in China.1208 Pope Inunce III launched the Albigeni Crusade against the Catartha, a vicious sect in southern France.1209 St. Francis Assisi ordered Franciscan Founded .1215 in Rome, Pope Inognosen II constitutes the next fourth council. A number of traditions are established, such as regular confessions of sin to a priest in this case, which is one of the most important obvious councils in history.1215 Nobles force King John's English men to sign Carta Magna, who bestows far more power on najibite. Ultimately, the deal will increase freedom for the people from the power of both kings and nobles.1217–21 . In the Fifth Crusade, armies from England, Germany, Hungary and Austria make unsuccessful attempts to conquer Egypt.1227 Genghis Khan dies, conquering much of China and Central Asia, thus basising the biggest empire in history.1228–29 , led by holy Roman Emperor Frederick II, results in a treaty that briefly restores Christian control over Jerusalem—and this ends with minimal bloodshed.1229 Brutal Albignesian Crusade. Not only do the Cataracts destroy, but they are also the bulk of the French personalities, thus greatly strengthening the power of the King of France.1231 Pope Gregory IX establishes Kankash, the court through which the church files. The accutal will examine, attempt and punish.c 1235 The Financial Empire, the most powerful territory in sub-Saharan Africa at the time, is formed under the leadership of Sundiata Keita.1239-40 In the Seventh Crusade, the Europeans Another failed attempt to retake the Holy Land.1241 After six years of campaigning in which they were torn to pieces across Russia and Eastern Europe, a Mongol force prepares to take on Austria's Vienna, thus overcrowding western Europe. But when their leader, Batum Khan, finds out that the great Khan of Ogudai is dead, he rushes again to the capital of Môngliu in Caracum to take part in the selection of a successor.1242 Alexander Nevsky and his brother Andrew led the Russian defence of Novgorod 1243 Return in Warpath, but this time in the Middle East the Mongols defeat the last remnants of the Seljuqan Turks.1248–54 French King Louis IX (St. Louis) leads the Crusade. He is eighth. This time against the Mamluks. The result is the same: yet another defeat for europeans .1252 In Egypt, a group of former slaves The Mamluks take power from the lobid dynasty, established years ago by Saladin.1260 Mamluks became the first force to defeat the Mongols, in a battle in the Goliath Spring in Palestine.1 260 Kublai Khan, the largest Mongol leader after his grandfather Genghis Khan, the Great Khan, or Mongol leader is declared. 1261 Led by Michael VIII Palalugus, the Byzantine will reclaim Constantinople from the Latin Empire. , and byzantine enjoys the last gas of power before it goes into terminal decline .1270-72 In the Ninth Crusade, the last Crusade No. Louis IX, king of France again leads the Europeans against the Mamluks 1271 Marco Polo begins his celebrated journey east, which lasts twenty-four years.1273 The Hapsburg Dynasty was destined to last until 1918. As a major factor in European politics- it takes control of the Holy Roman Empire.1273 Italian philosopher and Tuolog Thomas Aquinas completes the coronation work of his career, the monumental Summa theologica. The influential book will help broadly accept the idea, previously introduced by Moses Maymonides, Oreos and Abelard, that reason and faith are consistent.1279 Mongol forces under Kublai Khan achieve the ultimate victory over the Song Dynasty of China. In this way, the yuan dynasty begins, the first time in Chinese history that the country is ruled by foreigners.1291 Mamluks conquer the last Christian stronghold in Aka and end two centuries of crusades to conquer the Holy Land for baptism.1292 The death of Roger Bacon, one of Europe's most important scientists. His work helped show the rebirth of scientific curiosity that takes place in Europe as a result of contact with the Arab world during the Crusades.1294 In the death of Kublai Khan, the territory of Mongo is the largest empire in history, engulfing much of Asia and much of Europe. Within less than a century, however, this vast empire will all but disappear.1299 Turkish chief Osman I refused to pay tribute to the local rulers of Mongol, marking the beginning of the Ottoman Empire.1300-1500 era in European history often referred to as the late middle century.1303 After years of conflict with Pope Boniface VIII, The French King Philippe Fair briefly captured the Pope. The event followed by a sign of Popp's low point during the Middle Ages.1308 Dante Alighieri began writing divine comedy, which he took shortly before his death in 1321.1309 Pope Clement V, an ally of Philip Fair, the pope's seat after years of struggle, Sultan Aladdin Muhammad Khalajij subjugates most of India.1324 Mali Emperor Mansa Musa makes a spell to Mecca. After stopping in Cairo, Egypt, and spending so much gold that it has been affecting the region's economy for years, it becomes famous throughout the Western world: the first sub-Saharan African ruler widely known among Europeans.1328 Because of one Between the Franciscans and the Papals, William Ackham, one of the most important philosophers of the late Middle Ages, is forced to file the pope's court. He remains under the protection of the Holy Roman Emperor for the rest of his life.1958 England and France begin to fight what will become known as the Centenary War, a struggle again and outside again to control parts of France.1968-51 Europe is experiencing one of the worst disasters in human history, an epidemic called black death. Sometimes simply called the plague, in four years black death kills about thirty-five million people, or almost a third of Europe's population in 1921.1989, led by Cho Yvan Chang, a group of rebels overthrowing China's Yuani Monogny dynasty and establishing the Ming Dynasty, the last home of China's indigenous ruler.1378 becomes the Catholic Church in The Great Shimma of Janine, which until 1417. During this time, there are rival popes in Rome and Avignon; 2007 Jeffrey Chaucer begins writing Canterbury stories.2010 Ottoman forces subdue the Sarrahs in The battle in Kosovo's field was defeated. As a result, all of southeastern Europe except Greece is under Turkey's control.1390 Tamerlin attacks and severely weakening the Golden Group even though its leaders come from the same lineage as Mongol and Tatar as him.1392 General Yi Song Yi takes power in Korea and establishes a dynasty that by 1910.1398 Tamerlin will oust the Indian city of Delhi. In 1413,1402, tamerlin defeated the Ottoman sultan tamerlin in battle after conquering much of Iran and the surrounding regions and then moving west. The unexpected result of their defeat is that the Ottomans, who seemed prepared to take over much of Europe, are going into a period of decline.1404-05 Christine de Paison, Europe's first female professional author, publishes the book City of Ladies, her most celebrated work.1405 Emuasty sends the Ming Lu Dynasty emperor Admiral Cheng Ho on the first of seven trips west. These take place over the next quarter-century, during which time Chinese ships travel to East Africa.1417 The Constance Council ends the GreatEr Shaism, confirming that Rome is the seat of the church and that Pope Martin V is its only leader. Unfortunately for the church, The Great Shaism has undermined it at the same time that it faces its biggest challenge so far: a rally movement that will be known as reform.1418 Navigation School founded by Prince Henry Navigator sponsors the first of many expeditions that will greatly enhance knowledge of the Middle Atlantic and west coast of Africa over the next forty-two years. These European expeditions of exploration, many of which will exist in the next two centuries.1421 Emperor Yong Lu moves the Chinese capital from Nanjing to Beijing, where it has remained virtually since 1429.1429 The small French army led by Joan from the arc of British forces to lift its siege in the town of Orleans, a victory that will raise French spirits and make it possible for King Charles VII to be crowned later in that year. This marks a turning point in the 100-year war.1430–31 Captured by Burgundy's forces, Juan is handed over from the Ark to the British, who arrange his trial for witchcraft in a court of French priests. The court, mocking justice, ends with Joan burning in danger.1431 In Southeast Asia, This conquer the Angkor Empire.1431 Aztecs become dominant partner in a triple alliance with two nearby town-state and soon afterwards to Gaining control of the Mexican Valley.1438 Pachacutec Inca Yupacenkoy, inca's largest ruler, takes the throne of . 1440 Montezuma I the Aztec throne.1441 Fourteen black slaves brought from Africa to Portugal Is, where they are presented to prince henry navigator. . This is the beginning of the African slave trade, which is not abolished until more than four centuries later.1451 The recovery of the Ottoman Empire, which suffered half a century of decline, begins under Muhammad Conquest.1453 Due to a large part of Joan's victories from the Arches, which lifted The Spirit of France twenty-four years earlier, the centenary war ends with the victory of France.1453 Turk under the leadership of Muhammad Conquest to Qunean, the fall of the Empire. to make. Greece will remain part of the Ottoman Empire until 1829.1455, which has developed a method of movable printing, Johannes Gutenberg of Maynes, Germany, publishing his first book: A Bible. In the coming years, the invention of the print house will prove to be one of the most important events in the history of the world.1456 A commission directed by Pope Calucus II announces that the verdict against Joan Ark in 1431 was wrongly obtained.14 70 One of the first printed books to appear in England, La Morte D'Arthur by Sir Thomas Malory helps establish the now-familiar tales of Arthurian legend .1492 Spain, named in 1469 by its two powerful kings. The Second Ferdinando of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile united, expelling the last Muslims and expelling all Jews. A less notable event in 1492, from a Spanish perspective, is the launch of a maritime expedition in search of a sea route west to China. Its leader is an Italian sailor named Christopher Columbus, who grew up heavily influenced by Marco Polo's account of his travels.1493 Muhammad I of Ascia takes the throne of the African Songs Empire, which will culminate under his leadership. The receipt of .1500 history is commonly listed as the end of the middle century, and the beginning of the Rance .1517 period came exactly a century after the Constance Council ended the Great Shaism.1517, a German monk Martin Luther publicly makes ninety-five terminals, or statements challenging established Catholic teachings, on the door of a church in Germany. Over the next century, numerous new Protestant religious beliefs will be established.1521 Spanish forces led by conquistador Hernán Cortés will destroy the Aztec Empire.1526 Bar, a descendant of Tamerlin, attacks India .Establishes what becomes the Mongol Empire.1533 Francisco Pizarro and Spanish forces arrive in Peru with him and soon brings the end of the Inca Empire.1591 Songhai, the last major pre-modern empires in the Sudan region Africa, Fall to invaders from Morocco .1806 In the process of conquering much of Europe, Napoleon Bonaparte ends the Holy Roman Empire.1912 More than twenty-one century of imperial rule in China ends with the overthrow of the state by revolutionary forces who create a republic.1918 Is among the many results of World War I the collapse of several empires rooted in the Middle Ages : The Astro-Hungarian, Ottoman and Russian empires. The 1960s nearly a thousand years after Leif Erickson and other Vikings visited the New World, archaeologists find the remains of a Nos town in Newfoundland. Newfoundland.

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