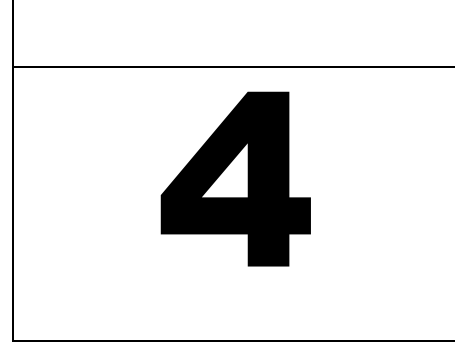




M. A. Akşit Koleksiyonunda



## Dün ne idin, Nereden Göçtün? \*

### From Past, Migration Results\*

#### M Arif AKŞİT\*\*

\*Dün göç ettiğimizin dayanak ve gerekçeleri hatırlayalım.

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*Hepimizin bir geçmişi vardır. Olumludan ders almak, olumsuzlardan da ibret alarak, kaçınmak, korunmak, kısaca ondan da ders alınmalıdır.*

*Kendi kendine iç hesaplaşma bu açıdan önemlidir. Neyin hesabını yapacağımız önemlidir.*

*Hesaplama ve değerlendirme, somut olmuş, ölçülebilir olan için geçerlidir. Bunun anlamı da geçmiş olmasıdır. Bu dondurmadan memnun kaldın mı? 1-10 arasında tercih yap, bir kalmadım, 10 çok memnun kaldım puanıdır. Neden ve niçin memnun kaldın veya kalmadın boyutunu da eklersen sana ekstra puan verilecektir.*

**S** evgi, insanlık istemek değil, sen ne yaptım, ve bu yaptıkların ne kadar tatmin etti, seni mutlu kıldı sorgudur.

Bu açıdan normalde bir eşle yapılır, 1-10 puan verilir ve mutluluk ölçeği saptanmak istenir. Acaba biz kendimize kaç puan veririz? Gerekten yaşadım, yaşamını doldurdun mu?

Kendimize puanlama yapmayın, sübjektif olur denirse de benim için kim yapacaktır, bana bu olmaz ise, ne anlamı olur diye düşünürüm. Ben dondurmayı yiyen kişiyim, o halde ben kendim kendimi irdelemem gerekir. Laktoz intoleransı olduğu için, süt ve süt ürünleri yiyemiyorum, birisine önerdim, yoğurttan yapmış, çok tercih edildiğini ifade ettiler, ama ben henüz tadamadım. Özellikle az miktarı sindirebilen kişiler, daha fazla yerse, benim gibi bir oturuşta yarım, 1 kilo yemesinler, onlarda sindirim sorunu oluşur. Hemen 5-6 dakikada oluşup, 9 defa tuvalette gidip yenilenleri boşaltmaktadır. Kolera tipi, su kaybedici yapıda olmaktadır.

Çocuklara sür verdiler, bazılarında ishal oldu, süt bozuk denildi, kapalı UHT sütü dikkate alınmadı, çocuklarda laktoz intoleransı düşünülmedi. Bunun gibi irdeleme hatalı değil, gerçek ve bilimsel olmalıdır.

Buradaki amaç, dün ne idin ne gibi özelliklere sahip oldun, bugün bunları ilerletmek ve geliştirmek için ne planlıyorsun? Aynı zamanda zararlı olanlardan nasıl kaçınıyorsun, kendini

zorla değil, severek nasıl engelliyorsun? Örneğin tatlıdan sadece tadımlık alıp, yetiniyor musun?

Bir irdeleme yapmak bu Makaledeki amaçtır.

## Özet

### Dün ne idin, Nereden Göçtün?

**Amaç:** İnsanların bir geçmişi vardır. Bu yaşamını ve hatta geleceğini de etkilemektedir. Dün yapısı içinde, devamlı değişim ve gelişimde olmanın, göç etkisi ve etkileşimi de gündeme gelmektedir.

**Dayanaklar/Kaynaklar:** Geçmiş, geleceği yapılandırır. Geçmişte kalıp içinde olmayan, devamlı değişim, gelişim içinde olan bir ayrıcalık boyutunda olacaktır. Ansiklopedik bilgi temelinde yorumlamalar yapılmıştır.

**Giriş:** Eğitim bir dünü olmasını gerekli kılar. Evrende de insan 300bin yıldır varsa, varlığın devamı için göçmüşlerse, bu devam etmeli, değişim gelişim üzere olmalıdır.

**Genel Yaklaşım:** Tarihsel olarak insanın var oluşu, geçmiş tarih ile bir değişim algısı içinde olduğumuz gerçeği ortadadır.

**Başlıca boyutlar:** Bizler, bir varlığımızın temelinde geçmişimiz varsa, bu bir değişimi, göçü de gerekli kılmaktadır.

**Yaklaşım:** İnsanı geçmişi yapılandığı gerçeği ile şimdiki varlığı ve değişim boyutu değerlendirilmektedir.

**Sonuç:** Şimdi varsak geçmişimiz de vardır ve o değişmez, gelecek bunun üzerine değiştirilebilir.

**Yorum:** İnsan mutlu olmak, sevgi üzere insanlıkta olmak istiyorsak, değişimi yaşamalıyız.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İnsanlığın şimdi var olması, geçmişinin olduğunun kanıtıdır

## Outline

### From Past, Migration Results

**AIM:** Everyone has a past, that structure the individual. Even effected for future life. Past is not same as today, maturation, evaluation confirmed, as a migrate to another one, as, today themselves.

**Grounding Aspects:** Past configurate today and even the future, if not structured on rules and borders, progressively on advanced, and be not same, continuously proceeded as a migrated person Bu encyclopedic knowledge, evaluated this subject, at this Article.

**Introduction:** Even education has a past, if Human being for 300thousand years on this Earth, presence by migration to better place to survive, progression must continuously on.

**General Considerations:** When evaluating from the history of humankind, being on progress and advanced as a routine act.

**Proceeding:** If we have past, for the future to be, differentiation is obviously must occurred.

**Notions:** At the future from the past, we must be at better place, the aim the work is for such aim.

**Conclusion:** Even being on happiness, on love at humanity, we must confirm and being on advanced.

**Key Words:** Occurrence indicates that we have a past

## Giriş

İnsana benzeyen Homo erectus, Neandertal olduğu milyon yıllar önce yaşadıkları, son dönemde de insanlarla birliktelik olduğu düşünülmektedir.

130-200 bin yıl önce ilk genetik açıdan saptanan Homo sapiens, sapiens, gözlenmiş ve genetik açıdan göçler ile tüm Evrene dağılmış ama aynı karakteri taşımışlardır.

İnsanların gelişim boyutu işlevsel olarak ele alınmadı ile kültürel etkileşim boyutları da grup, toplumlar olarak ele alınmasını da gerekli kılmaktadır.

Dilleri ve toplumsal yapıları da benzer kökenlerden gelmektedir. Farklılık, bir biyolojik değişimdir.

## Old World, Wikipedia<sup>1</sup>

Old World



Map of the "Old World" (the 2nd-century [Ptolemy world map](#) in a 15th-century copy) This [T and O map](#), from the first [printed](#) version of [Isidore's Etymologiae](#) ([Augsburg](#), 1472), identifies the three known continents ([Asia](#), [Europe](#) and [Africa](#)) as respectively populated by descendants of [Sem](#) ([Shem](#)), [Iafeth](#) ([Japheth](#)) and [Cham](#) ([Ham](#)).

The "Old World" ([Latin](#): *Mundus Vetus*) is a term for [Afro-Eurasia](#) that originated in [Europe](#) c. 1596, after Europeans became aware of the existence of the [Americas](#).<sup>[1]</sup> It is used to contrast the continents of [Africa](#), [Europe](#), and [Asia](#), which were previously thought of by their inhabitants as comprising the entire world, with the "New World", a term for the newly encountered lands of the [Western Hemisphere](#), particularly the Americas.<sup>[2]</sup>

### Etymology

In the context of [archaeology](#) and [world history](#), the term "Old World" includes those parts of the world which were in (indirect) cultural contact from the [Bronze Age](#) onwards, resulting in the parallel development of the early [civilizations](#), mostly in the [temperate](#) zone between roughly the [45th](#) and [25th](#) parallels north, in the area of the [Mediterranean](#), including [North Africa](#). It also included [Mesopotamia](#), the [Persian plateau](#), the [Indian subcontinent](#), [China](#), and parts of [Sub-Saharan Africa](#).

These regions were connected via the [Silk Road](#) trade route, and they had a pronounced [Iron Age](#) period following the Bronze Age. In cultural terms, the Iron Age was accompanied by the so-called [Axial Age](#), referring to cultural, philosophical and religious developments eventually leading to the emergence of the historical [Western](#) ([Hellenism](#), "classical"), [Near Eastern](#) ([Zoroastrian](#) and [Abrahamic](#)) and [Far Eastern](#) ([Hinduism](#), [Buddhism](#), [Jainism](#), [Sikhism](#), [Confucianism](#), [Taoism](#)) cultural spheres.

### Other names

The [mainland](#) of [Afro-Eurasia](#) (excluding [islands](#) or island groups such as the [British Isles](#), [Japan](#), [Sri Lanka](#), [Madagascar](#) and the [Malay Archipelago](#)) has been referred to as the *World Island*. The term may have been coined by Sir [Halford John Mackinder](#) in *The Geographical Pivot of History*.<sup>[3]</sup>

### Yorum

Yazılı metinlerin olması ile Piri Reis Haritası kapsamında yakın zamandaki yapılar ortaya çıkarılmaktadır. Piri Reis haritasında kişilerin kıyafetleri ve oradaki hayvanların da resimleri vardır.

Bu Bölgelerde bir farklı medeniyetler olmuşlardır.

## Timeline of ancient history, Wikipedia<sup>2</sup>

This **timeline of ancient history** lists [historical events](#) of the documented [ancient past](#) from the beginning of [recorded history](#) until the [Early Middle Ages](#). Prior to this time period, [prehistory](#) civilizations were pre-literate and did not have written language.

**Millennia:** [4th millennium BCE](#) - [3rd millennium BCE](#) - [2nd millennium BCE](#) - [1st millennium BCE](#) - [1st millennium](#)

**Centuries:** [34th BCE](#) - [33rd BCE](#) - [32nd BCE](#) - [31st BCE](#) - [30th BCE](#) - [29th BCE](#) - [28th BCE](#) - [27th BCE](#) - [26th BCE](#) - [25th BCE](#) - [24th BCE](#) - [23rd BCE](#) - [22nd BCE](#) - [21st BCE](#) - [20th BCE](#) - [19th BCE](#) - [18th BCE](#) - [17th BCE](#) - [16th BCE](#) - [15th BCE](#) - [14th BCE](#) - [13th BCE](#) - [12th BCE](#) - [11th BCE](#) - [10th BCE](#) - [9th BCE](#) - [8th BC](#) - [7th BC](#) - [6th BC](#) - [5th BC](#) - [4th BC](#) - [3rd BC](#) - [2nd BC](#) - [1st BC](#) - [1st CE](#) - [2nd CE](#) - [3rd CE](#) - [4th](#)

### Brief ancient chronology

-3300	Early Bronze Age
-3200	Egyptian hieroglyphs used
-3100	Early Dynastic period of Egypt
-3000	Early writing
-2900	Egyptian First Dynasty
-2800	Predynastic China
-2700	Aegean civilization
-2600	Indus Civilization
-2500	Great Pyramid of Giza
-2400	
-2300	
-2200	
-2100	Xia Dynasty
-2000	Middle Bronze Age
-1900	
-1800	Hammurabi
-1700	
-1600	Late Bronze Age
-1500	sack of Babylon
-1400	Hittite Empire
-1300	
-1200	Bronze Age collapse
-1100	Ancient Pueblo Peoples forms
-1000	
-900	Neo-Assyrian Empire
-800	Archaic Greece
-700	Roman Kingdom forms
-600	Achaemenid Empire
-500	Classical period
-400	
-300	Hellenism
-200	Maurya Empire
-100	Roman Empire
0	
100	
200	
300	Late Antiquity
400	Gupta Empire
500	Early Middle Ages
600	Coming of Islam

### Early history

- c. [3200 BCE](#): [Sumerian cuneiform writing system](#)<sup>[1]</sup> and [Egyptian hieroglyphs](#) are first used
- 3200 BCE: [Cycladic culture](#) in [Greece](#)
- 3200 BCE: [Caral-Supe civilization](#) begins in [Peru](#)
- 3200 BCE: Rise of [Proto-Elamite Civilization](#) in [Iran](#)
- 3150 BCE: [First Dynasty of Egypt](#)
- 3200 BCE: [Skara Brae](#) is built in [Scotland](#)
- c. 3000 BCE: [Stonehenge](#) construction begins. In its first version, it consisted of a circular ditch and bank, with 56 wooden posts.<sup>[2]</sup>
- c. 3000 BCE: [Cucuteni–Trypillia culture](#) is established in [Romania](#) and [Ukraine](#).
- 3000 BCE: [Jiroft culture](#) begins in [Iran](#)
- 3000 BCE: First known use of [papyrus](#) by [Egyptians](#)
- 3000–2500 BCE: Earliest evidence of autochthonous [iron production](#) in [West Africa](#).<sup>[3]</sup>

- 3000–2300 BCE: The [East African Pastoral neolithic](#) culture builds [East Africa's](#) earliest and largest [monumental cemetery](#) at [Lothagam North Pillar Site](#).<sup>[4]</sup>
- 3000 BCE: Domestication of the horse in the [Yamnaya culture](#).
- [2800 BCE](#): [Kot Diji](#) phase of the [Indus Valley Civilisation](#) begins
- 2800 BCE: [Longshan culture](#) begins in [China](#)
- 2700 BCE: [Minoan civilization](#) ancient palace city [Knossos](#) reaches 80,000 inhabitants
- 2700 BCE: Rise of [Elam](#) in Iran.
- 2700 BCE: The [Old Kingdom](#) begins in Egypt.
- 2600 BCE: Oldest known surviving literature: [Sumerian](#) texts from [Abu Salabikh](#), including the *[Instructions of Shuruppak](#)* and the *[Kesh temple hymn](#)*.
- 2600 BCE: [Mature Harappan](#) phase of the Indus Valley civilization (in present-day [Pakistan](#) and [India](#)) begins
- 2600 BCE: Emergence of [Mayan](#) culture in the [Yucatán Peninsula](#)
- 2560 BCE: King Khufu completes the [Great Pyramid of Giza](#). The [Land of Punt](#) in the Horn of Africa first appears in Egyptian records around this time.
- 2500–1500 BCE: [Kerma culture](#) begins in [Nubia](#)
- 2500 BCE: The last [mammoth](#) population, on [Wrangel Island](#) in Siberia, goes extinct.
- 2492 BCE: Traditional date for the legendary foundation of [Armenia](#) by [Hayk](#).
- 2334 or 2270 BCE: [Akkadian Empire](#) is founded, dating depends upon whether the [Middle chronology](#) or the [Short chronology](#) is used
- 2250 BCE: Oldest known depiction of the [Staff God](#), the oldest image of a god to be found in the Americas
- 2200–2100 BCE: [4.2-kiloyear event](#): a severe [aridification](#) phase, likely connected to a [Bond event](#), which was registered throughout most of [North Africa](#), [Middle East](#) and continental [North America](#). Related droughts very likely caused the collapse of the [Old Kingdom](#) in [Egypt](#) and the [Akkadian Empire](#) in [Mesopotamia](#)
- 2200 BCE: completion of [Stonehenge](#)
- 2055 BCE: The [Middle Kingdom](#) begins in Egypt
- 1900 BCE: [Erlitou culture](#) begins in China
- [1800 BCE](#): [Alphabetic writing](#) emerges
- 1800 BCE: The Old Babylonian text of the [Epic of Gilgamesh](#) is written. Possibly the oldest significant work of literature
- 1780 BCE: Oldest Record of [Hammurabi's Code](#).
- 1700 BCE: Indus Valley Civilization comes to an end but is continued by the [Cemetery H culture](#); The beginning of [Poverty Point culture](#) in [North America](#)
- 1600 BCE: [Minoan civilization](#) on [Crete](#) is destroyed by the [Minoan eruption](#) of [Santorini](#) island
- 1600 BCE: [Mycenaean Greece](#)
- 1600 BCE: The beginning of [Shang dynasty](#) in China, evidence of a fully developed writing system, see [Oracle bone script](#)
- 1600 BCE: Beginning of [Hittite](#) dominance of the Eastern [Mediterranean](#) region
- c. 1550 BCE: The [New Kingdom](#) begins in Egypt
- 1500 BCE: Composition of the [Rigveda](#) is completed
- 1700–1400 BCE: The [Proto-Sinaitic script](#) is the oldest alphabet created in Egypt.
- c. 1400 BCE: [Oldest known song](#) with notation
- 1400–400 BCE: [Olmec](#) civilization flourishes in Pre-Columbian [Mexico](#), during Mesoamerica's [Formative](#) period
- 1200 BCE: The [Hallstatt culture](#) begins
- 1200–1150 BCE: [Bronze Age collapse occurs](#) in [Southwestern Asia](#) and in the [Eastern Mediterranean](#) region. This period is also the setting of the *[Iliad](#)* and the *[Odyssey](#)* epic poems (which were composed about four centuries later).
- c. 1180 BCE: Disintegration of [Hittite Empire](#)
- 1100 BCE: Use of [Iron](#) spreads.
- 1050 BCE: The Phoenician alphabet is created

- 1046 BCE: The Zhou force (led by [King Wu of Zhou](#)) overthrow the last king of [Shang dynasty](#); [Zhou dynasty](#) established in China
- 1000 BCE: [Nok culture](#) begins in West Africa
- 1000 BCE: The second stream of [Bantu expansion](#) reaches the [great lakes region](#) of [Africa](#), creating a major population centre.<sup>[5][6]</sup>
- 890 BCE: Approximate date for the composition of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*
- 814 BCE: Foundation of Carthage by the [Phoenicians](#) in today known Tunisia
- 800 BCE: Rise of [Greek](#) city-states
- 788 BCE: Iron Age begins in Sungai Batu (Old Kedah)
- c. 785 BCE: Rise of the [Kingdom of Kush](#)

### Classical antiquity

[Classical antiquity](#) is a broad term for a long period of cultural history centered on the Mediterranean Sea, comprising the interlocking civilizations of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome. It refers to the [timeframe](#) of [Ancient Greece](#) and [Ancient Rome](#).<sup>[7][8]</sup> Ancient history includes the recorded [Greek history](#) beginning in about 776 BCE (First [Olympiad](#)). This coincides roughly with the traditional date of the founding of Rome in 753 BCE and the beginning of the [history of Rome](#).<sup>[9][10]</sup>

- 776 BCE: First recorded [Ancient Olympic Games](#).
- 771 BCE: [Spring and Autumn period](#) begins in China; [Zhou dynasty](#)'s power is diminishing; the era of the [Hundred Schools of Thought](#).
- 753 BCE: Founding of [Rome](#) (traditional date)
- 745 BCE: [Tiglath-Pileser III](#) becomes the new king of [Assyria](#). With time he conquers neighboring countries and turns Assyria into an empire.
- 728 BCE: Rise of the [Median Empire](#).
- 700 BCE: The construction of [Marib Dam](#) in [Arabia Felix](#), in modern Saudi Arabia and Yemen.
- 653 BCE: Rise of [Achaemenid dynasty](#).
- 650–550 BCE: The [Urewe culture](#) dominates the African [Great Lakes region](#). It was one of Africa's oldest iron smelting centres.<sup>[11][12]</sup>
- 612 BCE: An alliance between the Babylonians, Medes, and Scythians succeeds in destroying [Nineveh](#) and causing subsequent fall of the Assyrian empire.
- 600 BCE: [Pandyan kingdom](#) is founded in [South India](#).
- 600 BCE: Sixteen [Mahajanapadas](#) ("Great Realms" or "Great Kingdoms") emerge in India.
- 600 BCE: Evidence of writing system appears in [Oaxaca](#) used by the [Zapotec civilization](#).
- c. 600 BCE: Rise of the [Sao civilization](#) near Lake Chad.
- 563 BCE: [Siddhartha Gautama](#) (Buddha), founder of [Buddhism](#) is born as a prince of the [Shakya clan](#), which ruled parts of [Magadha](#), one of the Mahajanapadas.
- 551 BCE: [Confucius](#), founder of [Confucianism](#), is born.
- 550 BCE: Foundation of the [Achaemenid Empire](#) by [Cyrus the Great](#).
- 549 BCE: [Mahavira](#), founder of [Jainism](#), is born.
- 546 BCE: Cyrus the Great overthrows [Croesus](#), King of Lydia.
- 544 BCE: Rise of [Magadha](#) as the dominant power under [Bimbisara](#).
- 539 BCE: The fall of the [Neo-Babylonian Empire](#) and liberation of the [Jews](#) by [Cyrus the Great](#).
- 529 BCE: Death of [Cyrus the Great](#)
- 525 BCE: [Cambyses II](#) of [Persia](#) conquers [Ancient Egypt](#).
- c. 512 BCE: [Darius I](#) (Darius the Great) of Persia, subjugates eastern [Thrace](#), [Macedonia](#) submits voluntarily, and annexes the [Libyan Kingdom](#), Persian Empire at largest extent.
- 509 BCE: Expulsion of Lucius Tarquinius Superbus, founding of [Roman Republic](#) (traditional date).
- 508 BCE: [Athenian democracy](#) instituted at [the Republic of Athens](#)
- 500 BCE: [Panini](#) standardizes the [grammar](#) and [morphology](#) of [Sanskrit](#) in the text [Ashtadhyayi](#). Panini's standardized Sanskrit is known as [Classical Sanskrit](#).
- 499 BCE: King Aristagoras of [Miletus](#) incites all of Hellenic Asia Minor to rebel against the Persian Empire, beginning the [Greco-Persian Wars](#).
- 490 BCE: Greek city-states defeat Persian invasion at [Battle of Marathon](#)
- 483 BCE: Death of [Gautama Buddha](#)



- 480 BCE: Persian invasion of Greece by [Xerxes I](#); Battles of [Thermopylae](#) and [Salamis](#)
- 479 BCE: Death of Confucius
- 475 BCE: [Warring States period](#) begins in China as the [Zhou](#) king became a mere figurehead; China is annexed by regional warlords
- 470/469 BCE: Birth of [Socrates](#)
- 465 BCE: Murder of [Xerxes I](#)
- 460 BCE: Birth of [Democritus](#)
- 458 BCE: *The Oresteia* by [Aeschylus](#), the only surviving [trilogy](#) of [ancient Greek plays](#), is performed.
- 449 BCE: The [Greco-Persian Wars](#) end.
- 447 BCE: Building of the [Parthenon](#) at Athens started
- 432 BCE: Construction of the Parthenon is completed
- 431 BCE: Beginning of the [Peloponnesian War](#) between the Greek city-states
- 429 BCE: [Sophocles](#)'s play *Oedipus Rex* is first performed
- 427 BCE: Birth of [Plato](#)
- 424 BCE: [Nanda dynasty](#) comes to power in Magadha.
- 404 BCE: End of the [Peloponnesian War](#)
- 400 BCE: [Zapotec](#) culture flourishes around city of [Monte Albán](#)
- c. 400 BCE: Rise of the [Garamantes](#) as an irrigation-based desert state in the Fezzan region of Libya
- 399 BCE: [Death of Socrates](#)
- 384 BCE: Birth of [Aristotle](#)
- 370 BCE: Death of [Democritus](#)
- 331 BCE: [Alexander the Great](#) defeats [Darius III of Persia](#) in the [Battle of Gaugamela](#), completing his conquest of Persia.
- 326 BCE: Alexander the Great defeats Indian king [Porus](#) in the [Battle of the Hydaspes River](#).
- 323 BCE: Death of Alexander the Great at [Babylon](#).
- 322 BCE: Death of Aristotle
- 321 BCE: [Chandragupta Maurya](#) overthrows the Nanda dynasty of [Magadha](#).
- 321 BCE: Establishment of the [Seleucid Empire](#) by [Seleucus I Nicator](#). The empire existed until 63 BCE.
- 305 BCE: Chandragupta Maurya seizes the satrapies of [Paropamisadae](#) (Kabul), [Aria](#) (Herat), [Arachosia](#) (Qanadaha) and [Gedrosia](#) (Baluchistan) from [Seleucus I Nicator](#), the Macedonian [satrap](#) of [Babylonia](#), in return for 500 elephants.
- c. 300 BCE: Completion of [Euclid's Elements](#)
- c. 300 BCE: [Pingala](#) uses [zero](#) and [binary numeral system](#)
- 300 BCE: [Sangam literature](#) (Tamil: சங்க இலக்கியம், Canka ilakkiyam) period in the history of ancient southern India (known as the Tamilakam)
- 300 BCE: [Chola Empire forms](#) in South India
- 300 BCE: Construction of the [Great Pyramid of Cholula](#), the world's largest pyramid by volume (the [Great Pyramid of Giza](#) built 2560 BCE Egypt stands 146.5 meters, making it 91.5 meters taller), begins in [Cholula, Puebla](#), Mexico.
- 273 BCE: [Ashoka](#) becomes the emperor of the [Maurya Empire](#)
- 261 BCE: [Kalinga War](#)
- 257 BCE: [An Durong Vurong](#) takes over Việt Nam (then Kingdom of Âu Lạc)
- 255 BCE: [Ashoka](#) sends a Buddhist missionary led by his son who was Mahinda Thero (Buddhist monk) to Sri Lanka (then Lanka) [Mahinda \(Buddhist monk\)](#)
- 250 BCE: Rise of [Parthia](#) (Ashkânîân), the second native dynasty of ancient Persia
- 232 BCE: Death of Emperor [Ashoka](#); Decline of the Mauryan Empire
- 230 BCE: Emergence of [Satavahana](#) in [South India](#)
- 221 BCE: [Qin Shi Huang](#) unifies China, end of [Warring States period](#); marking the beginning of Imperial rule in China which lasts until 1912. Construction of the [Great Wall](#) by the [Qin dynasty](#) begins.
- 216 BCE [Battle of Cannae](#) - Rome defeated in major battle in the second Punic War
- 207 BCE: [Kingdom of Nanyue](#) extends from [Guangzhou](#) to North Việt Nam .

- 206 BCE: [Han dynasty](#) established in China, after the death of [Qin Shi Huang](#); China in this period officially becomes a [Confucian](#) state and opens trading connections with the West, i.e. the [Silk Road](#).
- 202 BCE: [Scipio Africanus](#) defeats [Hannibal](#) at [Battle of Zama](#).
- 200 BCE: El Mirador, largest early [Maya](#) city, flourishes.
- 200 BCE: [Paper](#) is invented in [the Han dynasty](#).
- c. 200 BCE: [Chera dynasty](#) in South India.
- 185 BCE: [Shunga Empire](#) founded.
- 167–160 BCE: [Maccabean Revolt](#).
- 149–146 BCE: [Third Punic War](#) between Rome and Carthage. War ends with the complete destruction of Carthage, allowing Rome to conquer modern day [Tunisia](#) and [Libya](#).
- 146 BCE: Roman conquest of Greece, *see* [Roman Greece](#)
- c. 145 BCE: [Eucratides I](#) dies; [Greco-Bactrian Kingdom](#) collapses. Remnants move southwards to form the [Indo-Greek Kingdom](#).
- 121 BCE: Roman armies enter [Gaul](#) for the first time.
- 111 BCE: [First Chinese domination](#) of [Việtnam](#) in the form of the Nanyue Kingdom.
- c. 100 BCE: [Chola dynasty](#) rises in prominence.
- 100 BCE – 100 CE: [Bantu speaking](#) communities in the [great lakes region](#) of [Africa](#) develop iron forging techniques that enable them to produce [carbon steel](#).<sup>[13]</sup>
- 100 BCE – 300 CE: The earliest [Bantu](#) settlements in the [Swahili coast](#) appear on the archaeological record in [Kwale County](#) in Kenya, Misasa in [Tanzania](#) and [Ras Hafun](#) in [Somalia](#).<sup>[14]</sup>
- c. 82 BCE: [Burebista](#) becomes the king of [Dacia](#).
- 71 BCE: Death of [Spartacus](#). End of the [Third Servile War](#), a major [slave uprising](#) against the [Roman Republic](#)
- c. 63 BCE: The [Siege of Jerusalem](#) leads to the conquest of Judea by the Romans.
- c. 60–44 BCE: [Burebista](#) conquers territories from south [Germany](#) to [Thrace](#), reaching the coast of the [Aegean sea](#).
- 49 BCE: Roman Civil War between [Julius Caesar](#) and [Pompey the Great](#).
- 44 BCE: Julius Caesar murdered by [Marcus Brutus](#) and others; End of Roman Republic; beginning of [Roman Empire](#).
- 44 BCE: Burebista is assassinated in the same year like Julius Caesar and his empire breaks into 4 and later 5 kingdoms in modern-day [Romania](#).
- 31–30 BCE: [Battle of Actium](#). The Roman conquest of [Ptolemaic Egypt](#).
- 30 BCE: [Cleopatra](#) ends her reign as the last active ruler of the [Ptolemaic Kingdom](#) of [Egypt](#)
- 27 BCE: Formation of Roman Empire: Augustus is given titles of Princeps and Augustus by Roman Senate – beginning of [Pax Romana](#). Formation of influential [Praetorian Guard](#) to provide security to Emperor.
- 27–22 BCE: [Amanirenas](#), the *kandake* (Queen) of the [Kingdom of Kush](#), leads Kushite armies against the Romans.<sup>[15][16][17]</sup>
- 18 BCE: [Three Kingdoms](#) period begins in [Korea](#). [Herod's Temple](#) is reconstructed.
- 6 BCE: Earliest theorized date for birth of [Jesus](#) of [Nazareth](#). Roman succession: [Gaius Caesar](#) and [Lucius Caesar](#) groomed for the throne.
- 4 BCE: Widely accepted date (Ussher) for birth of [Jesus Christ](#).
- c. 1–50: The [Periplus of the Erythrean Sea](#), a [Graeco-Roman](#) manuscript is written. It describes an established [Indian Ocean Trade route](#).<sup>[18]</sup>
- 9: [Battle of the Teutoburg Forest](#), the Imperial [Roman Army](#)'s bloodiest defeat.
- 14: Death of [Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar](#) (Octavian), ascension of his adopted son [Tiberius](#) to the throne.
- 26–34: [Crucifixion of Jesus Christ](#), exact date unknown.
- 37: Death of Emperor [Tiberius](#), ascension of his nephew [Caligula](#) to the throne.
- 40: Rome conquers [Mauretania](#).
- 41: Emperor [Caligula](#) is assassinated by the Roman senate. His uncle [Claudius](#) succeeds him.
- 43: The [Roman Empire](#) enters [Great Britain](#) for the first time.
- 54: Emperor [Claudius](#) dies and is succeeded by his grandnephew [Nero](#).



- 68: Emperor [Nero](#) commits suicide, prompting the [Year of the Four Emperors](#) in Rome.
- 70: Destruction of [Jerusalem](#) by the armies of [Titus](#).
- 79: Destruction of [Pompeii](#) by the volcano [Vesuvius](#).
- 98: After a two-year rule, Emperor [Nerva](#) dies of natural causes, his adopted son Trajan succeeds him.
- 100–940: [Kingdom of Aksum](#) forms in the Horn of Africa
- 106–117: Roman Empire at largest extent under [Trajan](#) after having conquered modern-day [Romania](#), [Iraq](#) and [Armenia](#).
- 117: Trajan dies of natural causes. His adopted son [Hadrian](#) succeeds him. Hadrian pulls out of Iraq and Armenia.
- 122: Construction of [Hadrian's Wall](#) begins.
- 126: Hadrian completes the [Roman Pantheon](#).
- 138: Hadrian dies of natural causes. His adopted son [Antoninus Pius](#) succeeds him.
- 161: Death of [Antoninus Pius](#). His rule was the only one in which Rome did not fight in a war.
- 161: [Marcus Aurelius](#) becomes emperor of the Roman Empire.
- 180: Reign of Marcus Aurelius officially ends.
- 180–181: [Commodus](#) becomes Roman Emperor.
- 192: [Kingdom of Champa](#) in Tay Nguyen.
- 200s: The [Buddhist Srivijaya](#) Empire established in [Maritime Southeast Asia](#).
- 220: [Three Kingdoms](#) period begins in China after the fall of [Han dynasty](#).
- 226: Fall of the Parthian Empire and Rise of the [Sassanian Empire](#).
- 238: Defeat of [Gordian III](#) (238–244), [Philip the Arab](#) (244–249), and [Emperor Valerian](#) (253–260), by [Shapur I](#) of Persia (Valerian was captured by the Persians).
- 280: [Emperor Wu of Jin](#) established the [First Jin dynasty](#) providing a temporary unity of China after the devastating [Three Kingdoms](#) period.
- 285: [Diocletian](#) becomes emperor of Rome and splits the Roman Empire into [Eastern](#) and [Western](#) Roman Empires.
- 285: [Diocletian](#) begins a large-scale persecution of [Christians](#).
- 292: The capital of the Roman empire is officially moved from Rome to Mediolanum (modern day [Milan](#)).
- 300–1000: Growth of [Azanian](#) and [Zanj](#) settlements in the [Swahili coast](#). Local industry and international trade flourish.<sup>[14]</sup>
- 301: [Diocletian's edict on maximum prices](#)
- 301: [Armenia](#) first to adopt [Christianity](#) as [state religion](#).
- 313: [Edict of Milan](#) declared that the Roman Empire would tolerate all forms of religious worship.
- 325: [Constantine I](#) organizes the [First Council of Nicaea](#).
- 330: [Constantinople](#) is officially named and becomes the capital of the eastern Roman Empire.
- 335: [Samudragupta](#) becomes the emperor of the [Gupta empire](#).
- 337: Emperor [Constantine I](#) dies, leaving his sons [Constantius II](#), [Constans I](#), and [Emperor Constantine II](#) as the emperors of the Roman empire.
- 350: [Constantius II](#) is left sole emperor with the death of his two brothers.
- 354: Birth of [Augustine of Hippo](#)
- 361: [Constantius II](#) dies, his cousin [Emperor Julian](#) succeeds him.
- 378: [Battle of Adrianople](#), Roman army is defeated by the [Germanic tribes](#).
- 380: [Roman Emperor Theodosius I](#) declares the Arian faith of Christianity heretical.
- 395: [Theodosius I](#) outlaws all religions other than Catholic Christianity.
- 406: Romans are expelled from Britain.
- 407–409: [Visigoths](#) and other Germanic tribes cross into Roman-[Gaul](#) for the first time.
- 410: [Visigoths sack Rome in 410](#) for the first time since 390 BC.
- 415: Germanic tribes enter Spain.
- 429: [Vandals](#) enter [North Africa](#) from Spain for the first time
- 439: [Vandals](#) have conquered the land stretching from [Morocco](#) to [Tunisia](#) by this time.
- 455: Vandals sack Rome, capture Sicily and Sardinia.

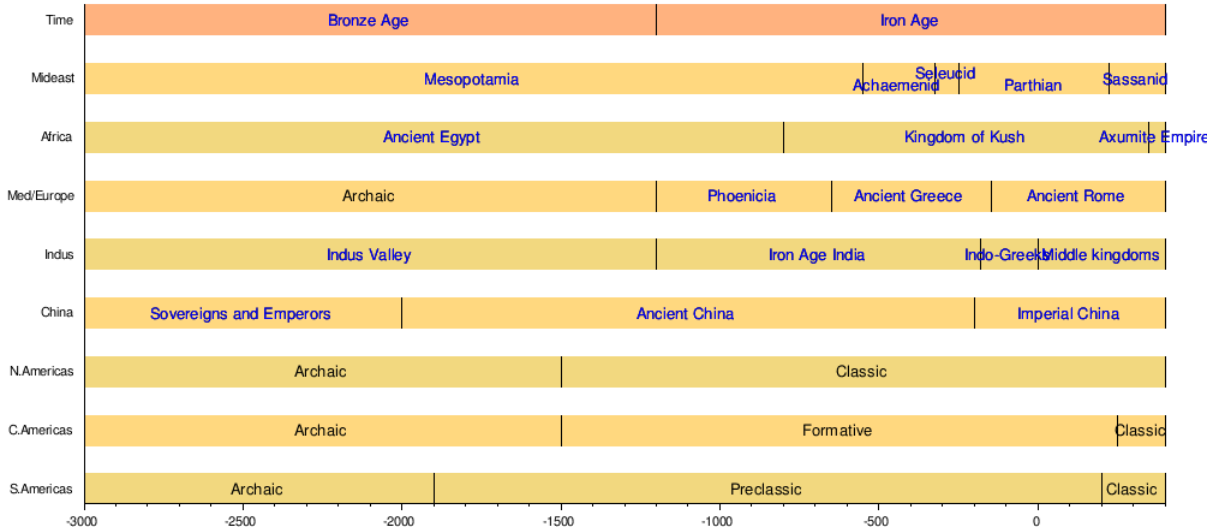
- c. 455: [Skandagupta](#) repels a [Huna people](#) attack on [India](#).
- 476: [Romulus Augustulus](#), last [Western Roman Emperor](#) is forced to abdicate by [Odoacer](#), a chieftain of the [Germanic Heruli](#); Odoacer returns the imperial regalia to [Eastern Roman Emperor Zeno](#) in [Constantinople](#) in return for the title of *dux* of [Italy](#); most frequently cited date for the end of ancient history.

### End of ancient history in Europe

The date used as the end of the ancient era is arbitrary. The transition period from Classical Antiquity to the [Early Middle Ages](#) is known as [Late Antiquity](#). Late Antiquity is a periodization used by historians to describe the transitional centuries from Classical Antiquity to the Middle Ages, in both mainland Europe and the Mediterranean world: generally from the end of the Roman Empire's Crisis of the Third Century (c. ACE 284) to the Islamic conquests and the re-organization of the [Byzantine Empire](#) under [Heraclius](#). The [Early Middle Ages](#) are a period in the history of [Europe](#) following the fall of the [Western Roman Empire](#) spanning roughly five centuries from CE 500 to 1000. Not all historians agree on the ending dates of ancient history, which frequently falls somewhere in the 5th, 6th, or 7th century. [Western](#) scholars usually date the end of ancient history with the [fall of the Western Roman Empire](#) in CE 476, the death of the emperor [Justinian I](#) in CE 565, or the [coming of Islam](#) in CE 632 as the end of [classical antiquity](#).

For later events, see [Timeline of the Middle Ages](#).

### Horizontal timeline



Dates are approximate, consult particular article for details

### Yorum

Bu Makale tarihi olaylar sunulmaktadır. Bu olayların anlamsal verilerin sunulması olmadığı için, sadece metin sunulmaktadır.

Tarih geçmiş olarak, şimdiki var olanların boyutu öne çıkarılmalıdır.

İstanbul'un feth edilmesi, işgal edilmesi değildir. Bu 622 Medine Anayasal yapısına uygun yapılmıştır. İki yıl kadar bir süre, tüm yönetim değiştirilmemiştir. Bu açıdan konu İstanbul'un Bizans yapısında dönüşmesi olarak da değerlendiren vardır. İstanbul alınmamış, Türkler değişime uğramıştır denilmiştir.

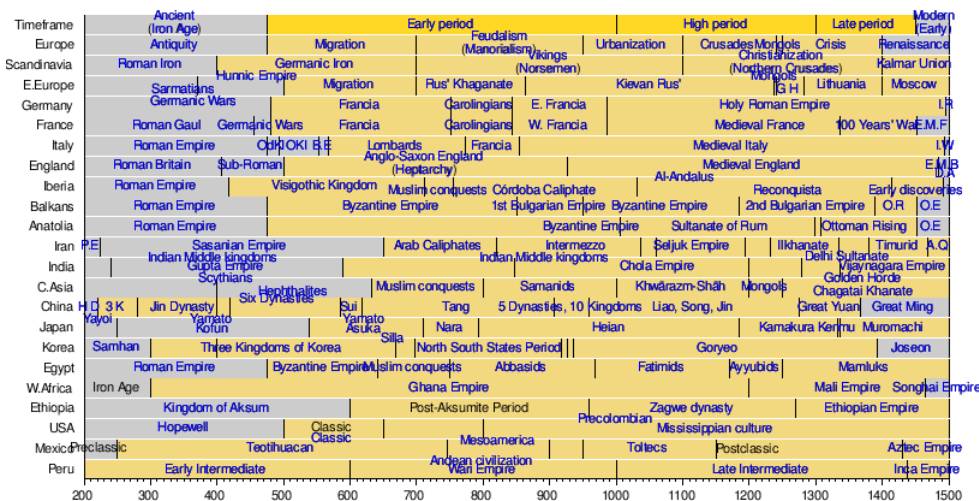
Olayları sunmak değil, bunun sosyal ve kültürel etkileşimleri ile birlikte irdelemek yerinde olacaktır. İstiklal Savaşı bir galibiyet olan mücadele ötesinde, yeni bir Cumhuriyet yaratılması ve Dünyaya bir örnek oluşturmasıdır. Yeni bir devlet değil, bunun ötesinde yeni bir yapılanma, yeni bir yaklaşım oluşmuştur. Uygulanan ekonomik model, klasik devlet ve özel sektör değil, karma ekonomi ile gelişimdir. Sermaye ötesi bir yaklaşımdır.

### Timeline of post-classical history, Wikipedia<sup>3</sup>

The following is a timeline of major events in [post-classical history](#) from the 5th to 15th centuries, loosely corresponding to the [Old World Middle Ages](#), intermediate between [Late antiquity](#) and the [early modern period](#).

#### Overview

This timetable gives a basic overview of states, cultures and events which transpired roughly between the years 200 and 1500. Sections are broken by political and geographic location.<sup>[1][2]</sup>



*Dates are approximate range (based upon influence), consult particular article for details*

Middle Ages Divisions, Middle Ages Themes Other themes

#### Early post-classical history

#### 5th and 6th centuries some of the 7th centuries

Year	Date	Event	Significance
c. 400		Highland <a href="#">Maya</a> fall to the lowland city of <a href="#">Teotihuacan</a>	Begins the decline of <a href="#">Maya culture</a> and <a href="#">language</a> in some parts of the highlands. <sup>[3]</sup>
405		<a href="#">St. Jerome</a> finished the <a href="#">Vulgate</a> .	The Christian Gospel is translated into <a href="#">Latin</a> . <sup>[4]</sup>
410	August 24	Rome is <a href="#">sacked</a> by <a href="#">Alaric</a> , King of the <a href="#">Visigoths</a>	Decisive event in the decline of the <a href="#">Western Roman Empire</a> . <sup>[5]</sup>
431	June 22 – July 31	<a href="#">Council of Ephesus</a>	Confirmed the original <a href="#">Nicene Creed</a> , <sup>[6]</sup> and condemned the teachings of <a href="#">Nestorius</a> , <a href="#">Patriarch of Constantinople</a> , that led to his exile and separation with the <a href="#">Church of the East</a> .
455	June 2	Rome is <a href="#">sacked</a> by <a href="#">Genseric</a> , King of the <a href="#">Vandals</a> . <sup>[7]</sup>	Another decisive event in the <a href="#">Fall of Rome</a> and held by some historians to mark the "end of the Roman Empire". <sup>[8]</sup>
476	September 4	<a href="#">Odoacer</a> deposes the <a href="#">Roman Emperor Romulus Augustulus</a>	Considered by some historians to be the starting point of the <a href="#">Middle Ages</a> .
480	April 25	Death of <a href="#">Julius Nepos</a> , last <a href="#">Roman Emperor</a> to be recognized as such by the Roman Senate and the Eastern court	Considered by some historians to be the starting point of the <a href="#">Middle Ages</a> .
493	March 15	<a href="#">Theodoric the Great</a> killed <a href="#">Odoacer</a> at a banquet after the <a href="#">Siege of Ravenna (490–493)</a> .	The <a href="#">Ostrogothic Kingdom</a> ruled Italy from 493 to 553.
c. 500		<a href="#">Tikal</a> becomes the first great <a href="#">Maya</a> city	Significant cultural exchange between the Maya of Tikal and the citizens of <a href="#">Teotihuacan</a> . <sup>[9]</sup>
c. 500		<a href="#">Battle of Mons Badonicus</a> .	The <a href="#">West Saxon</a> advance is halted by <a href="#">Britons</a> in England. Chiefly known today for the supposed involvement of <a href="#">King Arthur</a> but because of the limited number of sources, there is no certainty about the date, location, or details of the fighting. <sup>[9][10]</sup>

507	Spring	The <a href="#">Franks</a> under <a href="#">Clovis</a> defeat the <a href="#">Visigoths</a> in the <a href="#">Battle of Vouillé</a> .	The Visigoths retreated into Spain. <sup>[11]</sup>
c. 524		<a href="#">Boethius</a> writes his <a href="#">Consolation of Philosophy</a> .	It has been described as the single most important and influential work in the West on Medieval and early Renaissance Christianity. <sup>[12]</sup>
525		<a href="#">Dionysius Exiguus</a> publishes the <a href="#">Dionysius Exiguus' Easter table</a> .	This initiated the <a href="#">Anno Domini</a> era, used for the <a href="#">Gregorian</a> and <a href="#">Julian calendars</a> .
527	August 1	<a href="#">Justinian I</a> becomes <a href="#">Eastern Roman Emperor</a> .	Justinian is best remembered for his Code of Civil Law (529), and expansion of imperial territory retaking Rome from the Ostrogoths.
529–534		<a href="#">Justinian I</a> publishes the <a href="#">Code of Civil Law</a> .	This compiled centuries of legal writings and imperial pronouncements into three parts of one body of law.
529		<a href="#">Benedict of Nursia</a> founds monastery at <a href="#">Monte Cassino</a> .	The first of twelve monasteries founded by Saint Benedict, beginning the <a href="#">Order of Saint Benedict</a> .
532	January 1	<a href="#">Nika riots</a> in Constantinople.	Nearly half the city being burned or destroyed and tens of thousands of people killed. <sup>[13]</sup>
533	December 15	Byzantines, under <a href="#">Belisarius</a> , retake North Africa from the <a href="#">Vandals</a> .	Vandal kingdom ends and the Reconquest of North Africa is completed.
535–554		<a href="#">Gothic War</a> in Italy as a part of <a href="#">Justinian's Reconquest</a> .	Byzantines retook Italy but crippled the <a href="#">Byzantine</a> economy and left Italy unable to cope against the oncoming <a href="#">Lombards</a> .
563		Saint <a href="#">Columba</a> founds mission in <a href="#">Iona</a> .	Constructed an <a href="#">abbey</a> which helped convert the <a href="#">Picts</a> to Christianity until it was destroyed and raided by the <a href="#">Vikings</a> in 794. <sup>[14]</sup>
568		The <a href="#">Kingdom of the Lombards</a> is founded in Italy.	Survived in Italy until the invasion of the <a href="#">Franks</a> in 774 under <a href="#">Charlemagne</a> .
c. 570		<a href="#">Muhammad</a> is born.	Professed receiving revelations from <a href="#">God</a> , which were recorded in the <a href="#">Quran</a> , the basis of Islamic theology, in which he is regarded as the last of the sent prophets.
577		The West Saxons continue their advance at the <a href="#">Battle of Deorham</a> .	Led to the permanent separation of <a href="#">Cornwall</a> , England from <a href="#">Wales</a> .
581–618	March 4 – May 23	<a href="#">Sui dynasty</a> in China.	China unified once again during this period for the first time in almost 400 years.
590	September 3	<a href="#">Gregory the Great</a> becomes <a href="#">Pope</a> .	The missionary work reached new levels during his pontificate, revolutionized the way of worship for the Catholic Church ( <a href="#">Gregorian chant</a> ), liturgy, etc., and was soon canonized after his death.
597		<a href="#">Augustine</a> arrives in <a href="#">Kent</a> .	Christianization of England (Anglo-Saxons) begins.
598–668		Massive Chinese ( <a href="#">Sui</a> and <a href="#">Tang</a> ) invasions against <a href="#">Korean Goguryeo</a> .	Contributed to the fall of the <a href="#">Sui dynasty</a> , and Goguryeo fell under the forces of the Tang and <a href="#">Silla</a> .
c. 600		Deliberate fires set for unknown reasons destroy major buildings in <a href="#">Teotihuacan</a> . <sup>[15]</sup>	Destroys the Teotihuacan civilization and empire. <a href="#">Tikal</a> is now the largest <a href="#">city-state</a> in <a href="#">Mesoamerica</a> . <sup>[16]</sup>

## 7th century

Year	Date	Event	Significance
602–629		Last great <a href="#">Roman–Persian War</a> .	Long conflict leaves both empires exhausted and unable to cope with the newly united Arab armies under Islam in the 630s
604–609		<a href="#">Grand Canal</a> in China is fully completed <sup>[16]</sup>	Its main role throughout its history was the transport of grain to the capital.
618–907	June 18 – June 1	<a href="#">Tang dynasty</a> in China.	The essential administrative system of this dynasty lasts for 286 years.
622	9 September – 23 September	Muhammad <a href="#">migrates from Mecca to Medina</a> .	Event will have designated first year of the <a href="#">Islamic calendar</a> , as <a href="#">Anno Hegirae</a> .

626		<a href="#">Joint Persian–Avar–Slav Siege of Constantinople</a>	Constantinople saved, Avar power broken, and Persians henceforth on the defensive
627	December 12	<a href="#">Battle of Nineveh.</a>	The Byzantines, under <a href="#">Heraclius</a> , crush the <a href="#">Persians</a> .
632	June 8	Death of Muhammad	By this point, all of Arabia is under the religion of <a href="#">Islam</a> .
632–668		Establishment and expansion of <a href="#">Old Great Bulgaria</a> .	The demise of <a href="#">Old Great Bulgaria</a> lead to the founding of the <a href="#">First Bulgarian Empire</a> and <a href="#">Volga Bulgaria</a> by the sons of <a href="#">Kubrat</a> .
632	June 8	Accession of <a href="#">Abu Bakr</a> as first <a href="#">Caliph</a> .	Though the period of his caliphate was not long, it included successful invasions of the two most powerful empires of the time.
633–634		<a href="#">Battle of Heavenfield.</a>	<a href="#">Northumbrian</a> army under <a href="#">Oswald</a> defeat <a href="#">Welsh</a> army.
638		<a href="#">Jerusalem</a> captured by the Arab army, mostly Muslims, but with contingents of Syrian Christians.	
642		<a href="#">Battle of Nahavand.</a> Muslims conquer Persia.	
643		Arab Army led by <a href="#">Amr ibn al-As</a> takes <a href="#">Alexandria</a> .	
645		In Japan, the <a href="#">Soga clan</a> falls.	This initiates a period of imitation of Chinese culture, The <a href="#">Nara period</a> begins a year later.
650		Slav occupation of <a href="#">Balkans</a> complete.	
c. 650		The city-state <a href="#">Xochicalco</a> is founded by the Olmeca–Xicallanca.	Becomes an important cultural and commercial center. <sup>[17]</sup>
663		<a href="#">Synod of Whitby.</a>	Roman Christianity triumphs over <a href="#">Celtic Christianity</a> in England.
668		End of the <a href="#">Three Kingdoms</a> period in <a href="#">Korea</a> .	Established a <a href="#">Unified Silla</a> which led to the <a href="#">North–South States Period</a> 30 years later. <sup>[18]</sup>
674–678		<a href="#">First Arab siege of Constantinople.</a>	First-time Islamic armies defeated, forestalling Islamic conquest of Europe.
680	October 10	Slaughter of <a href="#">Hussain Ibn Ali</a> , grandson of <a href="#">Muhammad</a> by Umayyad Dynasty in <a href="#">Battle of Karbala</a> . <sup>[19]</sup>	Thus <a href="#">Yazid I</a> secured <a href="#">Umayyad</a> rule form line of Muhammad for more than 60 years.
681		Establishment of the <a href="#">Bulgarian Empire</a> .	A country with great influence in European history in the Middle Ages.
685		<a href="#">Battle of Dun Nechtain.</a>	<a href="#">Picts</a> defeat <a href="#">Northumbrians</a> , whose dominance ends.
687		<a href="#">Battle of Tertry.</a>	Established <a href="#">Pepin of Herstal</a> as mayor over the entire realms of <a href="#">Neustria</a> and <a href="#">Austrasia</a> , which further dwindled <a href="#">Merovingian</a> power.
698		Arab army takes <a href="#">Carthage</a> .	End of <a href="#">Byzantine</a> rule in North Africa
698		<a href="#">North–South States Period</a> begins in <a href="#">Korea</a> .	Silla and Balhae coexisted in the south and north of the peninsula, respectively, until 926 <sup>[19][20]</sup>

## 8th century

Year	Date	Event	Significance
711		<a href="#">Umayyad conquest of Hispania</a> under <a href="#">Tarik</a> .	Will begin a period of Muslim rule within in the <a href="#">Al-Andalus</a> (with various portions of <a href="#">Iberian peninsula</a> ) until nearly the end of the <a href="#">Fifteenth Century</a> .

718		<a href="#">Second Arab attack</a> on <a href="#">Constantinople</a> , ending in failure.	The combined <a href="#">Byzantine–Bulgarian</a> forces stop the Arab threat in <a href="#">Southeastern Europe</a> .
726		<a href="#">Iconoclast movement</a> begun in the Byzantine Empire under <a href="#">Leo III</a> . This was opposed by <a href="#">Pope Gregory II</a> , and an important difference between the Roman and Byzantine churches.	
732	October	<a href="#">Battle of Tours</a> . <a href="#">Charles Martel</a> halts Muslim advance.	Significant moment that led to the forming of the <a href="#">Carolingian Empire</a> for the Franks, and halted the advancement of the Moors in southwestern Europe.
735	26 May	Death of <a href="#">Bede</a> .	Bede was later regarded as "the father of English history".
750	25 January	Beginning of <a href="#">Abbasid Caliphate</a> .	Would become the longest-lasting caliphate, until 1519 when conquered and annexed into the <a href="#">Ottoman Empire</a> .
751		<a href="#">Pepin the Short</a> founds the <a href="#">Carolingian dynasty</a> .	
754		Pepin promises the Pope central Italy. This is arguably the beginning of the temporal power of the Papacy.	
768		Beginning of <a href="#">Charlemagne's</a> reign.	
778	15 August	<a href="#">Battle of Roncevaux Pass</a> .	Caused the death of <a href="#">Roland</a> , and elevated him into legend, becoming the role model for <a href="#">knights</a> and influencing the code of <a href="#">chivalry</a> in the <a href="#">Middle Ages</a> .
786	14 September	Accession of <a href="#">Harun al-Rashid</a> to the Caliphate in Baghdad.	
793		<a href="#">Sack of Lindisfarne</a> . <a href="#">Viking</a> attacks on Britain begin.	Generally considered the beginning of the <a href="#">Viking Age</a> that would span over two centuries, and reach as far south as <a href="#">Hispania</a> and as far east as the <a href="#">Byzantine Empire</a> , and present-day <a href="#">Russia</a> .
794		<a href="#">Heian period</a> in Japan.	Considered to be the last classical period of <a href="#">History of Japan</a> . Chinese influence was at its strongest during this era in Japan.
795	29 July	Death of <a href="#">Offa</a> .	Marks the end of <a href="#">Mercian</a> dominance in England.
800	25 December	<a href="#">Charlemagne</a> is crowned <a href="#">Holy Roman Emperor</a> .	With his crowning, <a href="#">Charlemagne's</a> kingdom is officially recognized by the Papacy as the largest in Europe since the fall of the <a href="#">Roman Empire</a> .
800		<a href="#">Gunpowder</a> is invented in China (somewhere around 9th century)	

**9th century**

Year	Date	Event	Significance
814	28 January	Death of <a href="#">Charlemagne</a> .	Would be a factor towards the splitting of his empire almost 30 years later.
820		Birth of Legendary Viking <a href="#">Ragnar Lodbrok</a>	
820		Algebrae et Alumbabola Algorithm	<a href="#">Muhammad ibn Musa- al-Khwarizmi</a>
825		Battle of <a href="#">Ellandun</a> . Egbert defeats Mercians.	<a href="#">Wessex</a> becomes the leading kingdom of England.
827		<a href="#">Muslims invade Sicily</a> .	First encounter of attempts to conquer <a href="#">Byzantine Sicily</a> , until the last Byzantine outpost was conquered in 965.
840		Muslims capture <a href="#">Bari</a> and much of southern Italy.	
843		Division of Charlemagne's Empire between his grandsons with the <a href="#">Treaty of Verdun</a> .	Sets the stage for the founding of the <a href="#">Holy Roman Empire</a> and France as separate states.



843		<a href="#">Kenneth McAlpin</a> becomes king of the Picts and Scots, creating the <a href="#">Kingdom of Alba</a> .	
862		Viking state in Russia founded under <a href="#">Rurik</a> , first at <a href="#">Novgorod</a> , then <a href="#">Kiev</a> .	
864		<a href="#">Christianization of Bulgaria</a> .	The emperor of Bulgaria <a href="#">Boris I</a> was baptized in 864 and was named Michael. Bulgaria fall under the influence of <a href="#">Byzantine Empire</a> . <sup>[21]</sup>
866		<a href="#">Fujiwara period</a> in Japan.	Would become the most powerful clan during the <a href="#">Heian period</a> in Japan for around three centuries.
865		Death of Ragnar Lodbrok	Viking Great Army rises.
866		<a href="#">Viking Great Army</a> arrives in England.	Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mercia were overwhelmed.
868		Earliest known printed book <a href="#">Diamond Sutra</a> in China with a date.	
871		<a href="#">Alfred the Great</a> assumes the throne, the first king of a united England.	He defended England from <a href="#">Viking</a> invaders, formed new laws and fostered a rebirth of religious and scholarly activities.
c. 872		<a href="#">Harold Fairhair</a> becomes King of Norway.	
874		<a href="#">Iceland</a> is settled by Norsemen.	
882		<a href="#">Kievan Rus'</a> is established.	Would be sustained until the <a href="#">Mongol invasion of Rus'</a> over four and a half centuries, despite peaking during the middle 11th century during the reign of <a href="#">Yaroslav the Wise</a> .
885		Arrival of the disciples of <a href="#">Saints Cyril and Methodius</a> in <a href="#">Bulgaria</a>	Creation of the <a href="#">Cyrillic script</a> ; in the following decades the country became the cultural and spiritual centre of the whole <a href="#">Eastern Orthodox</a> part of the <a href="#">Slavic</a> World.
885–886		Vikings <a href="#">attack Paris</a> .	
893		Emperor <a href="#">Simeon I</a> becomes ruler of the <a href="#">First Bulgarian Empire</a> in the <a href="#">Balkans</a> .	Golden age of the <a href="#">First Bulgarian Empire</a> (896–927). The <a href="#">Cyrillic alphabet</a> was developed in the <a href="#">Preslav Literary School</a> and <a href="#">Ohrid Literary School</a> . <sup>[22][23][24]</sup>
896		<a href="#">Arpad</a> and the <a href="#">Magyars</a> are present in <a href="#">Pannonia</a> .	
899	27 October	Death of <a href="#">Alfred the Great</a> .	
c. 900		Lowland <a href="#">Maya</a> cities in the south collapse.	Signifies the end of the <a href="#">Classic Period of Maya history</a> . The Maya in northern <a href="#">Yucatán</a> continue to thrive.

## 10th century

Year	Date	Event	Significance
907		<a href="#">Tang Dynasty</a> ends with <a href="#">Emperor Ai</a> deposed.	The <a href="#">Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms</a> period in China commences.
910		King <a href="#">Edward the Elder</a> of England, son of King Alfred, defeats the <a href="#">Northumbrian</a> Vikings at the <a href="#">Battle of Tettenhall</a> .	Vikings never raid south of the river <a href="#">Humber</a> again.
910		<a href="#">Cluny Abbey</a> is founded by <a href="#">William I, Count of Auvergne</a> .	Cluny goes on to become the acknowledged leader of Western <a href="#">Monasticism</a> . <a href="#">Cluniac Reforms</a> initiated with the abbey's founding.
911		The Viking <a href="#">Rollo</a> and his tribe settle in what is now <a href="#">Normandy</a> by the terms of the <a href="#">Treaty of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte</a> , founding the Duchy of Normandy.	
913		<a href="#">Sri Kesari Warmadewa</a> reigned in <a href="#">Walidwipa (Bali)</a>	
917		<a href="#">Battle of Anchialus</a> . <a href="#">Simeon I the Great</a> defeats the <a href="#">Byzantines</a> .	Recognition of the Imperial Title of the Bulgarian rulers.

919		<a href="#">Henry the Fowler</a> , <a href="#">Duke of Saxony</a> elected German King. First king of the <a href="#">Ottonian Dynasty</a> .	Henry, I considered the founder and first king of the medieval German state.
925		The first <a href="#">King of Croatia</a> ( <i>rex Croatorum</i> ), <a href="#">Tomislav</a> (910–928) of the <a href="#">Trpimirović dynasty</a> was crowned.	Tomislav united Croats of Dalmatia and Pannonia into a single Kingdom, and created a sizeable state.
927		King <a href="#">Aethelstan the Glorious</a> unites the <a href="#">heptarchy</a> of The <a href="#">Anglo-Saxon</a> nations of <a href="#">Wessex</a> , <a href="#">Sussex</a> , <a href="#">Essex</a> , <a href="#">Kent</a> , <a href="#">East Anglia</a> , <a href="#">Mercia</a> and <a href="#">Northumbria</a> founding the <a href="#">Kingdom of England</a> .	
927		According to <a href="#">Theophanes Continuatus</a> ( <i>The Continuer of Theophanes's Chronicle</i> ) – <a href="#">Tomislav of Croatia</a> defeated <a href="#">Bulgarian</a> army of Tsar <a href="#">Simeon I</a> under Duke <a href="#">Alogobotur</a> , in <a href="#">battle of the Bosnian Highlands</a> .	Bulgarian expansion to the west was stopped.
927		Death of Simeon I the Great. Recognition of the <a href="#">Bulgarian Patriarchate</a> , the first independent National Church in Europe.	
929		<a href="#">Abd-ar-Rahman III</a> of the <a href="#">Umayyad dynasty</a> in <a href="#">al-Andalus</a> (part of the <a href="#">Iberian peninsula</a> ) takes the title of <a href="#">Caliph</a> or ruler of the Islamic world.	Beginning of the <a href="#">Caliphate of Córdoba</a> (929–1031).
936		<a href="#">Wang Geon</a> unified <a href="#">Later Three Kingdoms of Korea</a> .	
938		Ngo Quyen won the battle of Bach Dang against the Chinese Southern Han army.	This event marked the independence of Vietnam after 1000 years under the Chinese colony.
955		<a href="#">Battle of Lechfeld</a> . <a href="#">Otto the Great</a> , son of Henry the Fowler, defeats the <a href="#">Magyars</a> .	This is the defining event that prevents the Hungarians from entering Central Europe.
c. 960		<a href="#">Mieszko I</a> becomes duke of <a href="#">Polans</a> .	First historical ruler of <a href="#">Poland</a> and de facto founder of the Polish State.
960		<a href="#">Song Dynasty</a> begins after <a href="#">Emperor of Taizu</a> usurps the throne from the <a href="#">Later Zhou</a> , last of the <a href="#">Five Dynasties</a> .	A 319-year period of Song rule (Northern & Southern combined) goes underway.
962		<a href="#">Otto the Great</a> crowned the <a href="#">Holy Roman Emperor</a> .	First to be crowned <a href="#">Holy Roman Emperor</a> in nearly 40 years.
963–964		Otto deposes <a href="#">Pope John XII</a> who is replaced with <a href="#">Pope Leo VIII</a> .	Citizens of Rome promise not to elect another Pope without Imperial approval.
965–967		Mieszko I of Poland and his court embrace Christianity, which becomes the national religion.	
969		<a href="#">John I Tzimiskes</a> and <a href="#">Nikephoros II</a> are executed.	Sultane of Rums are proclaimed.
976		Death of John I Tzimiskes; <a href="#">Basil II</a> (his co-emperor) takes sole power.	Under Basil II zenith of the power of Eastern Empire after <a href="#">Justinian I</a> .
978		<a href="#">Al-Mansur Ibn Abi Aamir</a> becomes <i>de facto</i> ruler of Muslim Al-Andalus.	Peak of power of Moorish Iberia under "Almanzor".
981		<a href="#">Basil II</a> (called "Bulgar Slayer") begins final conquest of <a href="#">Bulgaria</a> .	<a href="#">Complete subjugation</a> of the <a href="#">First Bulgarian Empire</a> .
985		<a href="#">Eric the Red</a> , exiled from <a href="#">Iceland</a> , begins Scandinavian colonization of <a href="#">Greenland</a> .	
987		Succession of <a href="#">Hugh Capet</a> to the French Throne.	Beginning of <a href="#">Capetian Dynasty</a> .
988		<a href="#">Volodymyr I of Kiev</a> embraces Christianity, which becomes national religion.	
989		<a href="#">Peace and Truce of God</a> formed.	The first movement of the <a href="#">Catholic Church</a> using spiritual means to limit private war, and the first movement in medieval

			Europe to control society through non-violent means.
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**Middle post-classical history**  
**11th century**

Year	Date	Event	Significance
c. 1001		<a href="#">Leif Erikson</a> is to settle during the winter in present-day Canada at <a href="#">L'Anse aux Meadows</a> .	<a href="#">Ericson</a> is to be the first European to settle in the Americas during the <a href="#">Norse exploration of the Americas</a> .
1016		<a href="#">Canute the Great</a> becomes King of <a href="#">England</a> after the death of <a href="#">Edmund Ironside</a> , with whom he shared the English throne.	<a href="#">Danes</a> become kings of England for the next 26 years before the last rise of the <a href="#">Anglo-Saxons</a> before the <a href="#">Norman Conquest</a> .
1018		The Byzantines under <a href="#">Basil II</a> conquer Bulgaria after a bitter 50-years struggle.	Concludes the <a href="#">Byzantine conquest of Bulgaria</a> .
1021		<a href="#">The Tale of Genji</a> , written by <a href="#">Murasaki Shikibu</a> , is completed sometime before this date. <sup>[25]</sup>	It is sometimes called the world's first <a href="#">novel</a> , the first <a href="#">modern novel</a> , the first <a href="#">psychological novel</a> or the first novel still to be considered a classic. <sup>[26]</sup>
1025		<a href="#">The Canon of Medicine</a> is written.	Persian polymath <a href="#">Avicenna</a> set the standard for medical textbooks through 18th century Europe.
1037		The <a href="#">Great Seljuk Empire</a> is founded by <a href="#">Tughril Beg</a> .	Would be a major force during the first two <a href="#">Crusades</a> , and an antagonist to the Byzantine Empire over the next century.
1049		<a href="#">Pope Leo IX</a> ascends to the papal throne.	Leo IX was the pope that excommunicated <a href="#">Patriarch of Constantinople, Michael Cerularius</a> (who also excommunicated Leo), which caused the <a href="#">Great Schism</a> .
1050		The <a href="#">astrolabe</a> , an ancient tool of navigation, is first used in Europe.	Early tool of marine navigators, astrologers, astronomers.
1050		<a href="#">Westminster Abbey</a> is built.	Notable religious building in England and a burial site for English monarchs.
1054		The <a href="#">East-West Schism</a> which divided the church into <a href="#">Western Catholicism</a> and <a href="#">Eastern Orthodoxy</a> .	Tensions will vary between the Catholic and Orthodox churches throughout the <a href="#">Middle Ages</a> .
1066		<a href="#">William the Conqueror</a> , Duke of Normandy, invades England and becomes King after the <a href="#">Battle of Hastings</a> .	End of Anglo-Saxon rule in England and start of Norman lineage.
1067		<a href="#">Pope Gregory VII</a> elevated to the papal throne.	This begins a period of church reform.
1071		The <a href="#">Seljuks</a> under <a href="#">Alp Arslan</a> defeat the <a href="#">Byzantine</a> army at <a href="#">Manzikert</a> . The <a href="#">Normans</a> capture <a href="#">Bari</a> , the last Byzantine possession in southern Italy.	Beginning of the end of Byzantine rule in Asia Minor.
1075		<a href="#">Dictatus Papae</a> in which <a href="#">Pope Gregory VII</a> defines the powers of the pope.	Peak of the <a href="#">Gregorian Reform</a> , and an immense factor in the <a href="#">Investiture Controversy</a> .
1077		Holy Roman Emperor <a href="#">Henry IV</a> walks to <a href="#">Canossa</a> where he stands barefoot in the snow to beg forgiveness of the Pope for his offences, and admitting defeat in the <a href="#">Investiture Controversy</a> .	This helps establish Papal rule over European heads of state for another 450 years.
1077		The Construction of the <a href="#">Tower of London</a> begins.	The tower of London was the ultimate keep of the British Empire.
1086		The compilation of the <a href="#">Domesday Book</a> , a great land and property survey commissioned by <a href="#">William the Conqueror</a> to assess his new possessions.	This is the first such undertaking since Roman times.
1088		<a href="#">University of Bologna</a> is formed.	Currently the oldest university in <a href="#">Europe</a> .

1095		<a href="#">Pope Urban</a> issues the Crusades to capture the <a href="#">Holy Land</a> , and to repel the <a href="#">Seljuk Turks</a> from the <a href="#">Byzantine Empire</a> from <a href="#">Alexios I Komnenos</a> .	This would be the first of 9 Major Crusades, and a number of other crusades that would spread into the late 13th century.
1098		The <a href="#">Cistercian</a> Order is founded.	Was a return to the original observance of the <a href="#">Rule of St. Benedict</a> .
1099		<a href="#">First Crusade</a> . Jerusalem is re-taken from the Muslims on the urging of <a href="#">Pope Urban II</a> .	This would lead to the beginning of the <a href="#">Kingdom of Jerusalem</a> , which would last for nearly two centuries; within the era of the Crusades to the <a href="#">Holy Land</a> .

## 12th century

Year	Date	Event	Significance
1100		Latin-translation of the great masters of <a href="#">Arabic medicine</a> : <a href="#">Rhazes</a> , <a href="#">Ishaq Ibn Imran</a> , <a href="#">Ibn Suleiman</a> , and <a href="#">Ibn al-Jazzar</a> .	Translated by <a href="#">Constantine the African</a> .
1102		<a href="#">Kingdom of Croatia</a> and <a href="#">Kingdom of Hungary</a> formed a <a href="#">personal union</a> of two kingdoms united under the Hungarian king. The act of union was deal with <a href="#">Pacta conventa</a> , by which institutions of separate Croatian statehood were maintained through the <a href="#">Sabor</a> (an assembly of Croatian nobles) and the <a href="#">ban</a> (viceroy). In addition, the Croatian nobles retained their lands and titles.	Medieval <a href="#">Hungary</a> and <a href="#">Croatia</a> were (in terms of public international law) allied by means of <a href="#">personal union</a> until 1526. Although, <a href="#">Hungarian-Croatian state</a> existed until the beginning of the 20th century and the <a href="#">Treaty of Trianon</a> .
1102		<a href="#">Synods of Westminster</a> .	End of simony, <a href="#">clerical marriages</a> , slavery under <a href="#">Anselm of Canterbury</a>
1106	28 September	<a href="#">Henry I of England</a> defeats his older brother <a href="#">Robert Curthose</a> , duke of <a href="#">Normandy</a> , at the <a href="#">Battle of Tinchebrai</a> , and imprisons him in <a href="#">Devizes castle</a> ; <a href="#">Edgar Atheling</a> and <a href="#">William Clito</a> are also taken prisoner.	This victory made a later struggle between England and the rising <a href="#">Capetian</a> power in France inevitable.
1107		Through the Compromise of 1107, suggested by <a href="#">Adela</a> , the sister of <a href="#">King Henry</a> , the Investiture Struggle in England is ended.	This compromise removed one of the points of friction between the English monarchy and the Catholic Church.
1109		In the Battle of <a href="#">Naklo</a> , <a href="#">Boleslaus III Wrymouth</a> defeats the <a href="#">Pomeranians</a> .	Polish access to the sea is re-established.
1109	24 August	In the <a href="#">Battle of Hundsfeld</a> , <a href="#">Boleslaus III Wrymouth</a> defeats Emperor <a href="#">Henry V</a> .	German expansion to the centre of Europe is stopped.
1116		The Byzantine army defeats the Turks at <a href="#">Philomelion</a> .	The Turks abandon the entire coastal area of <a href="#">Anatolia</a> and all of western <a href="#">Anatolia</a>
1117		The <a href="#">University of Oxford</a> is founded.	It is the oldest university in the <a href="#">United Kingdom</a> .
1118		The <a href="#">Knights Templar</a> are founded to protect Jerusalem and European pilgrims on their journey to the city.	Becomes the most recognizable, and impactful <a href="#">military orders</a> during the <a href="#">Crusades</a> .
1121	25 December	<a href="#">St. Norbert</a> and 29 companions make their solemn vows marking the beginning of the <a href="#">Premonstratensian</a> Order.	This order played a significant role in evangelizing the <a href="#">Slavs</a> , the <a href="#">Wends</a> , to the east of the <a href="#">Holy Roman Empire</a> .
1122	23 September	The <a href="#">Concordat of Worms</a> was drawn up between Emperor <a href="#">Henry V</a> and Pope <a href="#">Calixtus II</a> .	This concordat ended the investiture struggle, but bitter rivalry between emperor and pope remained.
1123	18 March - 27 March	The <a href="#">First Lateran Council</a> followed and confirmed the <a href="#">Concordat of Worms</a> .	
1125		<a href="#">Lothair</a> of Supplinburg, duke of <a href="#">Saxony</a> , is elected <a href="#">Holy Roman Emperor</a> instead of the nearest heir, <a href="#">Frederick</a> of Swabia.	This election marks the beginning of the great struggle between the <a href="#">Guelfs</a> and the <a href="#">Ghibellines</a> .
1125–1127		<a href="#">Jingkang Incident</a> .	The <a href="#">Jurchen</a> soldiers sack <a href="#">Kaifeng</a> , bringing an end to the <a href="#">Northern Song Dynasty</a> in China; the

			Song moves further south and makes <a href="#">Lin'an</a> their new capital.
1130	25 December	<a href="#">Roger II</a> is crowned King of <a href="#">Sicily</a> , a Royal title given him by the <a href="#">Antipope Anacletus II</a> .	This coronation marks the beginning of the Kingdom of Sicily and its Mediterranean empire under the <a href="#">Norman</a> kings, which was able to take on the <a href="#">Holy Roman Empire</a> , the <a href="#">Papacy</a> , and the <a href="#">Byzantine Empire</a> .
1135		<a href="#">The Anarchy</a> begins in England.	This will mark a 19-year period of Government strife and Civil War between the supporters of <a href="#">Stephen</a> and <a href="#">Matilda</a> , and end with the crowning of Matilda's son, <a href="#">Henry II</a> , and beginning the <a href="#">Plantagenet</a> dynasty.
1139	April	The <a href="#">Second Lateran Council</a> declared clerical marriages invalid, regulated clerical dress, and punished attacks on clerics by <a href="#">excommunication</a> .	Enforces the major reforms that <a href="#">Gregory VII</a> began to heavily campaign for several decades earlier.
1140		<a href="#">Decretum</a>	<a href="#">Gratian</a>
1144		Rebuild of <a href="#">Basilica of Saint Denis</a>	<a href="#">Suger</a>
1147–1149		The <a href="#">Second Crusade</a> was in retaliation for the fall of <a href="#">Edessa</a> , one of the first <a href="#">Crusader States</a> founded in the First Crusade. It was an overall failure.	This was the first Crusade to have been led by European kings.
1150		<a href="#">Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona</a> , married Queen <a href="#">Petronilla of Aragon</a> . They had been betrothed in 1137.	This marriage gave the Kingdom of <a href="#">Aragon</a> access to the Mediterranean Sea, creating a powerful kingdom which expanded to control many of the Mediterranean lands.
1150		Founding of the <a href="#">University of Paris</a>	
1152		The <a href="#">Synod of Kells-Mellifont</a> established the present diocesan system of Ireland (with later modifications) and recognized the <a href="#">primacy</a> of <a href="#">Armagh</a> .	This synod marks the inclusion of the Irish Church into mainstream European Catholicism.
1154		<a href="#">Common Law</a>	<a href="#">Henry II</a>
1158		The <a href="#">Hanseatic League</a> is founded.	This marks a new period of trade and economic development for northern and central Europe.
1163		The first cornerstone is laid for the construction of <a href="#">Notre Dame de Paris</a> .	One of the most famous <a href="#">Gothic</a> cathedrals of the Middle Ages
1166		<a href="#">Stefan Nemanja</a> united Serbian territories, establishing the Medieval Serbian state.	This marks the rise of <a href="#">Serbia</a> which will dominate the Balkans for the next three hundred years. Allies of Serbia at this moment become the Hungarian Kingdom and the <a href="#">Republic of Venice</a> .
1171		King <a href="#">Henry II of England</a> lands in Ireland to assert his supremacy and the Synod of Cashel acknowledges his sovereignty.	With his landing, Henry begins the English claim to and occupation of Ireland which would last some seven and a half centuries.
1174	7/12	King <a href="#">William I of Scotland</a> , captured in the <a href="#">Battle of Alnwick</a> by the English, accepts the feudal lordship of the English crown and does ceremonial allegiance at York.	This is the beginning of the gradual acquisition of Scotland by the English.
1175		<a href="#">Hōnen Shōnin</a> (Genkū) founds the <a href="#">Jōdo shū</a> (Pure Land) sect of Buddhism.	This event marks the beginning of the Buddhist sectarian movement in Japan.
1176	5/29	At the <a href="#">Battle of Legnano</a> , the cavalry of <a href="#">Frederick Barbarossa</a> is defeated by the infantry of the <a href="#">Lombard League</a> .	This is the first major defeat of cavalry by infantry, signaling the new role of the bourgeoisie.
1175		Latin-translation	<a href="#">Gerard of Cremona</a>
1179		church schools	<a href="#">Third Council of the Lateran</a>
1179	March	The <a href="#">Third Lateran Council</a> limits papal electees to the cardinals alone, condemns <a href="#">simony</a> , and forbids	

		the promotion of anyone to the <a href="#">episcopate</a> before the age of thirty.	
1183		The final <a href="#">Peace of Constance</a> between <a href="#">Frederick Barbarossa</a> , the pope, and the Lombard towns is signed.	The various articles of the treaty destroyed the unity of the Empire and Germany and Italy underwent separate developments.
1183		The <a href="#">Taira</a> clan are driven out of <a href="#">Kyōto</a> by <a href="#">Minamoto</a> Yoshinaka.	The two-year conflict which follows ends at the <a href="#">Battle of Dan no Ura</a> (1185).
1184	November	Pope <a href="#">Lucius III</a> issues the <a href="#">papal bull</a> <i>Ad Abolendam</i> .	This bull set up the organization of the medieval <a href="#">inquisitions</a> .
1185		<a href="#">Windmills</a> are first recorded.	
1185		<a href="#">Uprising of Asen and Peter</a> . The reestablishment of the <a href="#">Bulgarian Empire</a> .	
1185		At the <a href="#">Battle of Dan no Ura</a> , <a href="#">Minamoto</a> Yoshitsune annihilates the <a href="#">Taira</a> clan.	The elimination of the Taira leaves the Minamoto the virtual rulers of Japan and marks the beginning of the first period of feudal rule known as the <a href="#">Kamakura Period</a> .
1186	1/27	The future emperor <a href="#">Henry VI</a> marries <a href="#">Constance of Sicily</a> , heiress to the <a href="#">Sicilian</a> throne.	This marriage shifts the focus of the <a href="#">Guelphs</a> /Ghibelline struggle to Sicily and marks the ruin of the House of <a href="#">Hohenstaufen</a> .
1187		<a href="#">Saladin</a> recaptures Jerusalem.	Would lead to the <a href="#">Third Crusade</a> .
1188		<a href="#">Tractatus of Glanvil</a>	<a href="#">Oxford University</a>
1189	July 6	<a href="#">Richard I</a> ascends the throne of England.	His heavy taxation to finance his European ventures created an antipathy of barons and people toward the crown, but his being absent enabled the English to advance in their political development.
1189	November 11	<a href="#">William II of Sicily</a> died and was succeeded by <a href="#">Tancred of Sicily</a> instead of Constance.	A result to the displeasure of Constance and her husband Henry that would lead to expeditions in 1191 and 1194.
1189–1192		The <a href="#">Third Crusade</a> follows upon <a href="#">Saladin</a> 's uniting the Muslim world and recapturing <a href="#">Jerusalem</a> .	Despite managing to win several major battles, the Crusaders did not recapture Jerusalem.
1191	May to August	New Emperor Henry VI sets an expedition to conquer Kingdom of Sicily however fails and Empress Constance is captured.	In 1192 <a href="#">Margaritus of Brindisi</a> was created the first <a href="#">Count of Malta</a> for capturing the empress; in the same year <a href="#">Pope Celestine III</a> forced Tancred to release the empress.
1192		<a href="#">Minamoto no Yoritomo</a> is appointed <i>Sei-i Taishōgun</i> , or <i>shōgun</i> for short.	He is the first of a long line of military dictators to bear this title. The institution would last until 1913.
1193		<a href="#">Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khilji</a> sack and burn the university at <a href="#">Nalanda</a> .	This is the beginning of the decline of <a href="#">Buddhism</a> in India.
1193		The first known merchant <a href="#">guild</a> .	
1195		<a href="#">Battle of Alarcos</a> The <a href="#">Almohad Caliphate</a> decisively defeat the Kingdom of Castile.	The Almohads pushed Christians to the north and established themselves as the supreme power in Al-Andalus
1199		Europeans first use <a href="#">compasses</a> .	

## 13th century

Year	Date	Event	Significance
1202		The <a href="#">Fourth Crusade</a> sacked <a href="#">Croatian</a> town of <a href="#">Zadar</a> ( <i>Italian: Zara</i> ), a rival of <a href="#">Venice</a> . Unable to raise enough funds to pay to their <a href="#">Venetian</a> contractors, the crusaders agreed to sack the city despite letters from <a href="#">Pope Innocent III</a> forbidding such an action and threatening <a href="#">excommunication</a> .	<a href="#">Siege of Zara</a> was the first major Crusade's action and the first attack against a Catholic city by Catholic crusaders.



1202	1 August	<a href="#">Battle of Mirebeau</a> . <a href="#">John of England</a> captures <a href="#">Arthur I of Brittany</a> and <a href="#">Eleanor, Fair Maid of Brittany</a> sister of Arthur.	John secured his English throne with Arthur disappeared in 1203 and Eleanor imprisoned till her death in 1241.
1204		Sack of <a href="#">Constantinople</a> during the <a href="#">Fourth Crusade</a> .	Considered to be the beginning of the <a href="#">decline</a> of the <a href="#">Byzantine Empire</a> .
1205		<a href="#">Battle of Adrianople</a> . The Bulgarians under Emperor <a href="#">Kaloyan</a> defeat <a href="#">Baldwin I</a> .	Beginning of the decline of the <a href="#">Latin Empire</a> .
1206		<a href="#">Genghis Khan</a> was elected as <a href="#">Khagan</a> of the <a href="#">Mongols</a> and the <a href="#">Mongol Empire</a> was established.	The Mongols would conquer much of Eurasia, changing former political borders.
1208		<a href="#">Pope Innocent III</a> calls for the <a href="#">Albigensian Crusade</a> which seeks to destroy a rival form of Christianity practiced by the <a href="#">Cathars</a> .	
1209		The <a href="#">University of Cambridge</a> is founded.	
1209		Founding of the <a href="#">Franciscan Order</a> .	One of the more significant orders in the <a href="#">Roman Catholic</a> church, founded by <a href="#">Saint Francis of Assisi</a> .
1212		Spanish Christians succeed in defeating the <a href="#">Moors</a> in the long <a href="#">Reconquista</a> campaigns, after the <a href="#">Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa</a> .	By 1238, only the small southern <a href="#">Emirate of Granada</a> remained under <a href="#">Muslim</a> control.
1214	27 June	<a href="#">Battle of Bouvines</a> .	King John of England gave up his ambition to recover his continental lands.
1215	15 June	The <a href="#">Magna Carta</a> is sealed by <a href="#">John of England</a> .	This marks one of the first times a medieval ruler is forced to accept limits on his power.
1215		<a href="#">Fourth Lateran Council</a> . Dealt with transubstantiation, papal primacy and conduct of clergy. Proclaimed that <a href="#">Jews</a> and <a href="#">Muslims</a> should wear identification marks to distinguish them from <a href="#">Christians</a> .	
1216		Papal recognition of the <a href="#">Dominican Order</a> .	
1219		<a href="#">Serbian Orthodox Church</a> becomes <a href="#">autocephalous</a> under <a href="#">St. Sava</a> , its first <a href="#">Archbishop</a> .	
1227	18 August	<a href="#">Genghis Khan</a> dies.	His kingdom is divided among his children and grandchildren: <a href="#">Empire of the Great Khan</a> , <a href="#">Chagatai Khanate</a> , Mongolian Homeland, and the <a href="#">Blue Horde</a> and <a href="#">White Horde</a> (which would later become the <a href="#">Golden Horde</a> ).
1237–1240		<a href="#">Mongol invasion of Rus'</a> resumes.	Causes the split of <a href="#">Kievan Rus'</a> into three components (present day <a href="#">Russia</a> , <a href="#">Ukraine</a> , <a href="#">Belarus</a> , greatly effects various regions of raided lands in other parts of Europe; <a href="#">Golden Horde</a> formed.
1246		Election of <a href="#">Güyük Khan</a> .	Güyük ruled the <a href="#">Mongol Empire</a> from 1246 to 1248.
1250		<a href="#">Louis IX</a> is captured at the last major battle of the <a href="#">Seventh Crusade</a> .	
1257		Opening of the <a href="#">College of Sorbonne</a> .	
1257		<a href="#">Provisions of Oxford</a> forced upon <a href="#">Henry III of England</a> .	This establishes a new form of government-limited regal authority.
1258	29 January–10 February	<a href="#">Siege of Baghdad</a>	Mongols (the <a href="#">Ilkhanate</a> ) ensure control of the region; Generally considered the end of the <a href="#">Islamic Golden Age</a> .

1258		The first Mongol invasion of Vietnam	The Mongol army was defeated by emperor Tran Thai Tong of <a href="#">Đai Việt</a> .
1272–73		The <a href="#">Ninth Crusade</a> occurs.	Considered to be the Last Major Crusade to take place in the <a href="#">Holy Land</a> .
1273	29 September	<a href="#">Rudolph I of Germany</a> is elected Holy Roman Emperor.	This begins the <a href="#">Habsburg de facto</a> domination of the crown that lasted until is dissolution in 1806.
1274		<a href="#">Thomas Aquinas</a> ' work, <a href="#">Summa Theologica</a> is published, after his death.	Is the main staple of theology during the <a href="#">Middle Ages</a> .
1279	19 March	<a href="#">Battle of Yamen</a> .	Marks the end of the <a href="#">Song Dynasty</a> in China, and all of China is under the rule of <a href="#">Kublai Khan</a> as the emperor.
1282		<a href="#">Sicilian Vespers</a> . Sicilians massacre <a href="#">Angevins</a> over a six-week period, after a Frenchman, harassed a woman.	Would mark a two-decade period of war, and peace treaties mainly between <a href="#">Aragon</a> , Sicily, and the <a href="#">Angevins</a> .
1283		First regulated <a href="#">Catalan Courts</a> .	Presided by king <a href="#">Peter III of Aragon</a> for the whole <a href="#">Principality of Catalonia</a> , it became in one of the first parliamentary bodies that banned the royal power to create legislation unilaterally.
1285		The second Mongol invasion of Vietnam.	The Mongol army was defeated by emperor Tran Nhan Tong and general Tran Hung Dao.
1287		The third Mongol invasion of Vietnam.	Decisive Vietnam victory. To avoid further conflict, <a href="#">Đai Việt</a> agreed to a tributary relationship with the <a href="#">Yuan dynasty</a> .
1293		<a href="#">Mongol invasion of Java</a> .	Failed invasion of the Javanese <a href="#">Majapahit Kingdom</a> . Which led Majapahit to rise as a significant regional power. <sup>1271</sup>
1296		<a href="#">Edward I of England</a> invades <a href="#">Scotland</a> , starting the <a href="#">First War of Scottish Independence</a> .	
1297	11 September	The <a href="#">Battle of Stirling Bridge</a> .	<a href="#">William Wallace</a> emerges as the leader of the Scottish resistance to England.
1298		<a href="#">Marco Polo</a> publishes his tales of China, along with <a href="#">Rustichello da Pisa</a> .	A key step to the bridging of Asia and Europe in trade.
1299	27 July	The <a href="#">Ottoman Empire</a> is founded by <a href="#">Osman I</a> .	Becomes longest lasting Islamic Empire, lasting over 600 years into the 20th century.

#### Late post-classical history 14th century

Year	Date	Event	Significance
1305	Wednesday August 23	<a href="#">William Wallace</a> is executed for treason.	
1307	<a href="#">Friday, October 13th</a>	The <a href="#">Knights Templar</a> are rounded up and murdered by <a href="#">Philip the Fair</a> of France, with the backing of the Pope.	Hastens the demise of the order within a decade.
1307		Beginning of the <a href="#">Babylonian Captivity of the Papacy</a> during which the Popes moved to <a href="#">Avignon</a> .	Begins a period of over seven decades of the Papacy outside of Rome that would be one of the major factors of the <a href="#">Western Schism</a> .
1310		<a href="#">Dante</a> publishes his <a href="#">Divine Comedy</a> .	Is one of the most defining works of literature during the <a href="#">Late Middle Ages</a> , and among the most recognizable in all of literature.

1314	23–24 June	<a href="#">Battle of Bannockburn</a> .	<a href="#">Robert the Bruce</a> restores <a href="#">Scotland's de facto</a> independence.
1325		The <a href="#">Mexica</a> found the city of <a href="#">Tenochtitlan</a> .	This would later be the epicenter and capital of the <a href="#">Aztec Empire</a> until the <a href="#">Siege of Tenochtitlan</a> 200 years later. <sup>[28]</sup>
1328		The <a href="#">First War of Scottish Independence</a> ends in Scottish victory with the <a href="#">Treaty of Edinburgh–Northampton</a> and <i>de jure</i> independence.	
1330	28 July	<a href="#">Battle of Velbazhd</a> .	
1333		Emperor <a href="#">Go-Daigo</a> returns to the throne from exile, and begins the <a href="#">Kenmu Restoration</a> .	The <a href="#">Kamakura shogunate</a> comes to an end, and the Kenmu Restoration only lasts a few years before the <a href="#">Ashikaga shogunate</a> begins.
1337		The <a href="#">Hundred Years' War</a> begins. England and France struggle for a dominating position in Europe and their region.	The war will span through three/four different war periods within a 116-year period.
1346	August 26	<a href="#">Battle of Crécy</a> .	English forces led by <a href="#">Edward III</a> and <a href="#">Edward, the Black Prince</a> defeat the French forces of <a href="#">Philip VI</a> despite being outnumbered at least 4 to 1, with the <a href="#">longbow</a> being a major factor in favor of England. Also considered to be the beginning of the end of classic <a href="#">chivalry</a> .
1347		The <a href="#">Black Death</a> ravages Europe for the first of many times. An estimated 20% – 40% of the population is thought to have perished within the first year.	The first of many concurrences of this plague, this was believed to have wiped out as many as 50% of Europe's population by its end.
1347		The <a href="#">University of Prague</a> is founded.	It is the oldest Czech and German-Speaking University in the world
1364		<a href="#">Astrarium</a>	<a href="#">Giovanni de Dondi</a>
1368		The fall of the <a href="#">Yuan dynasty</a> . Its remnants, known as <a href="#">Northern Yuan</a> , continued to rule <a href="#">Mongolia</a> .	The breakup of the Mongol Empire, which marked the end of <a href="#">Pax Mongolica</a> .
1370		<a href="#">Tamerlane</a> establishes the <a href="#">Timurid dynasty</a> .	During this 35-year period, <a href="#">Tamerlane</a> would ravage his fellow Islamic states such as the <a href="#">Golden Horde</a> and the <a href="#">Delhi Sultanate</a> in order to accomplish his goal of a restored Mongol Empire.
1371		<a href="#">King Marko's</a> realm is established; the capital is located in <a href="#">Prilep</a> .	
1378		The <a href="#">Western Schism</a> during which three claimant popes were elected simultaneously.	The <a href="#">Avignon Papacy</a> ends.
1380		Prince <a href="#">Dmitry Donskoy</a> of Moscow led a united Russian army to a victory over the <a href="#">Mongols</a> in the <a href="#">Battle of Kulikovo</a> .	The first successful (temporary) attempt to overthrow the Tatar-Mongol yoke over the Russian principalities. Moscow becomes the center of unification of the northeastern Russian lands.
1380		<a href="#">Chaucer</a> begins to write <a href="#">The Canterbury Tales</a> .	Chaucer's greatest work, and one of the foundations towards the formation of the Modern English language
1381		<a href="#">Peasants' Revolt</a> in England.	Quickest-spread revolt in English history, and the most popular revolt of the <a href="#">Late Middle Ages</a> .
1381		The <a href="#">Bible</a> is translated into English by <a href="#">John Wycliffe</a> .	First print published in English ( <a href="#">Vulgate</a> )

1386	October 18–19th	The <a href="#">University of Heidelberg</a> is founded.	It is the oldest university in <a href="#">Germany</a> .
1389	June 15	<a href="#">Battle of Kosovo</a> in Serbia.	This was in many respects the decisive battle between the Turks, led by <a href="#">Sultan Murat</a> , and Christian army, led by the <a href="#">Serbs</a> and their duke Lazar. The battle took place in Kosovo, the southern province of the Medieval Serbian Empire. After this battle Turkish empire continued to spread over the Balkans, to finally reach <a href="#">Vienna</a> .
1392		<a href="#">Joseon dynasty</a> founded in <a href="#">Korea</a> .	Becomes longest reigning Korean dynasty.
1396		The <a href="#">Battle of Nicopolis</a> .	The last great <a href="#">Crusade</a> fails. <a href="#">Bulgaria</a> was conquered by the <a href="#">Ottomans</a>
1397		The <a href="#">Kalmar Union</a> is formed.	Queen <a href="#">Margaret I of Denmark</a> unites the <a href="#">Denmark</a> , <a href="#">Sweden</a> , and <a href="#">Norway</a> , and lasts until 1523.
1399		<a href="#">Richard II</a> abdicates the throne to Henry of Bolingbroke, who becomes <a href="#">Henry IV of England</a> .	End of <a href="#">Plantagenet dynasty</a> , beginning of the <a href="#">Lancaster</a> lineage of kings.

## 15th century

Year	Date	Event	Significance
c. 1400		Establishment of the <a href="#">Malaccan Sultanate</a> .	The earliest state that was unified on what is now modern Malaysia (except Sabah and Sarawak state).
1402	July 20	<a href="#">Battle of Ankara</a>	<a href="#">Bayezid I</a> is captured by <a href="#">Tamerlane's</a> forces, causing the <a href="#">interregnum of the Ottoman Empire</a> .
1405		Chinese naval expeditions of Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean (to Eastern Africa) begin, under the leadership of <a href="#">Zheng He</a> .	This will be the first of seven of the <a href="#">Ming Dynasty</a> -sponsored expeditions, lasting until 1433.
1409		<a href="#">Ladislaus of Naples</a> sells his "rights" on <a href="#">Dalmatia</a> to the <a href="#">Venetian Republic</a> for 100,000 <a href="#">ducats</a> .	Dalmatia would with some interruptions remain under Venetian rule for nearly four centuries, until 1797.
1410		<a href="#">Battle of Grunwald</a>	Major turning point in history of <a href="#">Lithuania</a> , <a href="#">Poland</a> and the <a href="#">Teutonic Order</a> .
1415		<a href="#">Kingdom of Portugal</a> conquers <a href="#">Ceuta</a> .	Beginning of the <a href="#">Portuguese Empire</a> . Beginning of the <a href="#">Age of Discovery</a> .
1415	October 25	<a href="#">Battle of Agincourt</a> . <a href="#">Henry V</a> and his army defeat a numerically superior French army, partially because of the newly introduced <a href="#">English longbow</a> .	The turning point in the <a href="#">Hundred Years' War</a> for 15th-century England that leads to the signing of the <a href="#">Treaty of Troyes</a> five years later, making Henry V heir to the throne of France.
1417		The <a href="#">Council of Constance</a> ends.	The Western Schism comes to a close, and elects <a href="#">Pope Martin V</a> as the sole pope.
1419		<a href="#">Hussite Wars</a> begin after four years after the death of <a href="#">Jan Hus</a> in central Europe, dealing with the <a href="#">followers of Jan Hus</a> and those against them.	Although the war was a stalemate (ended around 1434), it was another factor that <sup>(clarification needed)</sup> between the Catholics and Protestants before the <a href="#">Protestant Reformation</a> .
1428		<a href="#">Itzcoatl</a> , the fourth <a href="#">Mexica</a> king in <a href="#">Tenochtitlán</a> , allied with <a href="#">Texcoco</a> and <a href="#">Tlacopan</a> , defeats <a href="#">Azcapotzalco</a> .	Signifies the birth of the <a href="#">Aztec Empire</a> and the start of an aggressive expansion lasting 90 years. Itzcoatl and his men began burning historic <a href="#">hieroglyphic books</a> of conquered

			states, rewriting history with the Mexica at its center. <sup>[28]</sup>
1429		<a href="#">Joan of Arc</a> lifts the siege of <a href="#">Orléans</a> for the <a href="#">Dauphin of France</a> , enabling him to eventually be crowned at <a href="#">Reims</a> .	The battle at Orléans is the first of many which ultimately drive the English from continental Europe.
1431	30 May	Trial and execution of <a href="#">Joan of Arc</a> .	Death of the woman who helped turn the <a href="#">Hundred Years' War</a> in favor of the French over the past two years.
1434		The <a href="#">Medici</a> family rises to prominence in <a href="#">Florence</a> .	This ushers in a period of significance of the Medicis, such as bankers, popes, queens (regents) and dukes, throughout Europe (mainly <a href="#">Italy</a> , especially the <a href="#">Florentine Republic</a> ), over the next three centuries.
1434		<a href="#">Aronofini Portrait Jan van Eyck</a>	evidence on usage of convex mirror
1438		Prince <a href="#">Cusi Yupanqui</a> becomes the first <a href="#">Inca</a> emperor.	Inca civilization begins expanding and the Inca Empire is born. <sup>[28]</sup>
1439		<a href="#">Johannes Gutenberg</a> invents the <a href="#">printing press</a> .	Literature, news, etc. becomes more accessible throughout Europe.
1442		<a href="#">Battle of Szeben</a>	Third significant victory for the Hungarian forces led by <a href="#">Janos Hunyadi</a> over the Ottoman forces.
1443		<a href="#">Sejong the Great</a> creates <a href="#">Hangul</a>	Koreans gain an alphabet suited to their language
1444	November 10	<a href="#">Battle of Varna</a>	Final battle of the <a href="#">Crusade of Varna</a> ; Ottomans are victorious over the Hungarian-Polish armies, and <a href="#">Władysław III of Poland</a> dies.
1450		<a href="#">Jack Cade's Rebellion</a>	Unsuccessful popular rebellion in South East England
1452		<a href="#">Coronation of Frederick III</a>	
1453		<a href="#">Constantinople</a> falls to the <a href="#">Ottoman Turks</a> .	End of the Byzantine Empire (or Eastern Roman Empire to some); Constantinople becomes capital of Ottoman Empire.
1453		The <a href="#">Hundred Years' War</a> ends.	England's once vast territory in France is now reduced to only <a href="#">Calais</a> , which they eventually lose control of as well.
1455	May 22	<a href="#">Battle of St. Albans</a>	Traditionally marks the beginning of the <a href="#">War of the Roses</a> .
1456		<a href="#">Siege of Belgrade</a>	Major Ottoman advances are halted for seven decades; last major victory for <a href="#">Hunyadi</a> .
1459		<a href="#">Smederevo</a> falls under the <a href="#">Turks</a>	Marks the end of the Medieval Serbian state.
1461		The <a href="#">Empire of Trebizond</a> falls to the <a href="#">Ottoman Turks</a> .	Last Roman outpost to be conquered by the Ottomans.
1464		<a href="#">Dardanelles gun</a> constructed.	A siege cannon made by the Turkish Munir Ali, modelled after a cannon used in the <a href="#">Fall of Constantinople</a>
1467–1477		<a href="#">Ōnin War</a> takes place in Japan.	First of many significant civil wars between shogunates that would continue for another century during the <a href="#">Muromachi period</a> .
1469	April 15	<a href="#">Guru Nanak</a> is born.	Found <a href="#">Sikhism</a> and becomes the first of the ten <a href="#">Sikh Gurus</a> .

1475		The <a href="#">Khanate of Crimea</a> is conquered and made a <a href="#">vassal state</a> by the Ottoman Empire.	<a href="#">Venice</a> is defeated and the Ottoman Empire becomes master of the <a href="#">Aegean Sea</a> .
1480		<a href="#">Great Stand on the Ugra River</a> .	The end of the Tatar-Mongol yoke over the Russian principalities.
1485		<a href="#">Thomas Malory</a> composes <i><a href="#">Le Morte d'Arthur</a></i>	Perhaps the best-known work of Arthurian literature in English.
1485	August 22	<a href="#">Battle of Bosworth Field</a> .	<a href="#">Richard III</a> dies in battle, and <a href="#">Henry Tudor</a> becomes king of England; last shift of Houses/kingship during the <a href="#">War of the Roses</a> .
1487	June 16	<a href="#">Battle of Stoke</a> .	Marks end of the <a href="#">War of the Roses</a> .
1492		<a href="#">Reconquista</a> ends.	Marks end of Moorish-Muslim rule within Iberian Peninsula; <a href="#">Unification of Spain</a> .
1492		<a href="#">Christopher Columbus</a> reaches the <a href="#">New World</a> .	<a href="#">Age of Discovery</a> into the New World begins.
1494	June 10	<a href="#">Spain</a> and <a href="#">Portugal</a> sign the <a href="#">Treaty of Tordesillas</a> and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.	Pope's ruling will lead to the division of <a href="#">Brazil</a> and <a href="#">Spanish America</a> , as well as the formation of the <a href="#">Spanish Philippines</a> and <a href="#">Portuguese colonies</a> in India and Africa.
1494–1559		The <a href="#">Italian Wars</a> .	Italian Wars will eventually lead to the downfall of the <a href="#">Italian city-states</a> .
1497		<a href="#">Vasco da Gama</a> begins his first voyage from <a href="#">Europe</a> to <a href="#">India</a> and back.	Vasco da Gama sailed round the <a href="#">Cape of Good Hope</a> , established the first direct sea route from Europe to India. <sup>[29]</sup>
1499		<a href="#">Ottoman fleet</a> defeats <a href="#">Venetians</a> at the <a href="#">Battle of Zonchio</a> .	The first naval battle that used cannons in ships. <sup>[30]</sup>

## Yorum

Burada geçmiş tarih bir şekilde sunulmaktadır. Anadolu tarihi üzerinde biraz daha fazla durulacaktır. Sadece bilgi olarak sunulmaktadır.

## Timelines of modern history, Wikipedia<sup>4</sup>

The following are [timelines of modern history](#), from the end of the [Middle Ages](#), c. 1400 – c. 1500,<sup>[1]</sup> to the present.

### General timelines

#### [Early modern period](#)

- For a timeline of events prior to 1501, see [15th century § Events](#)
- For a timeline of events from 1501 to 1600, see [16th century § Significant events](#)
- For a timeline of events from 1601 to 1700, see [Timeline of the 17th century](#)
- For a timeline of events from 1701 to 1800, see [Timeline of the 18th century](#)

#### [Late modern period](#)

- For a timeline of events from 1801 to 1900, see [Timeline of the 19th century](#)
- For a timeline of events from 1901 to 1945, see [Timeline of the 20th century](#)
  - For 1914–1918, see [Timeline of World War I](#)
  - For 1939–1945 see [Timeline of World War II](#)

#### [Contemporary period](#)

- For a timeline of events from 1945 to 2000, see [Timeline of the 20th century § 1945](#)
  - [Timeline of events in the Cold War](#)
- For a timeline of events from 2001 onward, see [Timeline of the 21st century](#)

### By country



- [Timeline of Australian history](#)
- [Timeline of British history](#)
- [Timeline of British diplomatic history](#)
- [Timeline of Canadian history](#)
- [Timeline of Chinese history](#)
- [Timeline of Cuban history](#)
- [Timeline of French history](#)
- [Timeline of German history](#)
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- [Timeline of Indian history](#)
- [Timeline of Italian history](#)
- [Timeline of Japanese history](#)
- [Timeline of Mexican history](#)
- [Timeline of Polish history](#)
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- [Timeline of Portuguese history](#)
- [Timeline of Russian history](#)
- [Timeline of Spanish history](#)
- [Timeline of Turkish history](#)
- [Timeline of United States history](#)

#### Topical timelines

- [List of years in literature](#)
- [Timeline of geopolitical changes \(1500–1899\)](#)
- [Timeline of geopolitical changes \(1900–1999\)](#)
- [Timeline of geopolitical changes \(2000–present\)](#)
- [List of firsts in aviation](#)

#### Exploration

- [Timeline of European exploration](#)
- [List of circumnavigations](#)
- [List of Arctic expeditions](#)
- [Timeline of Solar System exploration](#)

#### Wars

- [List of wars: 1500–1799](#)
- [List of wars: 1800–1899](#)
- [List of wars: 1900–1944](#)
- [List of wars: 1945–1989](#)
- [List of wars: 1990–2002](#)
- [List of wars: 2003–present](#)

#### Yorum

Tarihsel boyut, zaman üzerinde olmaktadır.

Tarım Kültürü hakimiyeti olduğu, belirli örf, adet temelinde oluşmaları dikkate alınmalıdır.

#### Timeline of Anatolian history, Wikipedia<sup>5</sup>

17th century BCE

Year	Date	Event
<a href="#">1600 BCE</a>		<a href="#">Hittite Empire</a> established in the region of <a href="#">Anatolia</a> with capital in <a href="#">Hattusa</a> near present-day <a href="#">Boğazkale</a> , Turkey.

#### Yorum

İnsanların Afrika'dan göçünün 3 yolu vardır. 1) Anadolu yolu ile, 2) Kızıl Deniz yolu ile, 3) Kafkasya ile yukarı Orta Asya'ya olmuştur.

Hattuşaş'ta konuşulan lisan, Almanca yapısında olduğu dikkate alınmalıdır.

#### 14th century BCE

Year	Date	Event
<a href="#">1346 BCE</a>		Hittite empire reaches its height under the rule of <a href="#">Šuppiluliuma I.</a> <sup>[1]</sup>

#### Yorum

Hayvancılık, göçebe kültür ile tarımın bütünleşmesi gözlenmektedir. Büyük medeniyetler oldukları anlaşılmaktadır.

#### 13th century BCE

Year	Date	Event
<a href="#">1274 BCE</a>		<a href="#">Battle of Kadesh</a> between the <a href="#">Hittite Empire</a> and the <a href="#">New Kingdom of Egypt</a> .

#### Yorum

Mısır ile savaş olması, bunun bir genişleme boyutunu da göstermektedir. Teknik ötesi, beceri ve dayanıklılık gibi faktörler bu dönemde öne çıkmaktadır.

#### 12th century BCE

Year	Date	Event
<a href="#">1178 BCE</a>		Collapse of the <a href="#">Hittite Empire</a> , splinters into several independent <a href="#">Syro-Hittite states</a> .

#### Yorum

Hititler yıkılmış ama onların yerine medeniyetler çıkmıştır. Tarihte sosyal açıdan kültürler varsa, biri diğerine değişirler.

#### 5th century BCE

Year	Date	Event
<a href="#">499–493 BCE</a>		<a href="#">Ionian Revolt</a> , military rebellion by the Greek regions of Anatolia against <a href="#">Persian Empire</a> rule. Revolt is crushed.

#### Yorum

Anadolu'nun işgal durumu sık olmaktadır. Bu açıdan bunun önlenmesi önemlidir. Pers Ordusu büyük bir işgal ile gelmiş ama başarısız olması önemli bir tarihsel boyuttur.

#### 4th century BCE

Year	Date	Event
334 BC		<a href="#">Alexander III of Macedon</a> crosses the <a href="#">Hellespont</a> into Asia, making his landing in present-day Turkey.
334 BC	May	<a href="#">Alexander III of Macedon</a> defeats the armies of the <a href="#">Achaemenid Empire</a> in the <a href="#">Battle of the Granicus</a> river (modern-day <a href="#">Biga Çayı</a> ).
333 BC	5 November	Alexander III of Macedon defeats the armies of the Achaemenid Empire in the <a href="#">Battle of Issus</a> .
323 BC	10/11 June	Alexander III dies in Babylon, triggering a division of his empire including present-day Turkey, among his generals in a treaty known as the <a href="#">Partition of Triparadisus</a> .

#### Yorum

İskender'in Anadolu'ya gelmesi ile birçok yapının mimari boyutu ile yapılanma değişmiş ve medeniyetin merkezi haline gelmiştir. İskender örneğin Pamukkale'ye gelmemesine karşın, mimari yapı İskender usulü olmuştur.

#### 2nd century BCE

Year	Date	Event
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133 BC		The <a href="#">Roman</a> invasion of Anatolia begins with the annexation of <a href="#">Attalid Pergamon</a> by the <a href="#">Roman Republic</a> . The entire region is later brought under Roman rule. For the next few centuries, under Roman rule, the region becomes prosperous, roads and infrastructure are built and improved and coastal communities flourish. <sup>[2]</sup>
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### Yorum

Roma İmparatorluğu Anadolu'ya yayılmıştır. İstanbul başşehir olmuştur.

### 4th century

Year	Date	Event
324		The <a href="#">Roman emperor Constantine I</a> chooses <a href="#">Byzantium</a> (later known as <a href="#">Constantinople</a> and currently <a href="#">Istanbul</a> ) to be the new capital of the <a href="#">Roman Empire</a> , renaming it <a href="#">New Rome</a> .
324		Constantine, I become the first Roman emperor to convert to <a href="#">Christianity</a> .
360	15 February	The <a href="#">Hagia Sophia</a> Church is first <a href="#">consecrated</a> by the <a href="#">Arian Bishop Eudoxius of Antioch</a> .

### Yorum

Aya-Sofya konusu işlenmektedir. Sofia mutluluk demektir, bu yapının, kilise olarak ayakta durması için, çevresindeki yapılar, destekler ve sütunlar tümünden Türkler tarafından yapılmıştır. 3 defa yıkılır şeklinde tahrip olduğu bilgisi de olduğu söylenir. İstanbul başşehir olmuş ve Roma İmparatorluğunun yeniden doğması gibi yorumlar da oluşmuştur.

### 5th century

Year	Date	Event
476		The region becomes part of the <a href="#">Byzantine Empire</a> with the collapse of the <a href="#">Roman Empire</a> . <sup>[2]</sup>

### Yorum

Roma İmparatorluğu yıkılıp, Bizans İmparatorluğu başlamıştır.

### 7th century

Year	Date	Event
674–678		<a href="#">First Arab Siege of Constantinople</a> by the <a href="#">Umayyad Caliphate</a> , ends with Byzantine victory.

### Yorum

İstanbul'u almak için ilk kuşatmadan söz edilmektedir. Bunun tarihsel anlamı anlaşılamamıştır. Peygamberin fetih yapılacağı sözü olduğu bilinmekte, ama hemen olacak şekilde yorumlanamayacağı da açıktır.

### 8th century

Year	Date	Event
717–718		<a href="#">Second Arab Siege of Constantinople</a> by the <a href="#">Umayyad Caliphate</a> , ends with Byzantine victory.

### 9th century

Year	Date	Event
863		Beginning of the <a href="#">Byzantine resurgence</a> with emergence of <a href="#">Macedonian dynasty</a> , most of lost territories are retaken from Arab invasions.

### 11th century

Year	Date	Event
1071		<a href="#">Alp Arslan</a> of the <a href="#">Great Seljuq Empire</a> defeats <a href="#">Romanos IV Diogenes</a> of the <a href="#">Byzantine Empire</a> at <a href="#">Malazgirt</a> , near <a href="#">Mus</a> , Historical Armenia Eastern <a href="#">Anatolia</a> .

1077	<a href="#">Süleyman I of Rum</a> is appointed as a governor in <a href="#">Seljuq</a> . Then he moved on to <a href="#">Turkey</a> . But he acts independently and founds a state. Capital <a href="#">İznik</a> (Nicaea), <a href="#">Bursa Province</a> , Northwest Anatolia.
1081	<a href="#">Tzachas</a> , an independent Turkish sea captain, founds a principality in <a href="#">İzmir</a> , giving the Seljuks access to <a href="#">Aegean Sea</a> .
1084	Conquest of <a href="#">Antakya</a> (Antioch), South Anatolia.
1086	Süleyman I of Rum tries to add <a href="#">Syria</a> to his realm. But he commits suicide after being defeated by his cousin <a href="#">Tutush I</a> in the <a href="#">Battle of Ain Salm</a> , Syria.
1092	<a href="#">Kılıç Arslan I</a> (1092–1107)
1096	Kılıç Arslan I defeats <a href="#">Walter Sans Avoir</a> and <a href="#">Peter the Hermit</a> of <a href="#">People's Crusade</a> at the battles of <a href="#">Xerigordon</a> and <a href="#">Civetot</a> both in Northwest Anatolia.
1097	<a href="#">Bohemond of Taranto</a> , <a href="#">Godfrey of Bouillon</a> and <a href="#">Adhemar of Le Puy</a> of <a href="#">First Crusade</a> defeat Kılıç Arslan I in the battle of <a href="#">Dorylaeum</a> (near modern <a href="#">Eskişehir</a> , Central Anatolia). The capital İznik is lost to Crusades. A few years later <a href="#">Konya</a> , becomes the new capital.
1100	<a href="#">Danishmend Gazi</a> , an independent bey, defeats <a href="#">Bohemond I of Antioch</a> in the <a href="#">battle of Melitene (Malatya)</a>

## Yorum

Kılıçaslan ile başlayan fetihlerden söz etmektedir.

Bu bir fetih olup, işgal şeklinde yorumlanmamalıdır. Fetih mevcut ile kültürel bütünleşme, değişim iken, savaş ise onu yok edip, bir işgal ile kendisinin gelmesidir. Eski mevcut olmalı ve yok edilmelidir iken, ortak bütünleşme gündeme gelmektedir.

## 12th century

Year	Date	Event
1100s		<a href="#">12th century renaissance</a> in the Byzantine Empire, revival of art, architecture and economic activity.
1101		Kılıç Arslan I defeats <a href="#">Stephen of Blois</a> and <a href="#">Hugh of Vermandois</a> of the second wave of First Crusades at the <a href="#">Battle of Mersivan</a> (near modern <a href="#">Merzifon</a> , <a href="#">Amasya Province</a> , Central Anatolia.)
1107		Kılıç Arslan conquers <a href="#">Musul</a> , <a href="#">Iraq</a> , but is defeated in the battle.
1110		<a href="#">Sahinsah</a> (1107–1116) (also called Melikşah, not to be confused with the sultan of Great Seljuk Empire with the same name) Continuous struggle with the Crusades weakens the state.
1116		<a href="#">Mesut I</a> (1116–1156) During the early years of his reign he has to accept the dominance of <a href="#">Danishmends</a> a rival Turkish state in Anatolia.
1142		Mehmed of Danishmends dies and the Sultanate of Rum become the leading power of Anatolia for the second time.
1147		Mesut I defeats <a href="#">Holy Roman Emperor Conrad III</a> of <a href="#">Second Crusade</a> in the <a href="#">Second battle of Dorylaeum</a> (near modern Eskişehir)
		Mesut I defeats French king <a href="#">Louis VII</a> of Second Crusade at <a href="#">Laodicea</a> (near modern <a href="#">Denizli</a> , West Anatolia).
1156		<a href="#">Kılıç Arslan II</a> (1156–1192)
1176		Kılıç Arslan defeats <a href="#">Manuel I Komnenos</a> of Byzantine Empire in the <a href="#">battle of Myriokephalon</a> (probably near <a href="#">Civril</a> , <a href="#">Denizli Province</a> , West Anatolia).
1178		Kılıç Arslan II annexes Danishmend realm. ( <a href="#">Sivas</a> , and the surrounding territory, Central Anatolia.)
1186		Kılıç Arslan II partitions the country into 11 provinces, each governed by one of his sons
1190		<a href="#">Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa</a> of <a href="#">Third Crusade</a> crosses West Anatolia. While main Turkish army avoids conflict, several irregular troops try to fight, but are repelled. Temporary German occupation of capital Konya.
1190		Frederick Barbarossa of Third Crusade dies near <a href="#">Silifke</a> , <a href="#">Mersin Province</a> in South Anatolia.
1192		<a href="#">Keyhüsrev I</a> (1192–1196)
1194		After the collapse of Great Seljuk Empire, the Sultanate of Rum become the sole surviving branch of Seljuks.
1196		<a href="#">Süleyman II of Rum</a> (1196–1204)

## 13th century

Year	Date	Event
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1202	Süleyman II of Rum annexes <a href="#">Saltukid</a> realm ( <a href="#">Erzurum</a> , and the surrounding territory, Eastern Anatolia.)
	<a href="#">Georgian</a> army defeats Süleyman II at the <a href="#">Battle of Micingerd</a>
1204	<a href="#">Kılıç Arslan III</a> (1204–1205)
1205	<a href="#">Keyhüsrev I</a> (1205–1211) (second time)
1207	Conquest of <a href="#">Antalya</a> , access to <a href="#">Mediterranean Sea</a>
1211	<a href="#">Keykavus I</a> (1211–1220)
1214	Conquest of <a href="#">Sinop</a> , <a href="#">Black Sea</a> coast
1220	<a href="#">Alaaddin Kayqubad I</a> (1220–1237)
1221	Conquest of <a href="#">Alanya</a> , <a href="#">Antalya Province</a> , Mediterranean coast
1223	Construction of an arsenal in Alanya, a sign of Alaaddin Keykubat's interest in maritime trade
1224	Alladdin Keykubat annexes a part of <a href="#">Artuqid</a> realm ( <a href="#">Harput</a> and surrounding territory, .)
1225	<a href="#">Kayi Obasi</a> (Tribe)
1227	<a href="#">Sudak</a> in <a href="#">Crimea</a> is annexed. This is the most notable overseas campaign of Seljuqs.
1228	<a href="#">Mongol</a> conquests in <a href="#">Iran</a> result in a flux of refugees to Anatolia, one of the refugees is <a href="#">Mevlana</a>
	Alaaddin Keykubat I annexes <a href="#">Mengucek</a> realm ( <a href="#">Erzincan</a> and the surrounding territory), Eastern Anatolia .
1230	Alaaddin Keykubat defeats <a href="#">Celaleddin Harzemşah</a> of <a href="#">Harzemşah Empire</a> in the <a href="#">Battle of Yassıçemen</a> , near Erzincan
1237	<a href="#">Keyhüsrev II</a> (1237–1246)
1238	<a href="#">Sadettin Köpek</a> the <a href="#">vizier</a> of the inexperienced sultan who has executed some members of Seljuk house and becomes the de facto ruler of the sultanate is killed.
1239	Revolt of <a href="#">Baba Ishak</a> . A revolt of <a href="#">Turkmen</a> (Oguz) and Harzem refugees who have recently arrived in Anatolia. The revolt is suppressed. But the sultanate loses power.
1240	Conquest of <a href="#">Diyarbakır</a> in Southeast Anatolia.
1243	<a href="#">Bayju</a> of <a href="#">Mongols</a> defeats Keyhüsrev II in the <a href="#">battle of Köseadağ</a> , Eastern Anatolia. From now on, the sultanate is a vassal of Ilkhanids.
1246	<a href="#">Keykavus II</a> (1246–1262) Governs together with his two brothers. But the real ruler is <a href="#">vizier Pervâne</a> who has married to late sultan's widow <a href="#">Gürcü Hatun</a> .
1256	Mongols defeat Seljuk Turks at the <a href="#">Battle of Sultanhan</a> , <a href="#">Aksaray Province</a> , Central Anatolia.
1258	Mongols partition the country. Double sultanate
1262	<a href="#">Kılıç Arslan IV</a> 1260–1266
1266	<a href="#">Keyhüsrev III</a> 1266–1284
1277	<a href="#">Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey</a> , a semi-independent bey, allies himself with the <a href="#">Mameluk</a> sultan <a href="#">Baybars</a> who invades a part of Anatolia.
	Karamanoğlu Mehmed Bey conquers Konya and enthrones his puppet <a href="#">Jimri</a> . But Ilkhanids intervene and reestablish Keyhüsrev's reign. (During his short stay in Konya Mehmed Bey declares Turkish as the official language in his realm).
1284	<a href="#">Mesut II</a> 1284–1297
1289	Seljuk-Ilkhanid coalition defeats the tribes of <a href="#">Germiyanids</a>
1297	<a href="#">Alaaddin Kekubat III</a> 1297–1302
1299	<a href="#">Osman I</a> , founder of the Ottoman Empire, begin the Ottoman history. (According to Halil İnalcık, expert on Ottoman history, Ottoman Empire was founded in 1302 not 1299.) <sup>[3]</sup>

## Yorum

Türklerin fetih ettikleri savaşlar ve komutanlardan söz edilmektedir.

### 14th century

Year	Date	Event
1302		<a href="#">Mesut II</a> 1302–1307 (last sultan of Rum)

1371	27 September	<a href="#">Battle of Maritsa</a> . Most of <a href="#">Macedonia</a> is conquered.
1389	15 June	<a href="#">Battle of Kosovo</a> . Most of <a href="#">Serbia</a> is conquered.
1396	25 September	<a href="#">Battle of Nicopolis</a> . <a href="#">Bulgaria</a> is conquered.

**15th century**

Year	Date	Event
1444	10 November	<a href="#">Battle of Varna</a> . Ottoman victory, end of <a href="#">Crusade of Varna</a> .
1453		<a href="#">Mehmed II</a> (the Conqueror) captures <a href="#">Constantinople</a> , Christian emperor <a href="#">Constantine XI</a> dies in the fighting and the <a href="#">Byzantine Empire</a> yields to the <a href="#">Ottoman Empire</a> as <a href="#">Mehmed II</a> .
1460		<a href="#">Mehmed II</a> conquers <a href="#">Morea</a> .
1461		<a href="#">Mehmed II</a> conquers <a href="#">Trabzon</a> thus ends <a href="#">Empire of Trebizond</a> .
1462		<a href="#">Mehmed II</a> begins to build his palace, <a href="#">Topkapi Palace</a> ( <i>Topkapı Sarayı</i> ).
1463		<a href="#">Bosnia</a> is conquered.
1473		<a href="#">Battle of Otlukbeli</a> ; <a href="#">Mehmed II</a> defeats <a href="#">Uzun Hasan</a> of <a href="#">Akkoyunlu Turkmens</a> .
1475		<a href="#">Gedik Ahmet Pasha</a> captures <a href="#">Caffa</a> . <a href="#">Crimea</a> becomes vassal of the Ottoman Empire.
1478		<a href="#">Albania</a> is conquered.
1480		<a href="#">Gedik Ahmet Pasha</a> captures <a href="#">Otranto</a> , the southeast corner of Italy, as a base for further attacks on Italy (only to evacuate after the death of <a href="#">Mehmet II</a> ).
1481	3 May	<a href="#">Mehmed II</a> dies. <a href="#">Bayezid II</a> ascended to the throne.
1482		<a href="#">Herzegovina</a> is conquered.
1498		<a href="#">Montenegro</a> is conquered.

**16th century**

Year	Date	Event
1514		<a href="#">Battle of Chaldiran</a> ; <a href="#">Selim I</a> defeats <a href="#">Ismail I</a> of <a href="#">Safavid Persia</a> ; <a href="#">Kurdistan</a> under control of Ottoman Empire.
1516		Battle of Marj Dabiq; <a href="#">Selim I</a> defeats <a href="#">Al-Ashraf Qansuh al-Ghawri</a> of <a href="#">Mamluk Sultanate</a> of <a href="#">Egypt</a> , <a href="#">Syria</a> and <a href="#">Palestine</a> under Ottoman rule.
1517		<a href="#">Battle of Ridaniya</a> ; <a href="#">Selim I</a> defeats <a href="#">Tuman bay II</a> of Mamluk Sultanate of Egypt. <a href="#">Egypt</a> under Ottoman rule; <a href="#">Selim I</a> takes the title <i>caliph</i> .
1519		<a href="#">Algeria</a> is conquered.
1520		The reign of <a href="#">Suleiman the Magnificent</a> (Suleiman I) begins.
1521		<a href="#">Suleiman I</a> captures <a href="#">Belgrade</a> .
1522		<a href="#">Suleiman I</a> captures <a href="#">Rhodes</a> .
1526		<a href="#">Battle of Mohács</a> . <a href="#">Suleiman I</a> defeats <a href="#">Louis II of Hungary and Bohemia</a>
1529		<a href="#">Siege of Vienna</a> .
1533		<a href="#">Iraq</a> under Turkish control.
1538		<a href="#">Sea Batte of Preveza</a> . Turkish navy controls most of <a href="#">Mediterranean Sea</a> .
1550		<a href="#">Sultanate of Women</a>
1551		<a href="#">Libya</a> is conquered.
1541		<a href="#">Suleiman I</a> captures <a href="#">Budapest</a> (known as Buda), which eventually leads to conquest of most of Hungary.
1547		Most of <a href="#">Hungary</a> under Turkish control. Hungary is divided, by agreement <sup><span>[</span><i>citation needed</i><span>]</span></sup> between the Ottoman sultan <a href="#">Suleiman I</a> and <a href="#">Ferdinand I of Austria</a> .
1566		The reign of <a href="#">Suleiman the Magnificent</a> (Suleiman I) ends.
1569		The great fire of <a href="#">Istanbul</a> broke out.
1570		Conquest of <a href="#">Cyprus</a> by <a href="#">Piyale Pasha</a>



1571		The Spanish and the Venetians defeat the Turks at the <a href="#">Battle of Lepanto</a> .
1574		<a href="#">Tunisia</a> is conquered.
1578		<a href="#">Tbilisi</a> and most of <a href="#">Georgia</a> conquered.
1590		<a href="#">Treaty of İstanbul</a> between Ottoman Empire and <a href="#">Safavid Persia</a> ; <a href="#">Georgia</a> , <a href="#">Azerbaijan</a> and <a href="#">Armenia</a> as well as west <a href="#">Iran</a> under Ottoman rule.

#### 17th century

Year	Date	Event
1610		<a href="#">Kuyucu Murat Pasha</a> suppresses <a href="#">Jelali revolts</a> . <a href="#">Turkmens</a> suffer heavily.
1612		<a href="#">Treaty of Nasuh Pasha</a> between Ottoman Empire and Safavid Persia. Ottoman Empire gives up some gains of <a href="#">Treaty of İstanbul of 1590</a> .
1615		<a href="#">Treaty of Serav</a> ratifies <a href="#">Treaty of Nasuh Pasha</a>
1683	12 September	<a href="#">Battle of Vienna</a> . Ottoman defeat.
1686		<a href="#">Hungary</a> evacuated.
1687		<a href="#">Mehmed IV</a> is deposed.
1699		Ottomans cede <a href="#">Hungary</a> to <a href="#">Austria</a> in the <a href="#">Treaty of Karlowitz</a> .

#### Yorum

Savaşlardan söz edilmektedir.

Kurtarılan yerler diye Osmanlı İdaresinden çıkan yerler not edilmektedir. Türkler mevcudu korudukları için, onları da geliştirdikleri için, eşit haklara sahip olmaları dikkatlerden kaçırılmıştır.

#### 18th century

Year	Date	Event
1718		<a href="#">Treaty of Passarowitz</a> signed.
		Beginning of <a href="#">Tulip era</a> (up to 1730)
1729		First printing press in Turkish by <a href="#">İbrahim Muteferrika</a>
1730		Revolt of <a href="#">Patrona Halil</a> . End of Tulip era. <a href="#">Ahmet III</a> is dethroned.
1739		<a href="#">Treaty of Belgrade</a> signed.
1774		<a href="#">Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca</a> signed.
1795		First newspaper in Ottoman Empire ( <i>Bulletin de Nouvelles</i> .)

#### Yorum

Matbaa Türkçe olarak da gelmiştir. Sadece Kuran, el ile yazılması, bu şekilde yazan, para kazanan kesim olduğu için, bir itiraz ile bu tür basım, Kuran Basımı, yapılmamıştır. Gerçek veri yerine yanıltıcı veriler vardır.

#### 19th century

Year	Date	Event
1807	May	<a href="#">Kabakçı Mustafa rebellion</a> : Reformist sultan <a href="#">Selim III</a> dethroned. New sultan is <a href="#">Mustafa IV</a>
1808	21 July	<a href="#">Alemdar Mustafa Pasha</a> suppresses the rebellion. But Selim III is dead and <a href="#">Mahmut II</a> becomes the new sultan.
1813	23 April	<a href="#">Second Serbian Uprising</a> : The <a href="#">Serbs</a> revolt.
1821		<a href="#">Greek War of Independence</a> : The Greek War of Independence begins.
1826	15 June	<a href="#">Auspicious Incident</a> . Massacre of the <a href="#">Janissary corps</a> by <a href="#">Sultan Mahmud II</a> : Foundation of a modern western style army.
1830		<a href="#">Algeria</a> is gradually ceded to <a href="#">French rule</a> .

1832	21 July	<i>Greek War of Independence</i> : <a href="#">Greek</a> sovereignty is formalized.
1831		<a href="#">Egyptian–Ottoman War</a> . (To 1833)
1853	4 October	<i>Crimean War</i> : The Crimean War with <a href="#">Russia</a> began which, though won with <a href="#">British</a> , <a href="#">French</a> and <a href="#">Sardinian</a> aid, would further demonstrate how backward the Ottoman military had become.
1860	21 October	First newspaper in Turkish published by <a href="#">Agah Efendi</a> .( <i>Tercümen'i Ahval</i> ).
1862	5 February	A united <a href="#">Romanian</a> autonomous state is established.
1876	23 December	Opened the 1876–1877 <a href="#">Constantinople Conference</a> .
1877	24 April	<i>Russo-Turkish War (1877–1878)</i> : Another war with Russia begins.
1878	3 March	<i>Russo-Turkish War (1877–1878)</i> : The <a href="#">Treaty of San Stefano</a> recognizes <a href="#">Romanian</a> and <a href="#">Serbian</a> independence, as well as the establishment of an autonomous <a href="#">Bulgarian</a> principality under nominal Ottoman protection. <a href="#">Austria-Hungary</a> occupies <a href="#">Bosnia</a> by default.
	4 June	<a href="#">Cyprus</a> is occupied by <a href="#">Britain</a> .
1881		<a href="#">Mustafa Kemal Atatürk</a> was born. <a href="#">Tunisia</a> becomes a French colony.
1882		<a href="#">Egypt</a> goes under British protection.
1885	6 September	The province of <a href="#">Eastern Rumelia</a> is transferred to <a href="#">Bulgarian</a> jurisdiction.
1894		<a href="#">Hamidian massacres</a> , where the Ottoman Empire under Sultan <a href="#">Abdul Hamid II</a> kills between 200,000 and 400,000 Armenians in order to reassert <a href="#">Pan-Islamism</a> as a state ideology.

## Yorum

1894 yılında yine katliamdan söz edilmektedir.

Osmanlı yaklaşımı fetih usulünde olmaktadır. Geldikleri yerdeki halka dokunmazlar, onları kendi yerlerinde olmasına söz etmez, farklı yerlerde yerleşirlerdi.

Başka ülkelerin yaptıklarının bizde de olması gerektiği algısı yaratılmaya çalışılmakta, bunlar Ansiklopedik bilgi olarak, sanki doğru gibi yansıtılmaktadır. Üzücüdür.

Olay bir isyan edeninin kendi topraklarında başla yere zorunlu göç ettirilmesidir. Resmi kayıtlara göre 30, 000 kişi, o zamandaki İspanyol Gribi nedeni ile ölmüştür. İstanbul ve diğer yerlerdeki göç olmamıştır. Malta'da İngilizler yargılamış ve soykırım yok denilmiş, 2007 de İnsan Hakları ve 2011 yine İnsan Hakları Mahkemesinde soykırım yok, deliller propagandaya dayalı, gerçek değil denilmiştir. Burada alınması, tarihsel verilerin tahrip edilmesine bir örnektir. Zamanımızda bulunan Ermeniler, eğer öldürülmüş ise, nereden gelmişlerdir? Öldürme değil, başka ülkelere göç edenlerde ölenler içine alınmıştır.

## 20th century

Year	Date	Event
1908	3 July	<a href="#">Second Constitutional Era</a> (Young Turk revolution)
	5 October	<a href="#">Bulgaria</a> obtains full independence.
	7 October	<a href="#">Austria-Hungary</a> annexes <a href="#">Bosnia</a> by mere declaration.
1912		The Ottomans are defeated by <a href="#">Italy</a> in a short war, with the Italians gaining <a href="#">Libya</a> and ending the 340-year Ottoman presence in North Africa.
	28 November	<i>First Balkan War</i> : <a href="#">Albania</a> declares independence
1913	17 May	<i>First Balkan War</i> : The Ottoman Empire is nearly wiped out from Europe, save for <a href="#">Istanbul</a> and just enough land around to defend it.
1913		<a href="#">Greek genocide</a> by the Ottoman Empire, lasts till about 1922. Approximately 750,000 <a href="#">Ottoman Greek Christians</a> believed to have been killed.
1914		<a href="#">Assyrian genocide</a> (Seyfo or Sayfo) by the Ottoman Empire, lasts till about 1924. Approximately 250,000 <a href="#">Assyrian Christians</a> believed to have been killed.

1914	2 August	The Ottoman Empire enters into World War I on the side of the <a href="#">Central Powers</a> . <a href="#">Cyprus</a> is annexed outright by Britain.
1915	18 March	The <a href="#">Gallipoli Campaign</a> was considered one of the greatest victories of the Turks at World War I and was reflected on as a major failure by the Allies.
	24 April	The Ottoman Empire initiates <a href="#">Genocide of Christian Armenians</a> , over 1 million <a href="#">Armenians</a> are killed.
1915		<a href="#">Persecution</a> of nearly 4.000.000 <a href="#">Turks from Balkans</a> started. Most of them were suffered and killed. <sup>[4][5]</sup>
1923	29 October	The Republic of Turkey was proclaimed.
		<a href="#">Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk)</a> was unanimously elected the first <a href="#">President of the Republic of Turkey</a> by secret vote.
	30 October	The first cabinet of the Republic of Turkey was formed by <a href="#">İsmet İnönü</a> .
1924		A new policy was instituted that <a href="#">imams</a> be appointed by the government.
	3 March	The <a href="#">Ottoman Caliphate</a> was abolished by the <a href="#">Turkish Grand National Assembly</a> .
		The Union of Education ( <i>Tevhid-i Tedrisat</i> ) Law was passed.
		The Ministry of Religious Affairs and all religious schools were abolished.
	6 March	Second cabinet, again by İsmet İnönü
	8 April	Religious courts were abolished and replaced with civil courts.
	20 April	A new Turkish constitution was accepted.
	26 August	<i>Türkiye İş Bankası</i> was established.
	30 October	The generals who were also in parliament were asked to choose either military profession or politics but not both. (This event is known as the <i>crisis of generals</i> .) Only Prime Minister İsmet İnönü retains his title as General and remains in politics as Prime Minister.
	17 November	The second political party in Turkey, the <a href="#">Progressive Republican Party</a> , was formed.
	22 November	Third cabinet by <a href="#">Fethi Okyar</a> .
1925	11 February	The <a href="#">Sheikh Said rebellion</a> started in the eastern provinces.
	25 February	A law separating religion from politics was accepted and passed in the <a href="#">TBMM</a> .
	4 March	Fourth cabinet by İsmet İnönü
	5 May	An Armenian named Manok Manukyan was executed in <a href="#">Ankara</a> for planning an assassination attempt on <a href="#">Mustafa Kemal</a> .
	3 June	The <a href="#">Progressive Republican Party</a> was closed and abolished for supposedly exploiting religion for political purposes. Republican Peoples Party of the governing elites remains as the only political organization in the country. According to "Takrir-i Sukun" law, all opposition newspapers are also banned and closed indefinitely and Turkish "Republic" becomes one of the first dictatorships in Europe.
	29 June	<a href="#">Sheikh Said</a> and his 46 followers were sentenced to death in <a href="#">Diyarbakır</a> .
	27 August	<a href="#">Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk)</a> came to <a href="#">Kastamonu</a> to initiate the Hat Revolution.
	1 September	The first Turkish Medical Congress was assembled.
	4 September	Turkish women entered a beauty contest for the first time.
	1 October	<a href="#">Atatürk</a> opened the <a href="#">Bursa</a> textile factory.
	5 November	Ankara Law School (then the Ankara University Faculty of Law) was opened.
	25 November	"Hat Law" was issued, abolishing religious dress.
	26 December	A law was passed which abolished the lunar calendar in favor of the international calendar.
1926	17 February	A Turkish <a href="#">civil code</a> based on the <a href="#">Swiss Civil Code</a> was accepted. The code granted expanded civil rights to women and prohibited <a href="#">polygamy</a> .
	1 March	A Turkish <a href="#">criminal code</a> was established based on the Italian Criminal Code.
	17 March	A law was passed to <a href="#">nationalize</a> the iron industry.
	24 March	A law was passed to nationalize the petroleum industry.
1927	7 March	The extraordinary Independence Tribunals were abolished.

	15 October	<a href="#">Mustafa Kemal Atatürk</a> started his "Nutuk" speech.
		The second nationwide congress of the <a href="#">Republican People's Party</a> took place.
	20 October	The "Nutuk" speech ended.
	28 October	The first population <a href="#">census</a> counted the population at approximately thirteen and a half million.
	27 November	Fifth cabinet by İsmet İnönü
	25 December	The first female Turkish lawyer, <a href="#">Süreyya Ağaoğlu</a> , began her duty.
1928	10 April	The article "The official religion of Turkey is Islam" was removed from the constitution.
	19 May	A law establishing an engineering school was accepted.
	1 November	A new <a href="#">Turkish alphabet</a> based on the <a href="#">Latin script</a> was accepted.
1929	3 April	A new municipal law enabled women to enter municipal elections both as voters and as candidates.
	29 April	The first female Turkish judges were appointed.
	13 May	A trade law was accepted by the <a href="#">TBMM</a> .
	1 September	Arabic and <a href="#">Persian</a> courses were abolished replaced by Turkish-only language courses.
1930	11 June	A law was accepted which established the Turkish Republic Central Bank.
	12 August	The <a href="#">Free Republican Party</a> , the third party in the republic, was established.
	27 September	Sixth cabinet by İsmet İnönü
	27 October	Greek prime minister <a href="#">Venizelos</a> visited <a href="#">Mustafa Kemal Atatürk</a> in Ankara.
	17 November	After the <a href="#">Free Republican Party</a> 's cooption by radical religious groups, its leader <a href="#">Fethi Okyar</a> decided to close.
	30 December	<a href="#">Mustafa Fehmi Kubilay</a> , a second lieutenant in the Turkish army, was killed in a reactionary uprising.
1931	16 March	The first female Turkish surgeon, Dr. Suat, received her specialty.
	26 March	The Measurements Law was accepted, abolishing the former Arabic length and weight measurement units and replacing them with the metric system (kilogram instead of okka, meter instead of endaze, etc.)
	20 April	<a href="#">Mustafa Kemal Atatürk</a> historically declared the slogan "Peace at home, peace in the world!"
	4 May	Seventh cabinet by İsmet İnönü
	25 July	A new press law was accepted.
1932	18 July	Turkey became a member of the <a href="#">League of Nations</a> .
	31 July	Turkish woman <a href="#">Keriman Halis Ece</a> was declared the World Beauty Queen at a contest in Belgium.
	13 November	Dr. Müfide Kazim became the first female Turkish government physician.
	12 December	Adile Ayda became the first female Turkish civil servant in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
1933	7 February	The first Turkish-language mosque prayers began in Istanbul.
	31 May	The 480-year-old <a href="#">Darülfünun</a> was abolished, to be converted into Istanbul University.
	June	Sümerbank and Halkbank were established.
	26 October	Turkish women were granted the right to vote and be elected to Village Councils.
	18 November	<a href="#">Istanbul University</a> was opened.
	1 December	The first five-year development plan was accepted.
1934	21 June	The Surname Law was accepted, abolishing the former titles of <a href="#">Bey</a> , <a href="#">Effendi</a> , <a href="#">Pasha</a> , <a href="#">Sultan</a> , and <a href="#">Hanım</a> as of 26 November.
	24 November	<a href="#">Mustafa Kemal Pasha</a> took the surname Atatürk.
		The Hagia Sophia mosque was converted to the Ayasofya (Hagia Sophia) Museum.
	5 December	Turkish women were granted the right to vote and be elected in Turkish parliamentary elections. (Afterwards, in the first elections, 18 women were elected to the <a href="#">Turkish Grand National Assembly</a> ).
1935	1 March	Eight cabinet by İsmet İnönü.
1936	29 May	A law determining the size and ratios of the star and crescent in the Turkish flag was accepted.

	8 June	A labor law was accepted which represented the first step towards the Turkish Social Security System.
1937	27 January	<a href="#">Hatay's</a> independence was accepted by the <a href="#">League of Nations</a> in its Geneva meeting.
	9 June	A law establishing a medical faculty in Ankara was accepted.
	20 September	<a href="#">Atatürk</a> opened the first art gallery in his residence, the Dolmabahçe Palace.
	9 October	<a href="#">Atatürk</a> opened the Nazilli Printed Cloth Fabric Factory.
	25 October	Ninth cabinet by <a href="#">Celâl Bayar</a> , former minister of Economy
		<a href="#">Dersim Rebellion</a> in 1937–1938 : The revolt had quashed by government.
1938	10 November	The founder <a href="#">Mustafa Kemal Atatürk</a> died. He was succeeded by <a href="#">İsmet İnönü</a> , former prime minister and general. He declares himself "National Chief" (Millî Şef), similar to the titles of some other dictators in Europe at the time.
1939		<i>World War II</i> : World War II began. Turkey was to remain neutral for most of the war, until a declaration of war against Germany at its end.
	7 July	The <a href="#">Province of Hatay</a> joined Turkey.
1950	14 May	First Democratic Elections in Turkish Republic. General <a href="#">İsmet İnönü</a> and his Republican People's Party, which had ruled the country since 1923, loses election to newly formed Democratic Party of <a href="#">Celâl Bayar</a> and <a href="#">Adnan Menderes</a> .
	25 June	<i>Korean War</i> : The Korean War began. Turkey was a part of the joint UN operation.
		<a href="#">Müfide İlhan</a> mayor of <a href="#">Mersin</a> . First ever woman mayor in Turkey.
1952		Turkey became a <a href="#">NATO</a> member country strategically important in countering <a href="#">Soviet</a> influence.
1953	27 July	<i>Korean War</i> : The war ended.
1954		Turkey began to host the <a href="#">United States Air Force</a> at the <a href="#">Incirlik Air Base</a> as a deterrent to the <a href="#">Soviet Union</a> .
1955	6 September	<i>Istanbul Pogrom</i> : The Istanbul Pogrom started the process of driving many Greeks and Christians from Turkey.
	7 September	<i>Istanbul Pogrom</i> : The pogrom drew to a close.
1960	27 May	38 officers of Army form a <a href="#">junta</a> and organize the <a href="#">1960 Turkish coup d'état</a> . They claim the <a href="#">Islamists</a> had gained influence in the government. After this clash over the "separation of religion and state/government" between <a href="#">İnönü's</a> <a href="#">Republican People's Party</a> and his opponents, democratically elected President <a href="#">Celâl Bayar</a> and Prime Minister <a href="#">Adnan Menderes</a> of <a href="#">Democratic Party</a> , Prime Minister Adnan Menderes was held responsible by a <a href="#">kangaroo court</a> selected by the junta and was executed with two of his ministers.
1965	14 October	Military rule bowed out to civilian rule, and former <i>Millî Şef</i> (National Chief) <a href="#">İsmet İnönü</a> again loses a democratic election, this time to the Justice Party of Mr. <a href="#">Süleyman Demirel</a> .
1971	12 March	Military officials forced an advisory committee on the government due to the increasing anarchical situation caused by the Right (fascist/capitalist) – Left (communist) clash and ineffective policies in maintaining order. Although the military were not in charge, they had significant influence.
1974		Turkey invaded <a href="#">Cyprus</a> in response to a Greek-backed coup on the island.
1980	12 September	The <a href="#">1980 coup d'état</a> took place. Martial law was almost immediately established and a quarter of the military (about 475,000) were mobilised to settle the resistance to the coup.
1983	6 November	After the establishment of a new <a href="#">1982 Constitution</a> , the military regime dissolved itself.
1991		After the ending of the 1991 Persian <a href="#">Gulf War</a> , the <a href="#">Incirlik Air Base</a> enforced the <a href="#">northern no-fly zones in Iraq</a> .
1999	24 March	<i>Kosovo War</i> : <a href="#">NATO</a> interceded in the <a href="#">Balkans</a> to end a <a href="#">civil war</a> in the region. Turkey was part of the mission.
	10 June	<i>Kosovo War</i> : The war ended.

## Yorum

Batı bakış açısından ele alındığı gözlenmektedir.

Ermenilerin 1 milyon kişinin katledildiği yalanı sunulmaktadır. Bu iddia bile olmayan propagandayı tarih ve veri olarak verilmesi ile bu konuda yorum yapmak hatalı olacaktır. Bu

tarihte İstanbul gibi sürgüne gönderilmeyen oldukça kalabalık Ermeni nüfus vardır ve bunlar dahil toplam varlıkları 600bin civarındadır. Bu tarihte Rusya ile iş birliği içinde, bağımsızlık istemeleri ve Van gibi bazı illeri toptan yaktıkları, halen olduğu gibi durmaktadır, bu nedenle zorunlu göçe gönderilmiş, bir ülkenin diğer yerine iletilmişlerdir. Halen eski yerleri durmakta, yerleşim yapılmamıştır. İspanyol salgını olması ile, 30bin kişi öldüğü kayıtlardadır. Yinelenmiş olsa da tekrar vurgulamakta yara vardır. Bu durum 1922 Malta İngiliz Mahkemesinde yargılanmış, soykırım yok diyerek beraat edilmiştir. 2007-2009 Avrupa İnsan Hakları ve son 2011 Soykırım bir yalandır demenin gereceği söylemek olduğu mahkemece kayıt altına alınmıştır. Propaganda değil, gelecek verileri açmaları istenmekte, bu da onların soykırım yaptıklarını ortaya koyacağı için kaçınılmazdır. İkinci Dünya Savaşında Amerika kendisindeki Japon halkı Teksas'ta bir kampta toplamıştır. Risk olmamasına karşın, olası risk ile Osmanlı'ya atıfta bulunularak yapılmıştır.

Bu nedenle diğer veriler üstünde durulmayacaktır.

#### 21st century

Year	Date	Event
2002	June	
2003	February	Turkey relinquished command of the <a href="#">ISAF</a> .
2004	17 December	The European Union (EU) agreed to begin negotiations on the eventual accession of Turkey.
2005	14 February	Turkey assumed command of the <a href="#">ISAF</a> in Afghanistan for a second time.
	3 October	The <a href="#">European Union</a> (EU) started accession talks with Turkey. The talks did not start at the desired time due to disagreements. <sup>[6]</sup>
2011	24 March	Turkey gave <a href="#">NATO</a> the green light and allowed <a href="#">Izmir</a> to become the command center of the operation to oust <a href="#">Muammar Gaddafi</a> 's regime in <a href="#">Libya</a> . <sup>[7][8]</sup>
2012		
2013	17 December	<a href="#">A corruption scandal</a> to topple the ruling <a href="#">AKP</a> failed. <sup>[9]</sup>
2014		Turkey starts designing and manufacturing its own national tank <a href="#">Altay</a> , helicopter <a href="#">Atak</a> and drone <a href="#">Anka</a> for the first time.
	30 March	<a href="#">Local elections</a> held with the ruling <a href="#">AK Party</a> displaying an overwhelming victory, especially in the motherland of <a href="#">Anatolia</a> .
	28 August	Then Prime Minister <a href="#">Recep Tayyip Erdoğan</a> chosen as the first freely elected <a href="#">president of the nation</a> .
2016	15 July	<a href="#">Alleged attempted coup</a> and subsequent <a href="#">crackdowns and purge</a> . <sup>[10]</sup> Over 80,000 arrested or detained, 150,000 dismissed (nearing 10% of public employees). <sup>[11]</sup>
2017	1 January	<a href="#">Istanbul nightclub shooting</a> - At least 39 people were killed and 69 people <sup>[12]</sup> were wounded in the Reina nightclub in <a href="#">Beşiktaş Istanbul</a> . <sup>[13][14]</sup>
2018	19 January	The <a href="#">Turkish Armed Forces</a> launched its " <a href="#">Olive Branch</a> " land and air operation in north-western <a href="#">Syria</a> , capturing large areas which was under Kurdish control. <sup>[15]</sup>
2018	18 April	<a href="#">2018 Turkish general election</a> - <a href="#">Recep Tayyip Erdoğan</a> announced that early elections will take place on 24 June. <sup>[16]</sup>
2018	12 June	Presidents of <a href="#">Azerbaijan</a> , <a href="#">Turkey</a> , <a href="#">Georgia</a> inaugurated <a href="#">Trans-Anatolian gas pipeline</a> in the central city of <a href="#">Eskisehir</a> , Turkey with the participation of <a href="#">Petro Poroshenko</a> , and <a href="#">Aleksandar Vucic</a> . <sup>[17][18]</sup>
2018	19 October	The STAR refinery has been launched in Aliaga <a href="#">Izmir, Turkey</a> . <sup>[19][20]</sup>
2019	9 October	<a href="#">2019 Turkish offensive into north-eastern Syria</a>
2020	11 March	Turkey has confirmed its first <a href="#">COVID-19</a> case, which was caused by the <a href="#">SARS-CoV-2</a> . This was quickly followed by the rapid emergence of <a href="#">the COVID-19 outbreak in the country</a> , which persists to this day. <sup>[21]</sup>



## Yorum

Batılı bakış açısı gösterilmektedir: NATO komutanlığı alması, Avrupa Birliği bütünleşme çalışmaları (halen devam ediyor, girmeme daha ağır basmakta), İzmir NATO merkezi oluyor, Bunların yanında partilerin yolsuzluğu gibi konulara girmekte, mahkeme kararları değil, muhalefetin ispatsız iddiaları ele alınmaktadır. Covid-19 konusunda en önemli tedbir alan, aşı üreten ülke olduğu not edilmemektedir. Veri kanıtı dayalı olmalı, bir olan olayın yorumlanması da bilimsel olmalı, propaganda taşımamalıdır.

Ülkenin kalkınması ve ihracatın katlanması gibi faktörlerden söz edilmemektedir.

## GENEL YORUM

Tüm medeniyetlerin olduğu bir alandır.

Yabancıların bakış açısı nedeniyle tüm konular irdelenmeyecektir.

Sahip olduklarımız ile gurur duymalıyız.

## Sonuç

Geçmiş, olumlu veya olumsuz olsa da bize bir derstir. Olumlu olanlar örnek alınır, olumsuz olanlar ise ibret alınarak, kaçınılır, yapılmaz.

Bu açıdan geçmiş, geçmiş, bize bir pişmanlık veya keşke demenin anlamı yoktur.

Baştan eğer planlanmamış ve düşünerek, irdeleyerek karar oluşmamış ise, temelde yaşamı değiştirmelidir. Bu şekilde bir yaklaşım olamaz. Hayatta tesadüfler olur, ama kendimiz açısından olamaz.

Evlilikte bile istediğiniz kadar bir hesaplama yapın, ama birlikte yaşamadıktan sonra belli olamaz, bu açıdan birbirinizi kırmak değil, olmuyorsa baştan ayrılmak gerekir.

Hiçbir kimsenin kimseye kızması, sert davranması gerek yok, anlamsızdır. Zaten şiddet temelde kendine yapmak istediğinizi ona yansıtmadır.

Bizi var eden geçmişimiz olacağını algılayarak, bugün buna göre yaşamalıyız.

## Kaynaklar

- 1) Old World, Wikipedia
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- 3) Timeline of post-classical history, Wikipedia
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