

A TIMELINE OF THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

YEAR	EVENT
800	Charlemagne crowned as the first Holy Roman Emperor
1016	Pisa and Genoa together drive the Saracens from Sardinia
1052	Genoa organized as a self-governing commune
1077	Pisa given authority over Corsica
1095	Preaching of the First Crusade by Pope Urban II at Clermont
1137	Pisa shatters its maritime rival, Amalfi
1167	Siena establishes an independent communal government of nobles
1190	Death of Frederick II Barbarossa, under whom division between Guef and Ghibelline was crystallized
1195	Pisa officially organized as a free, self-governing commune
1204	Europeans in the Fourth Crusade establish the Latin empire at Constantinople
1241	Pisa defeats the Genoese fleet
1260	The Sienese defeat Florence at the Battle of Montaperti
1264	Obizzo d'Este seizes control of Ferrara
1266	Charles of Anjou establishes the French Angevin dynasty in Naples
1282	The Sicilian Vespers: Sicily revolts against the crown of Naples and attaches itself to the royal house of Aragon
1284	Genoa conclusively defeats Pisa at Meloria
1287	Siena institutes a communal government called <i>The Nine</i>
1293	Florentine Ordinances of Justice promulgated
1297	Closing of the Great Council in Venice (<i>Serrata</i>)
1298	Genoa, under Admiral Doria, defeats the Venetians at sea at Curzola
1309	Pope Clement V takes up residence in Avignon: Beginning of the Babylonian Captivity
1311	The Peace of Constance, a treaty between the Holy Roman Emperor and the Lombard cities
1311	The Visconti establish hereditary control of Milan as <i>signori</i>
1315	Council of Ten established in Venice
1327	Emperor Louis IV captures Pisa

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| 1328 | Luigi Gonzaga seizes control of Mantua |
| 1339 | Simon Boccanegra elected as first doge of Genoa |
| 1343 | Walter of Brienne expelled from Florence; the Monte is established |
| 1345 | Bankruptcy of Bardi and Peruzzi banks |
| 1348 | The Black Death appears in Italy, killing huge portions of the population |
| 1355 | Beheading of Venetian Doge Marin Falier for treason |
| 1355 | Fall of <i>The Nine</i> in Siena |
| 1371 | Revolt of the Sienese woolworkers |
| 1377 | The Papacy returns to Rome from Avignon |
| 1378 | The Great Schism begins |
| 1378 | Ciompi revolt in Florence |
| 1380–81 | War of Chioggia: Venice defeats Genoa and begins a policy of expansion onto the mainland. |
| 1382 | Joanna I of Anjou dies without heir, resulting in competing French and papal interests in the throne of Naples |
| 1385 | Giangaleazzo Visconti consolidates power in Milan |
| 1402 | Giangaleazzo Visconti, Duke of Milan, dies, removing the threat to Florence for control of all north-central Italy |
| 1405 | Venice conquers Padua |
| 1406 | Florence conquers Pisa |
| 1408 | Creation of the Bank of St. George in Genoa |
| 1409 | Council of Pisa |
| 1412 | Galeazzo Maria Visconti murdered |
| 1414 | Council of Constance: Pope Martin V elected to end the Great Schism |
| 1420 | Martin V officially returns to Rome |
| 1425 | <i>Monte delle doti</i> (state dower fund) established in Florence |
| 1434 | Cosimo de' Medici returns from exile to take control of Florence |
| 1442 | Naples falls to an Aragonese siege under Alfonso, King of Aragon and Sicily |
| 1444 | Federigo da Montefeltro becomes Duke of Urbino |
| 1447 | Francesco Sforza assumes control in Milan |
| 1453 | Fall of Constantinople to the Turks |

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| 1454 | The Peace of Lodi |
| 1455 | Formation of the Italian League by Francesco Sforza and Cosimo de' Medici |
| 1474 | Ercole I of Ferrara marries Eleonora of Aragon, daughter of Alfonso the Magnanimous |
| 1475 | Fall of Genoese outpost of Caffa to the Turks |
| 1478 | Pazzi Conspiracy: Death of Giuliano de' Medici |
| 1479 | Dynastic union of Spain under Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile |
| 1480 | Turks capture the Italian city of Otranto, holding it for a year |
| 1488 | Guidobaldo da Montefeltro of Urbino marries Elisabetta Gonzaga of Mantua |
| 1490 | Francesco II Gonzaga of Mantua marries Isabella d'Este |
| 1491 | Lodovico il Moro of Milan marries Beatrice d'Este |
| 1494 | Charles VIII of France invades Italy |
| 1494 | The Medici are driven from Florence |
| 1495 | Savonarola's constitution proclaimed in Florence |
| 1495 | Charles VIII captures Naples |
| 1495 | League of Venice created |
| 1496 | Restoration of the Aragonese dynasty in Naples under Frederick III |
| 1497–98 | Vasco da Gama circumnavigates the Cape of Good Hope |
| 1498 | Savonarola is executed |
| 1499 | France, under Louis XII, captures Milan |
| 1500 | Pandolfo Petrucci consolidates his power as Il Magnifico, tyrant of Siena |
| 1503 | Naples under the Spanish Viceroy |
| 1505 | The Treaty of Blois establishes Spanish sovereignty in Naples |
| 1509 | Florentines starve Pisa into submission |
| 1509 | League of Cambrai defeats Venice at Agnadello |
| 1511 | Holy League formed by Pope Julius II |
| 1512 | The Medici resume power in Florence |
| 1512 | France defeats the combined papal/Spanish powers at Ravenna |
| 1515 | Francis I of France wins Battle of Marignano |
| 1516 | The Treaty of Noyon acknowledges French sovereignty over Milan |

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| 1516 | Charles V becomes King of Spain |
| 1517 | Martin Luther initiates the Protestant revolts |
| 1517 | Turks consolidate control of Persia, Syria, and Egypt |
| 1519 | Charles V elected Holy Roman Emperor |
| 1521 | Pope Leo X excommunicates Martin Luther |
| 1521 | Sultan Suleiman of Turkey captures Belgrade and Rhodes |
| 1522 | Spaniards sack Genoa |
| 1524 | France captures Milan |
| 1525 | Battle of Pavia: Frances I of France imprisoned by the emperor's forces |
| 1527 | Sack of Rome |
| 1527 | Medici expelled from Florence |
| 1527 | Habsburgs driven from Genoa by Andrea Doria |
| 1529 | Charles V crowned Holy Roman Emperor at Bologna |
| 1529 | Treaty of Cambrai: France renounces all claims to Italian territories |
| 1530 | End of the Florentine Republic |
| 1537 | Cosimo I de' Medici (later, Grand Duke of Tuscany) assumes control in Florence |
| 1545 | Council of Trent called by Paul III |
| 1552 | Spaniards expelled from Siena |
| 1555 | Siena capitulates to Florence |
| 1559 | Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis, establishing the shape of the European state system under the victorious Habsburgs |
| 1569 | Cosimo I elevated as Grand Duke of Tuscany |
| 1570 | Ottoman conquest of Cyprus |
| 1571 | Christians defeat the Turks at the Battle of Lepanto, halting Turkish expansion in the West |