



M. A. Akşit Koleksiyonunda



Dün ne idin, Nereden Göçtün? *

From Past, Migration Results*

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**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, Wikipedia¹

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](#).^[1] 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.^[2]

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*.^[3]

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, Wikipedia²

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](#)^[1] 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.^[2]
- 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](#).^[3]

- 3000–2300 BCE: The [East African Pastoral neolithic](#) culture builds [East Africa's](#) earliest and largest [monumental cemetery](#) at [Lothagam North Pillar Site](#).^[4]
- 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.^{[5][6]}
- [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](#).^{[7][8]} 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](#).^{[9][10]}

- 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.^{[11][12]}
- 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](#).^[13]
- 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](#).^[14]
- 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.^{[15][16][17]}
- 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](#).^[18]
- 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.^[14]
- 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.

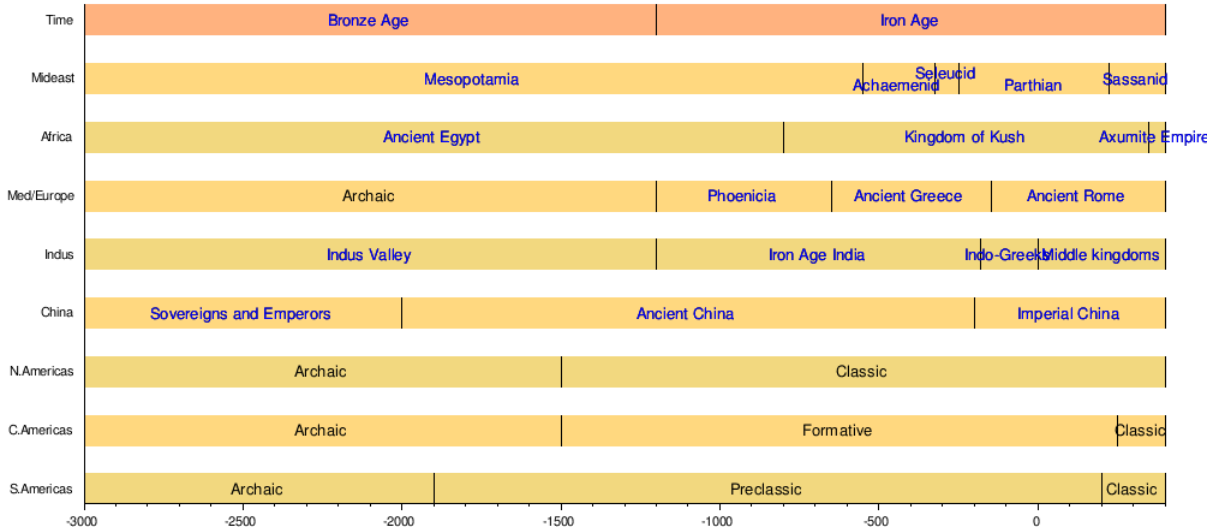
- c. 455: [Skandagupta](#) repels a [Huna people](#) attack on [India](#).
- 476: [Romulus Augustulus](#), last [Western Roman Emperor](#) is forced to abdicate by [Odoacer](#), a chieftain of the [Germanic Heruli](#); Odoacer returns the imperial regalia to [Eastern Roman Emperor Zeno](#) in [Constantinople](#) 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.

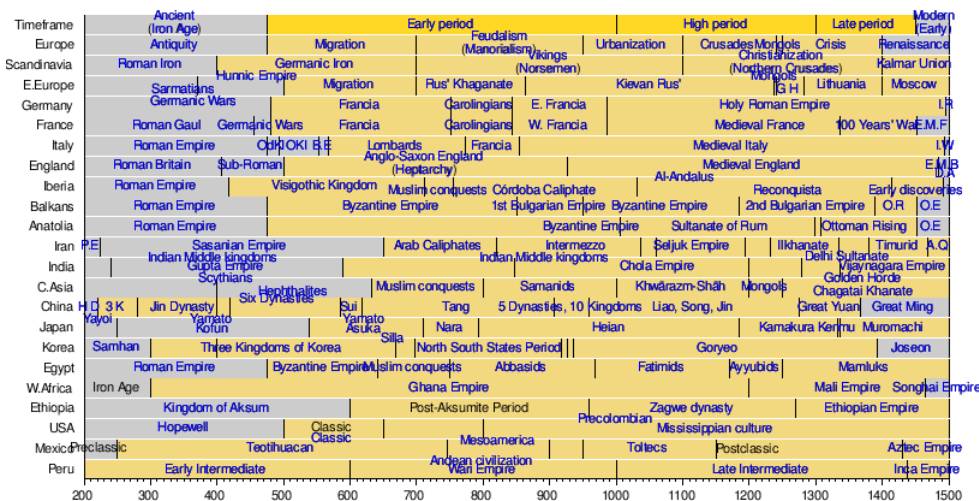
Olayları sunmak değil, bunun sosyal ve kültürel etkileşimleri ile birlikte irdelemek yerinde olacaktır. İstiklal Savaşı bir galibiyet olan mücadele ötesinde, yeni bir Cumhuriyet yaratılması ve Dünyaya bir örnek oluşturmasıdır. Yeni bir devlet değil, bunun ötesinde yeni bir yapılanma, yeni bir yaklaşım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

Timeline of post-classical history, Wikipedia³

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.^{[1][2]}



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

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

7th century

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

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

8th century

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

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

9th century

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

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

10th century

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

919		Henry the Fowler , Duke of Saxony elected German King. First king of the Ottonian Dynasty .	Henry, I considered the founder and first king of the medieval German state.
925		The first King of Croatia (<i>rex Croatorum</i>), Tomislav (910–928) of the Trpimirović dynasty was crowned.	Tomislav united Croats of Dalmatia and Pannonia into a single Kingdom, and created a sizeable state.
927		King Aethelstan the Glorious unites the heptarchy of The Anglo-Saxon nations of Wessex , Sussex , Essex , Kent , East Anglia , Mercia and Northumbria founding the Kingdom of England .	
927		According to Theophanes Continuatus (<i>The Continuer of Theophanes's Chronicle</i>) – Tomislav of Croatia defeated Bulgarian army of Tsar Simeon I under Duke Alogobotur , in battle of the Bosnian Highlands .	Bulgarian expansion to the west was stopped.
927		Death of Simeon I the Great. Recognition of the Bulgarian Patriarchate , the first independent National Church in Europe.	
929		Abd-ar-Rahman III of the Umayyad dynasty in al-Andalus (part of the Iberian peninsula) takes the title of Caliph or ruler of the Islamic world.	Beginning of the Caliphate of Córdoba (929–1031).
936		Wang Geon unified Later Three Kingdoms of Korea .	
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		Battle of Lechfeld . Otto the Great , son of Henry the Fowler, defeats the Magyars .	This is the defining event that prevents the Hungarians from entering Central Europe.
c. 960		Mieszko I becomes duke of Polans .	First historical ruler of Poland and de facto founder of the Polish State.
960		Song Dynasty begins after Emperor of Taizu usurps the throne from the Later Zhou , last of the Five Dynasties .	A 319-year period of Song rule (Northern & Southern combined) goes underway.
962		Otto the Great crowned the Holy Roman Emperor .	First to be crowned Holy Roman Emperor in nearly 40 years.
963–964		Otto deposes Pope John XII who is replaced with Pope Leo VIII .	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		John I Tzimiskes and Nikephoros II are executed.	Sultane of Rums are proclaimed.
976		Death of John I Tzimiskes; Basil II (his co-emperor) takes sole power.	Under Basil II zenith of the power of Eastern Empire after Justinian I .
978		Al-Mansur Ibn Abi Aamir becomes <i>de facto</i> ruler of Muslim Al-Andalus.	Peak of power of Moorish Iberia under "Almanzor".
981		Basil II (called "Bulgar Slayer") begins final conquest of Bulgaria .	Complete subjugation of the First Bulgarian Empire .
985		Eric the Red , exiled from Iceland , begins Scandinavian colonization of Greenland .	
987		Succession of Hugh Capet to the French Throne.	Beginning of Capetian Dynasty .
988		Volodymyr I of Kiev embraces Christianity, which becomes national religion.	
989		Peace and Truce of God formed.	The first movement of the Catholic Church 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		Leif Erikson is to settle during the winter in present-day Canada at L'Anse aux Meadows .	Ericson is to be the first European to settle in the Americas during the Norse exploration of the Americas .
1016		Canute the Great becomes King of England after the death of Edmund Ironside , with whom he shared the English throne.	Danes become kings of England for the next 26 years before the last rise of the Anglo-Saxons before the Norman Conquest .
1018		The Byzantines under Basil II conquer Bulgaria after a bitter 50-years struggle.	Concludes the Byzantine conquest of Bulgaria .
1021		The Tale of Genji , written by Murasaki Shikibu , is completed sometime before this date. ^[25]	It is sometimes called the world's first novel , the first modern novel , the first psychological novel or the first novel still to be considered a classic. ^[26]
1025		The Canon of Medicine is written.	Persian polymath Avicenna set the standard for medical textbooks through 18th century Europe.
1037		The Great Seljuk Empire is founded by Tughril Beg .	Would be a major force during the first two Crusades , and an antagonist to the Byzantine Empire over the next century.
1049		Pope Leo IX ascends to the papal throne.	Leo IX was the pope that excommunicated Patriarch of Constantinople, Michael Cerularius (who also excommunicated Leo), which caused the Great Schism .
1050		The astrolabe , an ancient tool of navigation, is first used in Europe.	Early tool of marine navigators, astrologers, astronomers.
1050		Westminster Abbey is built.	Notable religious building in England and a burial site for English monarchs.
1054		The East-West Schism which divided the church into Western Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy .	Tensions will vary between the Catholic and Orthodox churches throughout the Middle Ages .
1066		William the Conqueror , Duke of Normandy, invades England and becomes King after the Battle of Hastings .	End of Anglo-Saxon rule in England and start of Norman lineage.
1067		Pope Gregory VII elevated to the papal throne.	This begins a period of church reform.
1071		The Seljuks under Alp Arslan defeat the Byzantine army at Manzikert . The Normans capture Bari , the last Byzantine possession in southern Italy.	Beginning of the end of Byzantine rule in Asia Minor.
1075		Dictatus Papae in which Pope Gregory VII defines the powers of the pope.	Peak of the Gregorian Reform , and an immense factor in the Investiture Controversy .
1077		Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV walks to Canossa where he stands barefoot in the snow to beg forgiveness of the Pope for his offences, and admitting defeat in the Investiture Controversy .	This helps establish Papal rule over European heads of state for another 450 years.
1077		The Construction of the Tower of London begins.	The tower of London was the ultimate keep of the British Empire.
1086		The compilation of the Domesday Book , a great land and property survey commissioned by William the Conqueror to assess his new possessions.	This is the first such undertaking since Roman times.
1088		University of Bologna is formed.	Currently the oldest university in Europe .

1095		Pope Urban issues the Crusades to capture the Holy Land , and to repel the Seljuk Turks from the Byzantine Empire from Alexios I Komnenos .	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 Cistercian Order is founded.	Was a return to the original observance of the Rule of St. Benedict .
1099		First Crusade . Jerusalem is re-taken from the Muslims on the urging of Pope Urban II .	This would lead to the beginning of the Kingdom of Jerusalem , which would last for nearly two centuries; within the era of the Crusades to the Holy Land .

12th century

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

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

		the promotion of anyone to the episcopate before the age of thirty.	
1183		The final Peace of Constance between Frederick Barbarossa , 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 Taira clan are driven out of Kyōto by Minamoto Yoshinaka.	The two-year conflict which follows ends at the Battle of Dan no Ura (1185).
1184	November	Pope Lucius III issues the papal bull <i>Ad Abolendam</i> .	This bull set up the organization of the medieval inquisitions .
1185		Windmills are first recorded.	
1185		Uprising of Asen and Peter . The reestablishment of the Bulgarian Empire .	
1185		At the Battle of Dan no Ura , Minamoto Yoshitsune annihilates the Taira 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 Kamakura Period .
1186	1/27	The future emperor Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily , heiress to the Sicilian throne.	This marriage shifts the focus of the Guelphs /Ghibelline struggle to Sicily and marks the ruin of the House of Hohenstaufen .
1187		Saladin recaptures Jerusalem.	Would lead to the Third Crusade .
1188		Tractatus of Glanvil	Oxford University
1189	July 6	Richard I 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	William II of Sicily died and was succeeded by Tancred of Sicily 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 Third Crusade follows upon Saladin 's uniting the Muslim world and recapturing Jerusalem .	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 Margaritus of Brindisi was created the first Count of Malta for capturing the empress; in the same year Pope Celestine III forced Tancred to release the empress.
1192		Minamoto no Yoritomo 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		Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khilji sack and burn the university at Nalanda .	This is the beginning of the decline of Buddhism in India.
1193		The first known merchant guild .	
1195		Battle of Alarcos The Almohad Caliphate 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 compasses .	

13th century

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

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

1258		The first Mongol invasion of Vietnam	The Mongol army was defeated by emperor Tran Thai Tong of Đai Việt .
1272–73		The Ninth Crusade occurs.	Considered to be the Last Major Crusade to take place in the Holy Land .
1273	29 September	Rudolph I of Germany is elected Holy Roman Emperor.	This begins the Habsburg de facto domination of the crown that lasted until is dissolution in 1806.
1274		Thomas Aquinas ' work, <i>Summa Theologica</i> is published, after his death.	Is the main staple of theology during the Middle Ages .
1279	19 March	Battle of Yamen .	Marks the end of the Song Dynasty in China, and all of China is under the rule of Kublai Khan as the emperor.
1282		Sicilian Vespers . Sicilians massacre Angevins over a six-week period, after a Frenchman, harassed a woman.	Would mark a two-decade period of war, and peace treaties mainly between Aragon , Sicily, and the Angevins .
1283		First regulated Catalan Courts .	Presided by king Peter III of Aragon for the whole Principality of Catalonia , 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, Đai Việt agreed to a tributary relationship with the Yuan dynasty .
1293		Mongol invasion of Java .	Failed invasion of the Javanese Majapahit Kingdom . Which led Majapahit to rise as a significant regional power. ¹²⁷¹
1296		Edward I of England invades Scotland , starting the First War of Scottish Independence .	
1297	11 September	The Battle of Stirling Bridge .	William Wallace emerges as the leader of the Scottish resistance to England.
1298		Marco Polo publishes his tales of China, along with Rustichello da Pisa .	A key step to the bridging of Asia and Europe in trade.
1299	27 July	The Ottoman Empire is founded by Osman I .	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	William Wallace is executed for treason.	
1307	Friday, October 13th	The Knights Templar are rounded up and murdered by Philip the Fair of France, with the backing of the Pope.	Hastens the demise of the order within a decade.
1307		Beginning of the Babylonian Captivity of the Papacy during which the Popes moved to Avignon .	Begins a period of over seven decades of the Papacy outside of Rome that would be one of the major factors of the Western Schism .
1310		Dante publishes his <i>Divine Comedy</i> .	Is one of the most defining works of literature during the Late Middle Ages , and among the most recognizable in all of literature.

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

1386	October 18–19th	The University of Heidelberg is founded.	It is the oldest university in Germany .
1389	June 15	Battle of Kosovo in Serbia.	This was in many respects the decisive battle between the Turks, led by Sultan Murat , and Christian army, led by the Serbs 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 Vienna .
1392		Joseon dynasty founded in Korea .	Becomes longest reigning Korean dynasty.
1396		The Battle of Nicopolis .	The last great Crusade fails. Bulgaria was conquered by the Ottomans
1397		The Kalmar Union is formed.	Queen Margaret I of Denmark unites the Denmark , Sweden , and Norway , and lasts until 1523.
1399		Richard II abdicates the throne to Henry of Bolingbroke, who becomes Henry IV of England .	End of Plantagenet dynasty , beginning of the Lancaster lineage of kings.

15th century

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

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

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

Yorum

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

Timelines of modern history, Wikipedia⁴

The following are [timelines of modern history](#), from the end of the [Middle Ages](#), c. 1400 – c. 1500,^[1] 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](#)
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- [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, Wikipedia⁵

17th century BCE

Year	Date	Event
1600 BCE		Hittite Empire established in the region of Anatolia with capital in Hattusa near present-day Boğazkale , 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
1346 BCE		Hittite empire reaches its height under the rule of Šuppiluliuma I. ^[1]

Yorum

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

13th century BCE

Year	Date	Event
1274 BCE		Battle of Kadesh between the Hittite Empire and the New Kingdom of Egypt .

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
1178 BCE		Collapse of the Hittite Empire , splinters into several independent Syro-Hittite states .

Yorum

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

5th century BCE

Year	Date	Event
499–493 BCE		Ionian Revolt , military rebellion by the Greek regions of Anatolia against Persian Empire 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		Alexander III of Macedon crosses the Hellespont into Asia, making his landing in present-day Turkey.
334 BC	May	Alexander III of Macedon defeats the armies of the Achaemenid Empire in the Battle of the Granicus river (modern-day Biga Çayı).
333 BC	5 November	Alexander III of Macedon defeats the armies of the Achaemenid Empire in the Battle of Issus .
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 Partition of Triparadisus .

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 Roman invasion of Anatolia begins with the annexation of Attalid Pergamon by the Roman Republic . 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. ^[2]
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Yorum

Roma İmparatorluğu Anadolu'ya yayılmıştır. İstanbul başşehir olmuştur.

4th century

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

Yorum

Aya-Sofya konusu işlenmektedir. Sofia mutluluk demektir, bu yapının, kilise olarak ayakta durması için, çevresindeki yapılar, destekler ve sütunlar tümenden 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 Byzantine Empire with the collapse of the Roman Empire . ^[2]

Yorum

Roma İmparatorluğu yıkılıp, Bizans İmparatorluğu başlamıştır.

7th century

Year	Date	Event
674–678		First Arab Siege of Constantinople by the Umayyad Caliphate , 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		Second Arab Siege of Constantinople by the Umayyad Caliphate , ends with Byzantine victory.

9th century

Year	Date	Event
863		Beginning of the Byzantine resurgence with emergence of Macedonian dynasty , most of lost territories are retaken from Arab invasions.

11th century

Year	Date	Event
1071		Alp Arslan of the Great Seljuq Empire defeats Romanos IV Diogenes of the Byzantine Empire at Malazgirt , near Mus , Historical Armenia Eastern Anatolia .

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

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		12th century renaissance in the Byzantine Empire, revival of art, architecture and economic activity.
1101		Kılıç Arslan I defeats Stephen of Blois and Hugh of Vermandois of the second wave of First Crusades at the Battle of Mersivan (near modern Merzifon , Amasya Province , Central Anatolia.)
1107		Kılıç Arslan conquers Musul , Iraq , but is defeated in the battle.
1110		Sahinsah (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		Mesut I (1116–1156) During the early years of his reign he has to accept the dominance of Danishmends 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 Holy Roman Emperor Conrad III of Second Crusade in the Second battle of Dorylaeum (near modern Eskişehir)
		Mesut I defeats French king Louis VII of Second Crusade at Laodicea (near modern Denizli , West Anatolia).
1156		Kılıç Arslan II (1156–1192)
1176		Kılıç Arslan defeats Manuel I Komnenos of Byzantine Empire in the battle of Myriokephalon (probably near Civril , Denizli Province , West Anatolia).
1178		Kılıç Arslan II annexes Danishmend realm. (Sivas , and the surrounding territory, Central Anatolia.)
1186		Kılıç Arslan II partitions the country into 11 provinces, each governed by one of his sons
1190		Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa of Third Crusade 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 Silifke , Mersin Province in South Anatolia.
1192		Keyhüsrev I (1192–1196)
1194		After the collapse of Great Seljuk Empire, the Sultanate of Rum become the sole surviving branch of Seljuks.
1196		Süleyman II of Rum (1196–1204)

13th century

Year	Date	Event
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1202	Süleyman II of Rum annexes Saltukid realm (Erzurum , and the surrounding territory, Eastern Anatolia.)
	Georgian army defeats Süleyman II at the Battle of Micingerd
1204	Kılıç Arslan III (1204–1205)
1205	Keyhüsrev I (1205–1211) (second time)
1207	Conquest of Antalya , access to Mediterranean Sea
1211	Keykavus I (1211–1220)
1214	Conquest of Sinop , Black Sea coast
1220	Alaaddin Kayqubad I (1220–1237)
1221	Conquest of Alanya , Antalya Province , 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 Artuqid realm (Harput and surrounding territory, .)
1225	Kayi Obasi (Tribe)
1227	Sudak in Crimea is annexed. This is the most notable overseas campaign of Seljuqs.
1228	Mongol conquests in Iran result in a flux of refugees to Anatolia, one of the refugees is Mevlana
	Alaaddin Keykubat I annexes Menguçek realm (Erzincan and the surrounding territory), Eastern Anatolia .
1230	Alaaddin Keykubat defeats Celaleddin Harzemşah of Harzemşah Empire in the Battle of Yassıçemen , near Erzincan
1237	Keyhüsrev II (1237–1246)
1238	Sadettin Köpek the vizier 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 Baba Ishak . A revolt of Turkmen (Oguz) and Harzem refugees who have recently arrived in Anatolia. The revolt is suppressed. But the sultanate loses power.
1240	Conquest of Diyarbakır in Southeast Anatolia.
1243	Bayju of Mongols defeats Keyhüsrev II in the battle of Köseadağ , Eastern Anatolia. From now on, the sultanate is a vassal of Ilkhanids.
1246	Keykavus II (1246–1262) Governs together with his two brothers. But the real ruler is vizier Pervâne who has married to late sultan's widow Gürcü Hatun .
1256	Mongols defeat Seljuk Turks at the Battle of Sultanhan , Aksaray Province , Central Anatolia.
1258	Mongols partition the country. Double sultanate
1262	Kılıç Arslan IV 1260–1266
1266	Keyhüsrev III 1266–1284
1277	Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey , a semi-independent bey, allies himself with the Mameluk sultan Baybars who invades a part of Anatolia.
	Karamanoğlu Mehmed Bey conquers Konya and enthrones his puppet Jimri . 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	Mesut II 1284–1297
1289	Seljuk-Ilkhanid coalition defeats the tribes of Germiyanids
1297	Alaaddin Kekubat III 1297–1302
1299	Osman I , 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.) ^[3]

Yorum

Türklerin fetih ettikleri savaşlar ve komutanlardan söz edilmektedir.

14th century

Year	Date	Event
1302		Mesut II 1302–1307 (last sultan of Rum)

1371	27 September	Battle of Maritsa . Most of Macedonia is conquered.
1389	15 June	Battle of Kosovo . Most of Serbia is conquered.
1396	25 September	Battle of Nicopolis . Bulgaria is conquered.

15th century

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

16th century

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

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

17th century

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

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		Treaty of Passarowitz signed.
		Beginning of Tulip era (up to 1730)
1729		First printing press in Turkish by İbrahim Muteferrika
1730		Revolt of Patrona Halil . End of Tulip era. Ahmet III is dethroned.
1739		Treaty of Belgrade signed.
1774		Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca 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	Kabakçı Mustafa rebellion : Reformist sultan Selim III dethroned. New sultan is Mustafa IV
1808	21 July	Alemdar Mustafa Pasha suppresses the rebellion. But Selim III is dead and Mahmut II becomes the new sultan.
1813	23 April	Second Serbian Uprising : The Serbs revolt.
1821		Greek War of Independence : The Greek War of Independence begins.
1826	15 June	Auspicious Incident . Massacre of the Janissary corps by Sultan Mahmud II : Foundation of a modern western style army.
1830		Algeria is gradually ceded to French rule .

1832	21 July	<i>Greek War of Independence</i> : Greek sovereignty is formalized.
1831		Egyptian–Ottoman War . (To 1833)
1853	4 October	<i>Crimean War</i> : The Crimean War with Russia began which, though won with British , French and Sardinian aid, would further demonstrate how backward the Ottoman military had become.
1860	21 October	First newspaper in Turkish published by Agah Efendi .(<i>Tercümen'i Ahval</i>).
1862	5 February	A united Romanian autonomous state is established.
1876	23 December	Opened the 1876–1877 Constantinople Conference .
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 Treaty of San Stefano recognizes Romanian and Serbian independence, as well as the establishment of an autonomous Bulgarian principality under nominal Ottoman protection. Austria-Hungary occupies Bosnia by default.
	4 June	Cyprus is occupied by Britain .
1881		Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was born. Tunisia becomes a French colony.
1882		Egypt goes under British protection.
1885	6 September	The province of Eastern Rumelia is transferred to Bulgarian jurisdiction.
1894		Hamidian massacres , where the Ottoman Empire under Sultan Abdul Hamid II kills between 200,000 and 400,000 Armenians in order to reassert Pan-Islamism 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	Second Constitutional Era (Young Turk revolution)
	5 October	Bulgaria obtains full independence.
	7 October	Austria-Hungary annexes Bosnia by mere declaration.
1912		The Ottomans are defeated by Italy in a short war, with the Italians gaining Libya and ending the 340-year Ottoman presence in North Africa.
	28 November	<i>First Balkan War</i> : Albania declares independence
1913	17 May	<i>First Balkan War</i> : The Ottoman Empire is nearly wiped out from Europe, save for Istanbul and just enough land around to defend it.
1913		Greek genocide by the Ottoman Empire, lasts till about 1922. Approximately 750,000 Ottoman Greek Christians believed to have been killed.
1914		Assyrian genocide (Seyfo or Sayfo) by the Ottoman Empire, lasts till about 1924. Approximately 250,000 Assyrian Christians believed to have been killed.

1914	2 August	The Ottoman Empire enters into World War I on the side of the Central Powers . Cyprus is annexed outright by Britain.
1915	18 March	The Gallipoli Campaign 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 Genocide of Christian Armenians , over 1 million Armenians are killed.
1915		Persecution of nearly 4.000.000 Turks from Balkans started. Most of them were suffered and killed. ^{[4][5]}
1923	29 October	The Republic of Turkey was proclaimed.
		Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk) was unanimously elected the first President of the Republic of Turkey by secret vote.
	30 October	The first cabinet of the Republic of Turkey was formed by İsmet İnönü .
1924		A new policy was instituted that imams be appointed by the government.
	3 March	The Ottoman Caliphate was abolished by the Turkish Grand National Assembly .
		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 Progressive Republican Party , was formed.
	22 November	Third cabinet by Fethi Okyar .
1925	11 February	The Sheikh Said rebellion started in the eastern provinces.
	25 February	A law separating religion from politics was accepted and passed in the TBMM .
	4 March	Fourth cabinet by İsmet İnönü
	5 May	An Armenian named Manok Manukyan was executed in Ankara for planning an assassination attempt on Mustafa Kemal .
	3 June	The Progressive Republican Party 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	Sheikh Said and his 46 followers were sentenced to death in Diyarbakır .
	27 August	Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk) came to Kastamonu 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	Atatürk opened the Bursa 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 civil code based on the Swiss Civil Code was accepted. The code granted expanded civil rights to women and prohibited polygamy .
	1 March	A Turkish criminal code was established based on the Italian Criminal Code.
	17 March	A law was passed to nationalize 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	Mustafa Kemal Atatürk started his "Nutuk" speech.
		The second nationwide congress of the Republican People's Party took place.
	20 October	The "Nutuk" speech ended.
	28 October	The first population census counted the population at approximately thirteen and a half million.
	27 November	Fifth cabinet by İsmet İnönü
	25 December	The first female Turkish lawyer, Süreyya Ağaoğlu , 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 Turkish alphabet based on the Latin script 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 TBMM .
	1 September	Arabic and Persian 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 Free Republican Party , the third party in the republic, was established.
	27 September	Sixth cabinet by İsmet İnönü
	27 October	Greek prime minister Venizelos visited Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in Ankara.
	17 November	After the Free Republican Party 's cooption by radical religious groups, its leader Fethi Okyar decided to close.
	30 December	Mustafa Fehmi Kubilay , 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	Mustafa Kemal Atatürk 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 League of Nations .
	31 July	Turkish woman Keriman Halis Ece was declared the World Beauty Queen at a contest in Belgium.
	13 November	Dr. Müfide Kazım 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 Darülfünun 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	Istanbul University 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 Bey , Effendi , Pasha , Sultan , and Hanım as of 26 November.
	24 November	Mustafa Kemal Pasha 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 Turkish Grand National Assembly).
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	Hatay's independence was accepted by the League of Nations in its Geneva meeting.
	9 June	A law establishing a medical faculty in Ankara was accepted.
	20 September	Atatürk opened the first art gallery in his residence, the Dolmabahçe Palace.
	9 October	Atatürk opened the Nazilli Printed Cloth Fabric Factory.
	25 October	Ninth cabinet by Celâl Bayar , former minister of Economy
		Dersim Rebellion in 1937–1938 : The revolt had quashed by government.
1938	10 November	The founder Mustafa Kemal Atatürk died. He was succeeded by İsmet İnönü , 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 Province of Hatay joined Turkey.
1950	14 May	First Democratic Elections in Turkish Republic. General İsmet İnönü and his Republican People's Party, which had ruled the country since 1923, loses election to newly formed Democratic Party of Celâl Bayar and Adnan Menderes .
	25 June	<i>Korean War</i> : The Korean War began. Turkey was a part of the joint UN operation.
		Müfide İlhan mayor of Mersin . First ever woman mayor in Turkey.
1952		Turkey became a NATO member country strategically important in countering Soviet influence.
1953	27 July	<i>Korean War</i> : The war ended.
1954		Turkey began to host the United States Air Force at the Incirlik Air Base as a deterrent to the Soviet Union .
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 junta and organize the 1960 Turkish coup d'état . They claim the Islamists had gained influence in the government. After this clash over the "separation of religion and state/government" between İnönü's Republican People's Party and his opponents, democratically elected President Celâl Bayar and Prime Minister Adnan Menderes of Democratic Party , Prime Minister Adnan Menderes was held responsible by a kangaroo court 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) İsmet İnönü again loses a democratic election, this time to the Justice Party of Mr. Süleyman Demirel .
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 Cyprus in response to a Greek-backed coup on the island.
1980	12 September	The 1980 coup d'état 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 1982 Constitution , the military regime dissolved itself.
1991		After the ending of the 1991 Persian Gulf War , the Incirlik Air Base enforced the northern no-fly zones in Iraq .
1999	24 March	<i>Kosovo War</i> : NATO interceded in the Balkans to end a civil war 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 ISAF .
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 ISAF in Afghanistan for a second time.
	3 October	The European Union (EU) started accession talks with Turkey. The talks did not start at the desired time due to disagreements. ^[6]
2011	24 March	Turkey gave NATO the green light and allowed Izmir to become the command center of the operation to oust Muammar Gaddafi 's regime in Libya . ^{[7][8]}
2012		
2013	17 December	A corruption scandal to topple the ruling AKP failed. ^[9]
2014		Turkey starts designing and manufacturing its own national tank Altay , helicopter Atak and drone Anka for the first time.
	30 March	Local elections held with the ruling AK Party displaying an overwhelming victory, especially in the motherland of Anatolia .
	28 August	Then Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan chosen as the first freely elected president of the nation .
2016	15 July	Alleged attempted coup and subsequent crackdowns and purge . ^[10] Over 80,000 arrested or detained, 150,000 dismissed (nearing 10% of public employees). ^[11]
2017	1 January	Istanbul nightclub shooting - At least 39 people were killed and 69 people ^[12] were wounded in the Reina nightclub in Beşiktaş Istanbul . ^{[13][14]}
2018	19 January	The Turkish Armed Forces launched its " Olive Branch " land and air operation in north-western Syria , capturing large areas which was under Kurdish control. ^[15]
2018	18 April	2018 Turkish general election - Recep Tayyip Erdoğan announced that early elections will take place on 24 June. ^[16]
2018	12 June	Presidents of Azerbaijan , Turkey , Georgia inaugurated Trans-Anatolian gas pipeline in the central city of Eskisehir , Turkey with the participation of Petro Poroshenko , and Aleksandar Vucic . ^{[17][18]}
2018	19 October	The STAR refinery has been launched in Aliaga Izmir, Turkey . ^{[19][20]}
2019	9 October	2019 Turkish offensive into north-eastern Syria
2020	11 March	Turkey has confirmed its first COVID-19 case, which was caused by the SARS-CoV-2 . This was quickly followed by the rapid emergence of the COVID-19 outbreak in the country , which persists to this day. ^[21]

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
- 2) Timeline of ancient history, Wikipedia
- 3) Timeline of post-classical history, Wikipedia
- 4) Timelines of modern history, Wikipedia
- 5) Timeline of Anatolian history, Wikipedia