

CHART 3A. MEDIEVAL PERIOD, 600-1200

General History	The Jews Under Islam	The Jews Under Christendom
600 622. The Hegira: Muhammad's flight from Mecca to Medina. 632. Death of Muhammad. 630s-640s. Arab conquest of Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Persia. 661. Consolidation of the Umayyad dynasty of caliphs, which ruled the Arab empire to 750. 700	c. 618-670. Bustanai, the first exilarch of the Arab period. c. 740. First conversions to Judaism among Khazars on the Volga River. Mid-8th century. Jewish messianic movements in the Middle East. 762-767. Anan ben David's break with the Rabbanites; beginnings of the Karaite tradition. c. 757-761. Yehudah, gaon of Sura.	614. Jews return to Jerusalem during Persian invasion of Palestine; Byzantine reoccupation in 629 is followed by Christian reprisals. 612. Beginning of repeated issuance of anti-Jewish legislation and persecutions in Visigothic Spain, culminating in outlawing of Judaism in 694. 797. Charlemagne sends Isaac the Jew as an emissary to Harun al-Rashid.
711-715. Muslim conquest of Spain. 733. Battle of Tours; defeat of Muslim invasion of France by Charles Martel. 750. Abbasid dynasty of caliphs. (The Abbasids lose political power after 940 but last to 1258.) 756. Independent Umayyad caliphate of Cordova in Spain. 786-809. Harun al-Rashid, Abbasid caliph. 780-800. Western North Africa breaks away from Abbasid rule. 800. Charlemagne, king of the Franks, crowned Roman emperor in the west by the Pope. (Charlemagne ruled 768-814.)		

General History	The Jews Under Islam	The Jews Under Christendom
800 814-840. Reign of Louis the Pious, son of Charlemagne. 843. Treaty of Verdun, dividing the Frankish empire into three parts between the heirs of Louis the Pious. 813-833. Al-Mamun, Abbasid caliph; cultivation of natural sciences, theology, and philosophy at Baghdad. 9th-10th centuries. Raids, migrations, invasions by Northmen (Vikings). 899. First appearance of Magyar raiders in central Europe. 900	c. 825. Authority of the exilarch over the geonim begins to decline. 830-860. Benjamin of Nahawend; considerable growth of Karaism.	Early 9th century. Jewish traders given favorable privileges as "merchants of the palace" by Louis the Pious.
911. Rollo the Viking granted a fief by the Frankish king in what was later Normandy. 962. Otto I the Great, ruler of Germany, crowned Roman emperor in the West by the Pope. (Otto I ruled 936-973.) 969. The Fatimid dynasty of caliphs in Tunisia conquers Egypt. (The Fatimids rule Egypt to 1171.) 987. Hugh Capet crowned king of France; end of the Carolingian dynasty and beginning of the Capetian. 989. Conversion of Prince Vladimir of Kiev to Greek Orthodox Christianity.	882-941. Saadia, gaon of Sura and Jewish philosopher. 10th-11th centuries. Karaite academy in Jerusalem. 915-970. Hisdai ibn Shaprut, government administrator and patron of Jewish learning at Cordova. 968-1006. Shc'ira ben Hanina serves as gaon of Pumbeditha; author (c. 987) of a letter narrating how the Mishnah, Talmud, and other rabbinic works were compiled.	c. 960-1028. Gershom ben Judah of Mainz, one of the first great Ashkenazic talmudists.

Chart 3A. (con't)

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1000 980-1037. Avicenna, Muslim physician, scientist, and philosopher. 1066. Norman conquest of England. 1077. Penance of the emperor Henry IV before Pope Gregory VII (Hildebrand) at Canossa, part of the struggle between Holy Roman empire and papacy. 1085. The king of Castile captures the Toledo from the Muslims, leading the Muslims to invite the Berber sect and dynasty of the Almoravides into Spain. 1095. Pope Urban II calls for the first crusade to reconquer Palestine from the Seljuk Turks. 1033-1109. Anselm of Canterbury; beginning of growth of Western scholasticism.	1008. Jews of Egypt persecuted by al-Hakim. 993-1056. Samuel ibn Nagrela, vizier and Jewish poet, scholar, and patron at Granada. 1004-1038. Hai ben Sherira, last important gaon in the East. c. 1020-1057. Solomon ibn Gabirol, poet and first important Jewish philosopher in Spain. c. 1055-1135. Moses ibn Ezra, Hebrew poet and literary critic. 1075-1141. Judah Halevy, physician, poet, and philosopher. 1089-1164. Abraham ibn Ezra, poet, astronomer, physician, biblical commentator.	1040-1105. Rashi (Rabbi Solomon ben Isaac) of Troyes, biblical and talmudic commentator. 1066. Jews settle in England. 1096. Massacre of Rhineland Jews by crusaders.
1100 1079-1142. Peter Abélard, French scholastic theologian. 1126-1198. Averroës, Muslim physician, philosopher, commentator on Aristotle. 1145-1150. The Almohades, a Berber dynasty, invade and conquer Muslim Spain. 1147-1149. The Second Crusade. 1187. Saladin captures Jerusalem from the Christians.	c. 1110-1180. Abraham ibn Daud, philosopher and historian. 1135-1204. Moses Maimonides, physician, legist, and philosopher. 1146. Beginning of persecution of Jews in Muslim Spain by the Almohades.	c. 1100-1171. Jacob ben Meir Tam, one of the first of the tosafists. c. 1125-1198. Abraham ben David of Posquières, a talmudist of southern France. c. 1160-1235. Isaac the Blind, son of Abraham ben David of Posquières and early kabbalist.

General History	The Jews Under Islam	The Jews Under Christendom
1189-1192. The Third Crusade. 1152-1190. Reign of Frederick I Barbarossa, Holy Roman emperor. 1154-1189. Reign of Henry II Plantagenet in England. 1189-1199. Richard I, Coeur de Lion, king of England.		c. 1150-1217. Judah he-Hasid of Regensburg, an Ashkenazic pietist. 1144. Ritual murder charge at Norwich. 1171. Blood libel at Blois, the first in France. 1182-1198. Expulsion of Jews from the royal domain in France by Philip II Augustus (ruled 1180-1223). 1190. Massacre of Jews at York.

CHART 3B. MEDIEVAL PERIOD, 1200–1500

General History	Jews in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Southern France	Jews in England, Northern France, Ger- many, East Europe
1200 1198–1216. Pontificate of Innocent III. 1200–1225. Establishment of the Franciscan and Dominican Orders. 1208. Beginning of crusade against the Albigensian heresy in southern France. 1212. Battle of Los Navas de Toloso leaves most of Spain in Christian hands. 1215. Fourth Lateran Council. 1225–1270. Thomas Aquinas, Christian scholastic philosopher. 1226–1270. Reign of Louis IX (St. Louis) in France. 1249. Mamluk regime in Egypt (until 1517). 1258. Mongols capture Baghdad and put an end to the caliphate there. 1272–1307. Reign of Edward I of England. 1265–1321. Dante Aligheri, Italian poet and author of the Divine Comedy. 1300	1194–1270. Moses ben Nahman (Nahmanides), Spanish talmudist, biblical commentator, mystic. 1235–1310. Solomon ibn Adret, rabbi of Barcelona and talmudic scholar. 1263. Disputation of Barcelona. c. 1286. Completion of the Zohar by Moses de Leon. c. 1261–1328. Immanuel of Rome, Hebrew poet. c. 1270–1340. Jacob ben Asher, rabbinic codifier, author of <i>Arba'ah Turim</i>. 1288–1344. Levi ben Gershom (Gersonides), scientist and philosopher. c. 1340–1414. Hasdai Crescas, philosopher and communal leader.	1215–1293. Meir ben Baruch of Rothenburg, talmudic authority and last of the great tosafists. 1240. Disputation of Paris, leading to the burning of the Talmud in 1242. 1244. Charter of Frederick II, Duke of Austria. 1255. Ritual murder charge at Lincoln. 1264. Charter of Prince Boleslav the Pious of Poland. 1288. Blood libel of Troyes. 1290. Expulsion of Jews from England. 1298–1299. Rindfleisch persecutions in Germany. 1306. Philip IV the Fair orders the expulsion of Jews from France. 1315. Jews recalled to France. 1320–1321. Pastoureaux (Shepherds) massacres in France. 1336–1339. Armleder massacres in Germany.

General History	Jews in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Southern France	Jews in England, Northern France, Ger- many, East Europe
1356. The Golden Bull defines the electoral system of the Holy Roman empire. 1378-1417. Rival popes at Avignon and Rome (the Great Schism). 1325-1345. Rise of the Ottoman Turks in Asia Minor.	1391. Massacres and conversions in Castile and Aragon.	1348-1349. Black Death massacres, mainly in central Europe and France. 1334, 1364, 1367. Casimir the Great, king of Poland, confirms and extends the charter of 1264. 1394. Final expulsion from France.
1400 1414-1417. Council of Constance ends the Church schism. 1453. Ottomans capture Constantinople; end of the Byzantine empire. 1456. The Gutenberg Bible, first European book printed with movable type. 1461-1483. Reign of Louis XI of France. 1463-1494. Giovanni Pico della Mirandola, Italian philosopher and humanist. 1479. Marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile; unification of kingdom of Spain. 1480. Establishment of the Spanish Inquisition. 1491. Fall of Muslim Granada to Ferdinand and Isabella. 1492. Columbus discovers America.	c. 1360-1444. Joseph Albo, theologian and preacher. 1413-1414. Disputation of Tortosa. 1449. Anti-Converso riots in Toledo. 1473. Blood libel of Trent. 1473-1474. Massacre of Conversos in Cordova. 1492. Jews expelled from Spain. 1497. Jews coerced into baptism or expelled from Portugal.	1421. Persecution of Jews in Austria. 1424. Expulsion from Cologne. 1439. Expulsion from Augsburg. 1452-1453. The Franciscan preacher John of Capistrano campaigns against Jews and instigates expulsions. 1453. Casimir IV of Poland ratifies the charter of Casimir the Great. 1450-1500. Expulsion of Jews from many cities and districts of Germany. 1462. Establishment of the Frankfort ghetto.