

THE NEW CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF

ISLAM

*

VOLUME 2

The Western Islamic World
Eleventh to Eighteenth Centuries

Volume 2 of *The New Cambridge History of Islam* is devoted to the history of the western Islamic lands from the political fragmentation of the eleventh century to the beginnings of European colonialism towards the end of the eighteenth century. This volume embraces a vast area from al-Andalus and North Africa to Arabia and the lands of the Ottomans. In the first four sections, scholars – all leaders in their particular fields – chart the rise and fall, and explain the political and religious developments, of the various independent ruling dynasties across the region, including famously the Almohads, the Fāṭimids and Mamlūks, and, of course, the Ottomans. The final section of this volume explores the commonalities and continuities that united these diverse and geographically disparate communities, through in-depth analyses of state formation, conversion, taxation, scholarship and the military.

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THE NEW CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF
ISLAM

The New Cambridge History of Islam offers a comprehensive history of Islamic civilisation, tracing its development from its beginnings in seventh-century Arabia to its wide and varied presence in the globalised world of today. Under the leadership of the Prophet Muḥammad, the Muslim community coalesced from a scattered, desert population and, following his death, emerged from Arabia to conquer an empire which, by the early eighth century, stretched from India in the east to Spain in the west. By the eighteenth century, despite political fragmentation, the Muslim world extended from West Africa to South-East Asia. Today, Muslims are also found in significant numbers in Europe and the Americas, and make up about one-fifth of the world's population.

To reflect this geographical distribution and the cultural, social and religious diversity of the peoples of the Muslim world, *The New Cambridge History of Islam* is divided into six volumes. Four cover historical developments, and two are devoted to themes that cut across geographical and chronological divisions – themes ranging from social, political and economic relations to the arts, literature and learning. Each volume begins with a panoramic introduction setting the scene for the ensuing chapters and examining relationships with adjacent civilisations. Two of the volumes – one historical, the other thematic – are dedicated to the developments of the last two centuries, and show how Muslims, united for so many years in their allegiance to an overarching and distinct tradition, have sought to come to terms with the emergence of Western hegemony and the transition to modernity.

The time is right for this new synthesis reflecting developments in scholarship over the last generation. *The New Cambridge History of Islam* is an ambitious enterprise directed and written by a team combining established authorities and innovative younger scholars. It will be the standard reference for students, scholars and all those with enquiring minds for years to come.

General editor

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*The Formation of the Islamic World
Sixth to Eleventh Centuries*

EDITED BY CHASE F. ROBINSON

VOLUME 2

*The Western Islamic World
Eleventh to Eighteenth Centuries*

EDITED BY MARIBEL FIERRO

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Edited by
MARIBEL FIERRO



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A note on transliteration and pronunciation

Since many of the languages used by Muslims are written in the Arabic or other non-Latin scripts, these languages appear in transliteration. The transliteration of Arabic, Turkish and Ottoman Turkish is based upon the conventions used by *The encyclopaedia of Islam*, second edition, with the following modifications.

As regards Arabic, for the fifth letter of the Arabic alphabet (*jīm*), *j* is used (not *dj*), as in *jumla*. For the twenty-first letter (*qāf*), *q* is used (not *k*), as in *qāḍī*. Digraphs such as *th*, *dh*, *gh*, *kh* and *sh* are not underlined. For terms and names in other languages, the individual chapter contributors employ systems of transliteration that are standard for those languages. Where there are well-accepted Anglicised versions of proper nouns or terms (e.g. Baghdad, Mecca), these are used instead of strict transliterations.

For Ottoman Turkish, *The encyclopaedia of Islam* distinguishes between words of Arabic and Persian origin and words of Turkish origin. For the former, consonants and long vowels are transcribed as above, but short vowels as in modern Turkish orthography. For words of Turkish origin, the consonants are transcribed as above (but with *v* for *w*), and the vowels as in modern Turkish orthography.

As far as the pronunciation of Arabic is concerned, some letters can be represented by single English letters that are pronounced much as they are in English (*b*, *j*, *f*, etc.); one exception is *q*, which is a ‘k’ sound produced at the very back of the throat, and another is the ‘r’, which is the ‘flap’ of the Spanish ‘r’. Others are represented by more than one letter. Some of these are straightforward (*th*, *sh*), but others are not (*kh* is pronounced like ‘j’ in Spanish, *gh* is similar to the uvular ‘r’ of most French-speakers, and *dh* is ‘th’ of ‘the’, rather than of ‘thing’). There are also pairs of letters that are distinguished by a dot placed underneath one of them: thus *t*, *s*, *d*, *z* and their ‘emphatic’ counterparts *ṭ*, *ṣ*, *ḍ*, and *ẓ*, and which give the surrounding vowels a thicker, duller sound (thus *s* as in ‘sad’, but *ṣ* as in ‘sun’); *ḍ* and *ẓ* may also be pronounced as an emphatic *dh*.

A note on transliteration and pronunciation

The ʾ is the *hamza*, the glottal stop, as in the Cockney ‘bu’er’ (‘butter’); the ʿ is the *ʿayn*, a voiced pharyngeal fricative that can be left unpronounced, which is what many non-Arab speakers do when it occurs in Arabic loanwords; and the ḥ is a voiceless pharyngeal fricative that can be pronounced as an ‘h’ in all positions, just as non-Arabs do in Arabic loanwords. Doubled consonants are lengthened, as in the English ‘hot tub’.

The vowels are written as *a*, *i* and *u*, with *ā*, *ī* and *ū* signifying longer versions; thus *bit* and *beat*. *W* and *y* can function either as consonants or, when preceded by a short vowel, as part of a diphthong.

Chronology

336/948	Kalbid rule begins in Sicily.
359/970	The Fāṭimids establish their capital in Cairo. The Zīrids rule in their name in Ifrīqiya.
361/972	The Fāṭimids leave for Egypt.
400/1009	Destruction of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem during the reign of the Fāṭimid caliph al-Ḥākim.
401/1010	The ruling Sharīf in Mecca proclaims himself caliph. In Yemen al-Ḥusayn ibn al-Qāsim al-‘Iyānī claims to be the rightful imam and the <i>mahdī</i> .
405/1014–15	The Zīrid Ḥammād recognises the ‘Abbāsid caliphate.
406–7/1015–17	Massacre of Shī‘īs in Tunis and Qayrawān.
411/1021	Death of the Fāṭimid caliph al-Ḥākim.
414–15/1024–5	Famine in Egypt.
416/1025	Beginnings of the Mirdāsīd dynasty (northern Syria and the middle Euphrates area). Byzantine landing at Messina.
422/1031	Abolishment of the Umayyad caliphate in Cordoba.
425/1034	Peace between the Kalbids of Sicily and the Byzantines.
426–40/1035–48	Beginnings of the Almoravid movement.
431/1040	The Saljuq Turks defeat the Ghaznavids at Dandānqān.
440/1048–9	The Zīrids recognise the ‘Abbāsid caliphate and renounce allegiance to the Fāṭimids.
443/1051	The <i>amīr</i> of the Banū Qurra in Barqa (Cyrenaica) denounces the Fāṭimids and offers his allegiance to the Zīrid al-Mu‘izz.
443/1052	The Arab Banū Hilāl – after entering Ifrīqiya from Fāṭimid Egypt – defeat the Zīrids at Ḥaydarān.

Chronology

- 446/1054–5 The Zīrid al-Mu‘izz returns to Fāṭimid allegiance.
 450/1058 Death of al-Māwardī, author of an influential work on Islamic political thought (*al-Aḥkām al-sultāniyya*).
- 451/1059 Death of Ibn Yāsīn, founder of the Almoravid movement.
 453/1061 The Normans commanded by Roger cross into Sicily.
 454/1062 Death of the Zīrid al-Mu‘izz.
 455/1063 Al-Ṣulayhī rules over wide parts of Yemen in the name of the Fāṭimid caliph. A pro-Fāṭimid reign is installed in Mecca.
- 456/1064 Death of the Zāhirī jurist and theologian Ibn Ḥazm in al-Andalus.
- 457/1064 The Saljuq Alp Arslān invades Georgia and takes the Armenian towns of Ani and Kars.
- 459/1066 Massacre of Jews in Zīrid Granada.
 463/1070 Founding of Marrakesh by the Almoravids.
 463/1071 The Saljuqs defeat the Byzantines at Manzikert.
 464/1072 Norman conquest of Palermo.
 466/1073 The Armenian Badr al-Jamālī intervenes in Fāṭimid Egypt, beginning of military rule.
 467/1075 Sulaymān ibn Qutulmish seizes Nicaea and founds the Saljuq sultanate of Anatolia.
- 469–70/1077 Norman conquest of Val di Mazara in Sicily.
 478/1085 Christian conquest of Toledo.
 479/1086 The Almoravids defeat the Christians at the battle of Zallāqa.
- 484/1091 Completion of Norman conquest of Sicily (started in 453/1061).
- 485/1092 Assassination of the Saljuq vizier Niẓām al-Mulk.
 487/1094 The Fāṭimid caliph al-Mustanṣir dies. Disagreement over his succession brings about the emergence of the Nizārīs, a branch of the Ismā‘īlīs. El Cid conquers Valencia.
- 489/1096 Qılıj Arslān annihilates the People’s Crusade of Peter the Hermit after it crossed the Bosphorus from Constantinople. The Hilalian Banū Jāmi‘ establish their rule in Gabes.
- 490/1098 The Crusaders conquer Antioch.
 492/1099 The Crusaders conquer Jerusalem.

Chronology

- 494/1100 Baldwin of Edessa has himself crowned king of Jerusalem.
- 497/1104 Acre conquered by the Crusaders.
- 502/1109 Tripoli conquered by the Crusaders.
- 503/1109 In Cordoba, burning of the works by al-Ghazālī, author of *Iḥyā' 'ulūm al-dīn* ('The revival of religious sciences').
- 505/1111 Death of al-Ghazālī.
- 511/1119 Ibn Tūmart, the founder of the Almohad movement, arrives at Bougie.
- 512/1119 Christian armies reach the banks of the Ebro river in the Iberian Peninsula.
- 515/1121 The Fāṭimid caliph al-Āmir puts an end to al-Afḍal's military rule. Ibn Tūmart is proclaimed *mahdī*.
- 517/1123 The Fāṭimids invade Palestine and are defeated by the Crusaders at the battle of Yabne (Ibelin).
- 518/1124 Tyre conquered by the Franks. Ibn Tūmart and his followers move to Tinmal.
- 524/1130 Assassination of the Fāṭimid caliph al-Āmir. Attack of the Almohads against Marrakesh (battle of Buḥayra). Death of Ibn Tūmart.
- 527/1133 'Abd al-Mu'min is proclaimed Ibn Tūmart's successor.
- 529/1135 The Normans of Sicily, under Roger II, occupy the isle of Djerba. Norman presence in the Ifīqīyan coast lasts until 555/1160, being brought to an end by the Almohads.
- 535/1140f. The Almohads complete the conquest of the Sūs.
- Andalusi revolts against the Almoravids.
- 539/1144 Zangi takes Edessa from the Franks. The Sufi Ibn Qasī rules in the Algarve (southern Portugal).
- 539/1145 Death of Reverter, the commander of the Almoravid Christian mercenaries.
- 540/1146 Fez conquered by the Almohads. Friday sermon delivered in the name of the Almohads in Cadiz. Ibn Hūd defeated and killed by the Christians in al-Andalus.
- 541/1146 Death of Zangi.
- 541/1147 Almohad conquest of Marrakesh, capital of the Almoravid empire. Lisbon conquered by Crusaders travelling to Jerusalem (542/1147). Almohad troops

Chronology

- cross the Straits and take possession of the Algarve and Seville.
- 542/1147 Almería conquered by the Christians with Genoese help.
- 542–5/1147–50 The rebellion of al-Massī crushed by the Almohads.
- 543/1148 Second Crusade. Norman conquest of al-Mahdiyya. The Ebro valley is completely lost to the Christians.
- 544/1149 Nūr al-Dīn wins the battle of Inab where Raymond of Antioch is killed. Death of Qāḍī ‘Iyāḍ, author of a popular book on the Prophet Muḥammad. Great ‘purge’ (*i’tirāf*) of the Almohads.
- 546/1151 The rulers of the western regions of al-Andalus cross the Straits to pledge obedience to the Almohad caliph ‘Abd al-Mu’min.
- 547/1152 Algiers, Bougie, the Qal’a of the Banū Ḥammād and Constantine conquered by the Almohads.
- 548/1153 ‘Abd al-Mu’min crushes the tribes of the Banū Hilāl at Setif. Ascalon conquered by Baldwin III.
- 549/1154 Nūr al-Dīn conquers Damascus and makes it his capital.
- 552/1157 The pledge of obedience of the original Almohad tribes is renewed and the caliph visits Tinmal. Almería conquered by the Almohads.
- 554–5/1159–60 Almohad conquest of Ifrīqiya, including al-Mahdiyya, Sfax and Tripoli.
- 556/1161 Defeat of the Arab tribes by the Almohads in al-Qarn near Qayrawān.
- 560–2/1165–6 The Almohads fight and defeat Mazīzdag al-Ghumārī and his son.
- 560–5/1164–9 Frankish invasions of Egypt.
- 560/1165 The Jewish thinker Maimonides, escaping Almohad persecution, arrives in Egypt.
- 561/1166 Death of the Sufi ‘Abd al-Qādir al-Jilānī.
- 563/1168 The Almohad Abū Ya‘qūb Yūsuf takes the caliphal title.
- 564/1169 Ibn Mardanīsh, ruler of the Levant in al-Andalus, is abandoned by Ibn Hamushk.
- 567/1171 Saladin puts an end to the Fāṭimid caliphate. Acknowledgement of the ‘Abbāsīd caliphate in Egypt.

Chronology

- The Almohad caliph crosses to al-Andalus with an army including Arabs from Ifrīqiya and raids are made in the area of Toledo.
- 567/1172 Death of Ibn Mardānīsh.
- 569/1174 Ayyūbid invasion of Yemen. The Normans of Sicily attack Alexandria. Death of Nūr al-Dīn and Amalric. Girardo Sem Pavor defects to the Almohads, serving them in the Maghrib where he dies.
- 571/1176 Death of Abū Ḥafṣ ‘Umar Īntī, the last of Ibn Tūmart’s companions and eponym of the Ḥafṣids.
- 572/1176 Qilij Arslān defeats Manuel Comnenus at Myriokephalon ending Byzantine hope of retaking Anatolia.
- 573/1178 The king of Portugal raids the areas of Beja and Seville.
- 575–6/1180–1 The Almohad caliph leads a successful expedition against Gafsa.
- 578/1182 Alfonso VIII of Castile camps in front of Cordoba and his raids reach Algeciras near the sea. Death of the Sufi Aḥmad al-Rifā‘ī.
- 580/1184 The Almoravid ‘Alī ibn Ghāniya occupies Bougie, Algiers and Milyāna.
- 582/1186 The Almoravid ‘Alī ibn Ghāniya occupies the oasis of Tawzar and Gafsa and joins forces with the governor of Tripoli, the Armenian Qarāqūsh. The Almohad caliph Abū Yūsuf Ya‘qūb launches an expedition against Ifrīqiya.
- 583/1187 Saladin’s victory over the Crusaders at Ḥiṭṭīn is followed by the Muslim conquest of Acre and Jerusalem. Dinar issued by Saladin in Damascus to celebrate the victory over the Franks.
- 585/1189 Third Crusade.
- 586/1190 An ambassador sent by Saladin asks the Almohad caliph to help halt the Crusaders in the east with his fleet.
- 587/1191 Acre conquered by the Crusaders. The Sufi al-Suhrawardī executed in Aleppo on Saladin’s orders.
- 589/1193 Death of Saladin.
- 591/1195 The Almohad army defeats Alfonso VIII at Alarcos.
- 595/1198 Death of the philosopher Averroes.

Chronology

595–7/1198–1200	Famine in Egypt.
599/1203	The Almohads take the Balearic Islands from the Almoravid Banū Ghāniya.
600/1204	Capture of Constantinople by the Fourth Crusade. Byzantine rule reduced to the region around Nicaea and the principality of Trebizond.
603/1207	Kaykhusraw I captures Antalya on the Mediterranean.
609/1212	The Almohad caliph al-Nāṣir is defeated by the Christians at Las Navas de Tolosa (al-‘Iqāb).
610/1213	Beginning of the rise of the Marīnids.
611/1214	Kaykā’ūs I captures Sinop on the Black Sea.
614–18/1217–21	Fifth Crusade.
616/1219	Crusaders’ conquest of Damietta.
618/1221	The Crusaders leave Egypt.
621–44/1224–46	Deportation of the Muslims of the Val di Mazara to Lucera in Apulia.
625/1228	Ibn Hūd al-Judhāmī rebels against the Almohads in al-Andalus. The caliph al-Ma’mūn crosses the Straits to depose Yaḥyā al-Mu’taṣim in Marrakesh.
626/1228f.	Sixth Crusade. The Crusaders recapture Jerusalem. End of Ayyūbid rule and beginning of Rasūlid rule in Yemen.
627/1229	Beginning of the Ḥafṣid dynasty in Ifrīqiya.
627/1230	Kaykubād I defeats the Khwāraz-Shāh at Yassi Chimen.
628/1231	Majorca conquered by the Aragonese.
633/1236	Christian conquest of Cordoba. The Mongols invade Georgia.
635/1238	Christian conquest of Valencia.
638/1240	Death of the Sufi Muḥyī ‘l-Dīn ibn al-‘Arabī. Rebellion of Bābā Ishāq. The Ayyūbid ruler of Egypt al-Ṣāliḥ Ayyūb takes actions against the <i>amīrs</i> of the Ashrafiyya and deprives them of their <i>iqṭā’</i> s.
641/1243	The Mongol Ilkhans annihilate the Saljuq army at Köse Dağ east of Sivas.
642/1244	The Khwarizmians take back Jerusalem from the Franks.
643/1246	Treaty of Jaén: the Naṣrid sultan surrenders Granada to the king of Castile and León and agrees to become

Chronology

- his vassal. Nomination of a Franciscan friar as bishop in Marrakesh to cater for the needs of the Christian mercenaries.
- 645/1248 The Almohad caliph al-Saʿīd attempts to regain control of the Maghrib and Ifrīqiya, but is defeated by the ʿAbd al-Wādid ruler of Tlemcen.
- 646/1248 Seventh Crusade. Conquest of Seville and Jaén by Fernando III of Castile.
- 647/1249 The Crusaders take Damietta.
- 648/1250 Mamlūks' victory over the Franks at al-Manṣūra. End of Ayyūbid dynasty. First official celebration of the birthday of the Prophet (*mawlid al-nabī*) in ʿAzafid Ceuta.
- 648/1251 Beginning of the Turkish Mamlūk sultanate in Egypt.
- 650/1253 The Ḥafṣid ruler proclaims himself *amīr al-muʿminīn* with the caliphal title of al-Mustanṣir.
- 654/1256 The Mongols invade Anatolia again.
- 656/1258 The Mongols under Hülegü sack Baghdad. Death of the Maghribi Sufi al-Shādhilī.
- 657/1259 The Sharīfs of Mecca acknowledge the Ḥafṣid caliphate.
- 658/1260 Mamlūk victory over the Mongols at the battle of ʿAyn Jālūt. The Ḥafṣid al-Mustanṣir orders the execution of his chancery chief, the Andalusī man of letters Ibn al-Abbār.
- 659/1260 Alfonso X of Castile attacks the port of Salé.
- 659/1261 The Mamlūk ruler Baybars installs an ʿAbbāsīd caliph in Cairo with the regnal title al-Mustanṣir. The ʿAbbāsīd caliph appoints Baybars as sultan. Celebration of *mawlid al-nabī* in Egypt. Michael VIII Palaeologus (1259–82) recaptures Constantinople from the Latins.
- 660/1262 Marrakesh attacked by the Marīnids.
- 662/1263 Commercial agreement between Mamlūk Egypt and Aragón.
- 663/1264 Mudejar revolt in the Iberian Peninsula.
- 663/1264 Baybars receives a delegation from Charles of Anjou which signifies European recognition of the Mamlūk sultanate as a great power in the Middle East and

Chronology

- signals the weakening of European support of the Crusaders.
- 663/1265 The Mamlūk ruler Baybars grants representation to the four Sunnī schools of law.
- 668/1269 Marīnid conquest of Marrakesh. End of the Almohad caliphate.
- 670/1271 Lord Edward, son of King Henry III of England, leads a Crusader force to Acre and gains limited cooperation with the Ilkhanid Mongols. Extirpation of the Assassins in their fortresses in northern Syria. Baybars conquers Antioch from Bohemond VI.
- 672/1273 Death of the Sufi Jalāl al-Dīn al-Rūmī.
- 673/1274 Marīnid conquest of Sijilmāsa. Firearms used for the first time in the Maghrib.
- 674/1275 Marīnid foundation of Fās al-Jadīd (New Fez). Massacre of Jews. The Almohad shaykhs who resist in Tinmal are decapitated.
- 675/1276 First Marīnid *madrasa*. Death of the Ḥafṣid caliph al-Mustanṣir and beginning of a lengthy period (675–718 / 1277–1318) of upheaval in Ifrīqiya.
- 675/1277 Baybars invades eastern Anatolia and defeats an Ilkhanid army near Elbistan.
- 680/1281 The Ilkhanid army is routed by the Mamlūks near Ḥimṣ.
- 681/1282 Death of Ibn Khallikān, author of a biographical dictionary of persons who for some reason or other had gained fame.
- 684/1285 Qalāwūn's truce with Leon II guarantees an annual tribute and secures the safe passage of slave imports from the Golden Horde to Egypt through Armenian land.
- 688/1289 Mamlūk conquest of Tripoli from the Crusaders.
- 689/1290 Mamlūk capture of Acre that brings the Crusader presence in the Levant to an end.
- 691/1292 Marīnid institutionalisation of the *mawlid al-nabī* as an official festival.
- 700/1301 Unprecedented discriminatory policy against the Copts.
- 704/1304 First Marīnid organised pilgrimage to Mecca.

Chronology

- 709/1309 Death of the Sufi Ibn ‘Aṭā’ Allāh, author of a breviary which acquired enormous popularity.
- 715/1315 Egypt’s land survey.
- 721/1321 Anti-Christian riots in Egypt.
- 723/1323 Peace treaty between the Mamlūks and the Mongol Ilkhans.
- c. 724/1324 Death of ‘Othmān (Osman), the eponym of the Ottomans.
- 725/1325 Failure of the Mamlūk attempt to expand sphere of influence to Yemen.
- 726/1326 The Ottomans take Brusa.
- 728/1328 Death of the jurist and theologian Ibn Taymiyya.
- 731/1331 The *beglik* of Monteshe concludes a treaty with Venice. Fall of İznik (Nicaea) into Ottoman hands.
- 741/1340 Marīnid defeat at Río Salado (Iberian Peninsula) by Christian troops.
- 748–50/1348–50 Black Death. Cairo loses approximately 40 per cent of its population. Marīnid occupation of Ḥafṣid Tunis. The Ottomans plunder the plains near Thessaloniki.
- 753/1352 The traveller and scholar Ibn Baṭṭūṭa visits Mali.
- 755/1354 Attacks against the Copts in Egypt leading to conversions to Islam. A great earthquake destroys the walls of Gallipoli and other towns in the area which are swiftly occupied by the Ottomans. The Genoese Filippo Doria takes possession of Tripoli and sells it to Aḥmad Makkī, who recognises the sovereignty of the Marīnid sultans until 766/1364f.
- 758/1357 Ḥafṣid Tunis occupied by the Marīnids (second time).
- 770/1368 Death of Ibn Baṭṭūṭa.
- 773/1369 The Ottoman sultan Murād I takes Edirne (Adrianople).
- 777/1375 The *beglik* of Germiyān passes to the Ottomans. Cilician Armenia becomes a vassalage of the Mamlūk sultanate.
- 784/1382 Restoration of the non-dynastic Mamlūk sultanate, with a move from a Turkish to a Circassian sultanate.
- 788/1386–7 The Ottoman sultan Murād I defeats Qaramān near Konya. The Ottomans take Thessaloniki.
- 789/1387 Trade treaty between the Genoese and the Ottomans.

Chronology

791/1389	Battle of Kosovo. The Ottoman sultan Murād and the Serbian leader Lazar lose their lives.
795/1392	King Martino of Sicily (Aragonese) takes possession of Djerba (until 801/1398).
796/1394	The Ottomans lay siege to the Byzantine capital Constantinople.
798/1396	Battle of Nikopolis, defeat of King Sigismund of Hungary at the hands of the Ottomans.
799/1397	Bāyezīd I attacks Qaramān.
803/1400	Timur Leng invades Syria. Aleppo and Damascus are sacked.
804/1402	Timur Leng defeats the Ottoman sultan Bāyezīd I in Ankara.
807/1405	Death of Timur Leng.
808/1406	Death of Ibn Khaldūn.
811/1408	The Mamlūks appoint the ruler of Mecca vice-sultan of the Hijāz.
818/1415	Ceuta is conquered by the Portuguese. Grain riots in the Mamlūk sultanate.
819/1416	Revolt of Börklüje Muṣṭafā near Izmir.
820/1417	Ottoman forces invade Albania and gain access to the Adriatic Sea.
821/1418	Death of al-Qalqashandī, author of a famous secretarial manual and encyclopaedia.
823/1420	Meḥmed I takes the Genoese colony of Samsun.
824/1421	Grain riots in the Mamlūk sultanate. Death of the Ottoman sultan Meḥmed I.
833–4/1430	Thessaloniki and Ioannina fall under direct Ottoman rule.
840/1437	‘Discovery’ of the grave of Idrīs II in Fez that supported Sharīfism.
842–3/1438–9	Direct Ottoman rule over northern Serbia.
845/1442	Death of the Egyptian historian al-Maqrīzī.
848/1444	Treaty of Edirne concluded between the Ottomans and Vladislav, Branković and Hunyadi. Battle of Varna between the Ottomans and Hungary with Ottoman victory.
857/1453	Ottoman conquest of Constantinople.

Chronology

- 858/1454 End of the Rasūlids and rise of the Ṭāhirids in Yemen.
 868/1464 Meḥmed the Conqueror resumes Ottoman expansion
 in Anatolia.
- 869/1465 Revolution in Fez and execution of the last Marīnid
 sultan by the *sharīfs* of Fez. The Portuguese take
 al-Qaṣr al-Ṣaghīr.
- 872/1468f. Timbuktu taken by the Songhay king Sunni ‘Alī Bēri.
 874/1470 Qaramān is formally annexed by the Ottomans.
 875/1471 The Portuguese take Tangier.
 894/1489 Ottomans defeated by the Mamlūks at the battle of
 Agha Çayiri.
- 896/1491 Peace treaty between Ottomans and Mamlūks.
 897/1492 Christian conquest of Granada. Forced conversion of
 the Jews of Spain. ‘Discovery’ of America.
- 898/1493 Askīyā Muḥammad’s coup d’état against Sunni ‘Alī in
 Songhay.
- 903/1497 Spanish conquest of Melilla. The Portuguese irrupt
 into the Indian Ocean world.
- 906–7/1501 Ismā‘īl Shāh, the Safavid ruler, makes Twelver Shī‘ism
 the state religion. Muslim ships are sunk off Calicut in
 Kerala.
- 909/1503 A Portuguese squadron cruises at the entrance to the
 Red Sea.
- 910/1504 The Barbarossa brothers (Oruj and Khayreddīn) make
 La Goulette a base port for their activities.
- 911/1505 Death of the religious scholar and polygraph al-Suyūfī.
 911–17/1505–11 Spain occupies the major points on the Mediterranean
 coast in Ifrīqiya.
- 914/1508 The Mamlūk sultan al-Ghawrī begins establishing an
 artillery corps to face European (Portuguese)
 expansion. Oran is taken by Spain.
- 915/1510 The Moroccan *sharīf* Muḥammad al-Qā’im emerges as
 the *mahdī* destined to revive the fortunes of Islam.
 Spain takes Tripoli.
- 916/1510 The Ḥafṣid sultan gives the Barbarossa brothers
 permission to establish a secondary base in Djerba.
 Tripoli and Bougie are occupied by the Spaniards.
 Algiers agrees to pay tribute to Spain.