

LITERATURE

A WORLD HISTORY

VOLUME 1: BEFORE 200 CE



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Volume Editor

ANDERS PETTERSSON

WILEY Blackwell

Literature: A World History

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**General Editors: David Damrosch and
Gunilla Lindberg-Wada**

Volume 1: Before 200 CE

Volume Editor: Anders Pettersson

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Timeline¹

VOLUME 1: THE ANCIENT WORLD

History and Culture		Literature
Cave paintings in Bhimbetka, central India	c. 30 000 BCE	
Earliest known hieroglyphs, from Tomb U-j at Abydos in Egypt	3200	
Development of cuneiform writing in Mesopotamia	3200–3100	
Indus Valley civilization	3200–1800	
Neolithic settlement on Crete	3000–2501	
Gilgamesh king of Uruk in southern Mesopotamia	c. 2700	
	c. 2500	Inscriptions on thousands of seals and other objects of the Indus Valley civilization, in a script and language not yet deciphered
	2500–2180	Pyramid Texts in Egypt
Early Minoan culture on Crete	2500–2001	
Death of Unis, last king of the Fifth Dynasty in Egypt	2375	

¹ Compiled and edited by Oluwakanyinsola Ajayi (Harvard University), in collaboration with the editors.

History and Culture		Literature
	c. 2100	Early Sumerian poems about Gilgamesh and other heroes
Greek speakers begin to move from the East toward the eastern Mediterranean; Athens becomes a center of Mycenaean civilization	2000–1500	
Twelfth Dynasty in Egypt	1985–1773	
Hebrews begin to migrate from Babylonia to Palestine	c. 1900	
	c. 1600	Old Babylonian <i>Epic of Gilgamesh</i>
Ugarit 30-letter alphabet	c. 1500	Canaanite Baal epic
Shang dynasty in China; oracle and bone inscriptions as the earliest forms of Chinese writing	c. 1550–1046	
Beginnings of Cretan-Mycenaean culture	1500–1200	
Wandering of pastoral nomadic groups across Eurasia	1500–1000	Sanskrit Vedas (c. 1500–1000)
	c. 1360	“Great Hymn to the Aten”
Reign of Akhenaten and “Amarna Revolution” in Egypt	c. 1372–1354	
	c. 1300–1200	Egyptian love poetry written down
Traditional time of the Exodus of Israelites from captivity in Egypt	c. 1200	<i>Enuma Elish</i> Sîn-liqe-unninni creates Standard Version of the <i>Epic of Gilgamesh</i>
Destruction of Troy	1193	
According to legend, Aeneas arrives at Latium from Troy	c. 1100	
Zhou dynasty in China	c. 1046–256	
	1040–400	<i>The Book of Poetry</i> (earliest anthology of Chinese poetry)
United Israel founded by King Saul	c. 1020	
South Arabian settlement in Ethiopia	1st millennium	
Reign of King David in Israel	c. 1000–960	
Ionians found cities in Asia Minor; political unification of Athens; Greek alphabet based on Semitic-Phoenician characters with added vowels	1000–900	

History and Culture		Literature
Reign of King Solomon; Israel divided by civil war into Israel and Judah after his death	c. 960–931	
	c. 950	Yahwists compose first version of the Torah
Greek colonization throughout Mediterranean basin	900–700	Composition of <i>Iliad</i> , <i>Odyssey</i> , and of Hesiod's <i>Theogony</i> and <i>Works and Days</i> (c. 900–700)
Foundation of Carthage by the Phoenicians	c. 814	
	c. 800	The <i>Ramayana</i>
Rise of urbanism in northern India	800–600	The Upanishads (c. 800–600)
Legendary foundation of the Olympic games	776	
Traditional date on which Romulus founds Rome	753	
Israel conquered by Assyrians; Judah remains independent	722	
Spring and Autumn period in China	722–476	
	700–600	Archilochus, Sappho, and other Greek lyric poets flourish
Earliest appearance of the Demotic script	650	
	c. 600	The <i>Mahabharata</i> , including the <i>Bhagavad-Gita</i>
Lives of Gautama Buddha and Mahavira, founders respectively of Buddhism and Jainism	6th–5th centuries	
Solon reforms Athenian government	594–593	
Babylonians conquer Judah, deport many Hebrews to Babylon	586	
Life of Confucius	c. 551–479	
	c. 550	Priestly writers among exiles in Babylon begin revising the Hebrew Bible into canonical form
Cyrus the Great of Persia conquers Babylon and permits Hebrews to return to Israel. Founds Persian empire	539	
Death of Peisistratos, tyrant of Athens	527	

History and Culture		Literature
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Rome becomes a republic	509	
	c. 500–450	Chinese <i>Analects</i> of Confucius
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	5th century	Indian Panini composes the first Sanskrit grammar
Battle of Marathon	490	
Persian Wars	490–449	
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	c. 475–450	Pindar, <i>Odes</i>
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	458	Aeschylus, <i>Oresteia</i>
	c. 450	<i>Discourses of the Buddha</i>
Rebuilding of the Athenian Acropolis after Persian destruction	448–433	
	c. 441	Sophocles, <i>Antigone</i>
	431	Euripides, <i>Medea</i>
Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta	431–404	
	c. 430	Herodotus, <i>History</i>
	c. 430–425	Sophocles, <i>Oedipus the King</i>
Oligarchic coup in Athens	411	Aristophanes, <i>Lysistrata</i>
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	c. 400 BCE–400 CE	<i>Mahabharata</i>
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	390	Plato, <i>Apology of Socrates</i>
	c. 339–277	Life of Qu Yuan, central figure in the <i>Songs of the South</i>
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Alexander the Great conquers central Asia; founds Alexandria in Egypt, dies in Babylon	336–323	
The Mauryan empire, extending over most of India	322–185	
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	c. 300 BCE–100 CE	Kautilya, <i>Treatise on Power</i>
Reign of Ashoka, first pan-Indian emperor, convert to Buddhism	258–231	
Buddhism begins to spread beyond India	250	Asoka, <i>Inscriptions</i>
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	c. 200	Valmiki, <i>Ramayana</i>
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	c. 100	The Pali Canon, including popular <i>Jataka</i> tales of Buddha's former lives
	1st century CE	Ashvaghosha, the <i>Buddha-charita</i> , the first epic on the life of the Buddha

History and Culture		Literature
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Shilla kingdom in Korea	57 BCE–935 CE	
	c. 55–54	Lucretius, <i>On the Nature of Things</i>
	c. 54	Catullus, <i>Poems</i>
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	0	
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	2–8	Ovid, <i>Metamorphoses</i>
Birth of Jesus (traditionally estimated at 1 CE)	c. 6	
Augustus dies; succeeded by Tiberius	14	
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Establishment of Funan (Cambodia), becomes major transit port for trade between Malay and China, with connections to Rome	c. 100	
	c. 101–127	Juvenal, <i>Satires</i>
	c. 117	Tacitus, <i>Annals</i>
	c. 120	Suetonius, <i>Lives of the Caesars</i>
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Reign of Marcus Aurelius	161–180	

VOLUME 2: 200–1500

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First evidence of the Ge'ez language	2nd/3rd century	
	c. 3rd–5th century	<i>Apophthegmata patrum</i>
Pandyas patronize Tamil culture in the south	c. 200	<i>Tamil Anthologies</i> Hala, <i>The Seven Hundred Songs</i>
End of the Satavahana empire in south-central India		
End of Kushan rule and rise of the Gupta in northern India	200–500	Early Buddhist <i>puranas</i> , including <i>Lore of the Dwarf Incarnation</i> (c. 200–500)
Chinese invention of woodblock printing	Before 220	
End of Han dynasty in China	220	
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History and Culture		Literature
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	4th century	<i>Silappatikaram</i> by Ilango Atikal, first Tamil epic Kalidasa, greatest Sanskrit poet and dramatist, author of <i>Shakuntala</i> and the <i>Meghaduta</i> Production of Nag Hammadi codices
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	365–427	Life of Chinese poet Tao Qian, also known as Tao Yuanming
	384	Jerome, Vulgate Bible (New Testament)
	5th century	Indian <i>Panchatantra</i> , collection of fables widely translated into Western languages
Beginning of monastic practice in Ethiopia	5th–6th century	
Production of the two Abbā Garimā codices	5th–7th century	
Unification of Japan	c. 400	Augustine, <i>Confessions</i> Vatsyayana, <i>Kamasutra</i> <i>Mahabharata</i> achieves established form
	406	Jerome, Vulgate Bible (Old Testament)
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	413–427	Augustine, <i>City of God</i>
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History and Culture		Literature
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Pre-Islamic epic poetry	c. 500–610	<i>The Mu‘allaqāt</i> or Golden Odes of seven to ten poets, the most famous of whom are: Imru’ al-Qays, ʿArafā, Zuhayr, ʿAntara, Labīd, ʿAmr b, Kulthūm, al-Aʿshā, and al-Nābigha
	501–531	Xiao Tong compiles <i>Selections of Refined Literature</i>
	524	Boethius, <i>The Consolation of Philosophy</i>
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	557–589	The Chinese <i>Ballad of Mulan</i>
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	c. 575–646	Life of pre-Islamic woman poet al-Khansā
First Göktürk inscription in Sogdian language	c. 581–582	Text in Brahmi script, describing the ruler’s funeral
Lombards invade Italy	588	
Sui dynasty in China (to 618)	589	
	7th century	<i>Kadambari</i> by Bana Bhatta, the first extended Sanskrit prose narrative
Development of Khmer script from Brahmi, later adapted to Thai script	c. 600	
Reign of King Harsha, subject of first literary biography in Sanskrit by Bana Bhatta	606–47	
Beginning of the Qur’anic revelation	610	Considered the word of God, the Qur’an is revealed in intervals between 610 and 632
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Hegira of Muhammad from Mecca; foundation of Islam	622	

History and Culture		Literature
Xuan Zang, Chinese Buddhist scholar, visits India to collect Sanskrit texts and writes account of his travels	630–645	
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Arab conquest of Greater Syria	636–638	
Arab conquest of Jerusalem	638	
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Foundation of Basra and Kufa in present-day Iraq	c. 640	These cities develop into the most important centers of Arabic literature and Islamic scholarship
	651–652	Text of Qur'an established
	c. 658–680	Caedmon's dream hymn
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Shankara, theologian and philosopher, propounded the doctrine of Advaita Vedanta (non-dualistic reality)	8th century	Beginnings of composition in modern Indian languages Andal, first Tamil woman devotional poet
Ghana empire (c. 8th century)	8th–14th century	About 100 <i>puranas</i> , blending mythology and history, composed in Sanskrit
Benedictine missionaries complete the Christianization of England begun by Gregory the Great	700	Sang Hyang Kamahayanikan, Buddhist text with Old Javanese commentary (c. 700)
	701	Birth of Chinese poets Wang Wei (d. 761) and Li Bo (d. 762)
Nara period in Japan	710–784	
Earliest Göktürk state inscriptions in Turkic	710s–730s	<i>Tonyukuk</i> , <i>Kültegin</i> , and <i>Bilgä Kağan</i> inscriptions
The Umayyads arrive in Iberian Peninsula and in western India	711–715	

History and Culture		Literature
	712	<i>Record of Ancient Matters</i>
	712–770	Life of poet Du Fu
	713	<i>Fudoki</i> gazetteers
	c. 714–801	Life of Rābiʿa al-ʿAdawiyya, Sufi mystical poet
	720	<i>Chronicles of Japan</i>
	731	The Venerable Bede, <i>Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation</i>
Charles Martel halts Arab invasion at Poitiers	732	
Abbasid dynasty in Middle East and North Africa (to 1258)	c. 750	Irish monks produce the <i>Book of Kells</i> (750) Ibn Ishaq, <i>The Biography of the Prophet</i> (750)
	c. 750–950	<i>Beowulf</i>
	751	<i>Kaifwō</i> collection of court poetry written in Chinese in Japan
An Lushan Rebellion in Tang China	755–763	
	756	Death of Ibn al-Muqaffaʿ, author of <i>Kalīla wa Dimna</i> , inspired by the Indian <i>Panchatantra</i>
	756–814	Life of poet Abu Nuwas
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	772–849	Life of poet Bo Juyi
	776–868	Life of critic and prose master al-Jāhiz
Haroun al-Rashid is Caliph in Baghdad	786–809	
Idrisid dynasty	789–974	

History and Culture		Literature
	790–816	Life of poet Li Ho
Heian period in Japan	794–1185	
A Cyrillic alphabet takes form, created for Slavonic languages and based on the Glagolitic script developed by Cyril and Methodius	9th century	
Fatima al-Fihri establishes an institution of higher learning, now al-Qarawiyyin University, in Fez	mid-9th century	
Fujiwara clan achieves dominance in Japan (to 12th century)	800	<i>Miraculous Tales of Japan</i> (c. 800)
Charlemagne is crowned Holy Roman Emperor (dies in 814)		
	c. 800–c. 845	Life of poet Abu Tammām
	c. 812–858	Life of poet Li Shangyin
Caliph al-Ma'mūn	813–833	
Samanid dynasty in Persia (to 1005)	819	
	821–897	Life of poet al-Buḥārī
Foundation of <i>Bayt al-Hikma</i> (the House of Wisdom), library and academy of arts and sciences	832	
Reign of caliph al-Mu'tasim, with Samarra as 'Abbasid capital	833–842	
	836–896	Life of poet Ibn al-Rūmī
	859–c. 940	Life of the Persian poet Rudaki, "the father of Persian Literature"
Kingdom of Pagan (Burma) consolidated various chiefdoms under reign of King Aniruddha	mid-9th–14th century	
	868	The <i>Diamond Sutra</i> , world's oldest surviving printed book
Vikings discover Iceland	870	
Translations of religious works into Turkic during Uyghur kaganate	9th–13th century	First known Turkic poet, Aprinçor Tegin's two love poems c. 9th century
	10th century	First Mozarabic <i>kharjas</i> in Spain <i>Mahabharata</i> rendered into Kannada, then into all the major modern Indian languages <i>History of the Patriarchs</i>

History and Culture		Literature
	10th–11th century	<i>Didascalía Apostolorum</i>
	10th–13th century	Translation of Coptic Literature into Arabic
	c. 900	<i>The Tale of the Bamboo Cutter</i>
	905	<i>Kokin Wakashū</i> , first imperial collection of Japanese court poetry <i>Tales of Ise</i> (c. 905)
Five Dynasties period in China (to 959)	907	
	915–965	Life of al-Mutanabbī, generally considered the greatest Arab poet
Koryŏ kingdom in Korea	935–1392	
	c. 930	Translation of the <i>Ramayana</i> into Old Javanese verse
	935	Ki no Tsurayuki, <i>The Tosa Diary</i>
Song dynasty in China (to 1279)	960	
	965	Death of the illustrious wandering Sufi al-Niffarī
	969–1008	Life of al-Hamadhānī, father of the narrative genre <i>al-Maqāmāt</i>
	c. 970	<i>Tales of Yamato</i>
Foundation of al-Azhar University, Cairo	973	
	973–1058	Life of al-Ma'arrī, great skeptic poet, author of <i>The Epistle of Forgiveness</i>
	c. 977	The Mother of Michitsuna, <i>The Kagero Diary</i>
Paper money introduced in China	979	
Mahmud of Ghazni invades India several times, destroys the temple at Somnath, rebuilt in 1951	997–1030	
Sweden begins to be converted to Christianity; Iceland converted to Christianity	1000	
Vikings reach North America (c. 1000)		
	c. 1000–1019	Murasaki Shikibu, <i>The Tale of Genji</i>
	1002	Sei Shōnagon, <i>The Pillow Book</i>

History and Culture		Literature
	1007–1072	Life of Ouyang Xiu, leader of Northern Song poetry
	1010	Firdausi's Persian epic, the <i>Shāhnāma</i>
Date of oldest internally dated writing in West Africa: Arabic-language inscription at Essuk, northern Mali	1011	
Choles conquer Sri Lanka	1018	
	1021–1086	Life of poet and statesman Wang Anshi
	1027	Ibn Hazm, <i>The Dove's Neckring</i>
Christian reconquest of Spain begins	1031	
	1037–1101	Life of poet and writer Su Shi or Su Dongpo
Chinese invent movable type printing	c. 1045	
Great Schism between the Eastern and Western churches	1054	
Almoravid dynasty in northwest Africa and Iberian Peninsula	1062–1145	
Battle of Hastings: William the Conqueror and Normans begin their rule over the British Isles	1066	
	1069–1070	Turco-Islamic <i>Kutadgu Bilig</i> (<i>Wisdom of Royal Glory</i>) by Yūsuf Khāss Hājib
Seljuk Turks defeat Byzantines at Manzikert	1071	
First Turkic–Arabic dictionary compiled by Mahmud Kashghari	1072–1074	Pre-Islamic Turkic elegy on the death of Alp Er Tonga (Afrasiyab)
	1071–1121	William of Aquitaine, the first known troubadour
	1075–1141	Yehuda ha-Levi, author of poems and <i>The Book of the Khazars</i>
Life of Ibn Quzman, Andalusian poet	1078–1160	
	1084–c.1151	Life of female poet Li Qingzhao
Yorimoto becomes first shogun of Japan	1085	
Christians recapture Toledo, Spain		
	c. 1092	<i>A Tale of Flowering Fortunes</i> (Japan)

History and Culture		Literature
Pope Urban II preaches the First Crusade	1095	
Fall of Jerusalem to Christian crusaders	1099	
Founding of universities of Bologna and Oxford	12th century	<p><i>Gita-Govinda</i> by Jayadeva, long lyrical poem in Sanskrit, sung all over India</p> <p><i>Rajatarangini</i> by Kalhana, the first historical epic in Sanskrit</p> <p><i>Subhasbitaratnakosha</i>, anthology of Sanskrit verse compiled by Vidyakara</p> <p><i>Ramayana</i> rendered into Tamil, then into all major modern Indian languages</p> <p><i>Prithviraj Rasau</i>, Hindi epic narrating the defeat of the last Hindu king of Delhi</p> <p><i>Degg^wā</i> (Ethiopia)</p>
	12th–17th century	Bhakti, a literary movement of popular religious devotion, spreads all over India
Anasazi build cliff dwellings at Mesa Verde and Chaco Canyon	c. 1100	<p><i>The Song of Roland</i></p> <p><i>The Táin</i> (Ireland)</p> <p>Beginning of spread of Pali literature through mainland Southeast Asia</p>
Height of bronze, terracotta, and glass-bead art in Ife empire	1100–1400	
	c. 1120–1140	<i>Tales of Times Now Past</i> (Japan)
Eleanor of Aquitaine, queen consort of Louis VII of France (1137–1152) and of Henry II of England (1152–1204)	c. 1122–1204	
	1125–1210	Life of poet Lu You
	1126–1196	Ibn Rushd (Averroës), summaries and commentaries on Aristotle
Song rulers move capital to Hangzhou	1130	
	c. 1133–1140	Letters of Abelard and Heloise
	1137–1167	Basava, Bhakti poet and social reformer in Kannada
	1140–1207	Life of poet Xin Qiji
	mid-12th century	<i>The Poem of the Cid</i>

History and Culture		Literature
	1141–1152	Hildegard von Bingen, <i>Scivias</i>
	1145	Kim Pushik, <i>History of the Three Kingdoms</i>
Almohad Caliphate	1145–1248	
	1146–1174	<i>The Play of Adam</i>
Second Crusade	1147–1149	
	c. 1150	Geoffrey of Monmouth, <i>History of the Kings of Britain</i>
	1160–1180	Marie de France, <i>Lais</i>
	1165–1180	Chrétien de Troyes, Arthurian romances
	1165–1240	Life of the grand Sufi master ibn ‘Arabī
	1168–1241	Life of Yi Kyubo
	1177	Farīd al-Dīn ‘Attār, <i>The Conference of the Birds</i>
	1180–1194	Bertran de Born, <i>Songs</i>
	1181–1235	Life of the Sufi poet Ibn al-Fārid
	1186–1196	Andreas Capellanus, <i>The Art of Courtly Love</i>
Saladin retakes Jerusalem from the Christians	1187	<i>The Song of Igor’s Campaign</i> (c. 1187)
Third Crusade led by Richard I the Lion-Heart and Frederick Barbarossa	1189–1192	
	1190–1230	Walther von der Vogelweide, <i>Songs</i>
Mahmud of Ghor defeats Prithviraj, Hindu king of Delhi; establishes Muslim rule in India	1192	
Innocent III founds the Papal State and organizes the Fourth Crusade to recapture Jerusalem from the Arabs	1198	
Translations from Arabic into Ge‘ez	13th century	<i>Acts of Martyrs (Gadla samā’tāt)</i>
Rise of Mali empire, narrated in <i>Sunjata</i> epic	early 13th century	Ibn al-‘Arabi, <i>Gentle Now, Doves</i> , from <i>The Interpreter of Desires</i>

History and Culture		Literature
Ethiopian monastic movements by Takla Haymānot, Ēwostātewos, and Estifānos	13th–15th century	
	c. 1200	The Daughter of Fujiwara no Shunsei, <i>Untitled Book</i> Wolfram von Eschenbach, <i>Parzival</i> ; <i>Nibelungenlied</i> <i>Poetic Edda</i> (Iceland)
	1205	<i>Shinkokin Wakashū</i> collection of Japanese court poetry
Genghis Khan unites Mongols	1206	
	1207–1273	Life of Persian mystical poet Jalāl al-Dīn Rūmī
	c. 1210	Gottfried von Strassburg, <i>Tristan</i>
	1212	Kamo no Chōmei, <i>An Account of My Ten-Foot-Square Hut</i>
Magna Carta	1215	
Dominican order founded by St. Dominic of Spain	1216	
	1218	First version of <i>Tales of Heike</i>
Mongols invade Europe, rule Russia for two centuries	1222–1242	
	c. 1225	Guillaume de Lorris, <i>The Romance of the Rose</i>
Francis of Assisi dies	1226	
Death of Genghis Khan	1227	
Golden Horde	1230s–1359	Rise of an Islamic Turkic court literature
	c. 1240	Snorri Sturluson, <i>The Prose Edda</i>
	c. 1241–1320	Life of Guan Hanqing, playwright, <i>Injustice to Dou E</i>
Muslims capture Jerusalem; West doesn't recapture Jerusalem until 1917	1244	
Marinid Sultanate	1249–1465	
	c. 1250	Alfonso the Wise, <i>Cantigas of Santa Maria</i>
	c. 1250–1275	Mechthild von Magdeburg, <i>The Flowing Light of the Godbead</i>

History and Culture		Literature
	c. 1250–1337	Life of Wang Shifu, playwright, <i>The Story of the Western Wing</i>
	mid-13th century	Martin Codax, <i>Songs</i>
	1253–1325	Amir Khusrau, court poet to Muslim rulers in Delhi, writes <i>masnavis</i> in Persian and some Sufi verses in Hindavi
Mongols sack Baghdad and end Abbasid dynasty	1258	
Consecration of Chartres Cathedral	1260	
	c. 1265–1273	Thomas Aquinas, <i>Summa Theologica</i>
Giotto begins his school of painting in Florence	1267	Brunetto Latini, <i>Book of the Treasure</i>
Eighth Crusade Solomonid dynasty takes over Ethiopian empire (c. 1270)	1270	
The Mongols under Kublai Khan crush final Song resistance	1279	
Yuan (Mongol) dynasty in China (to 1368)	1280	<i>Njal's Saga</i> (c. 1280)
	1281	Iryōn compiles <i>Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms</i>
	c. 1284	Ramon Llull, <i>Blanquerna</i>
Marco Polo visits south India	1292	
	1295	Dante Alighieri, <i>La Vita Nuova</i>
	1298	Marco Polo, <i>The Book of Marvels</i>
Foundation of the Ottoman empire	1299	
Amharic is sporadically used as a literary language	14th century	<i>Nobility (or Glory) of the Kings (Kebra Nagast)</i> <i>Chronicle of 'Amda Seyon Miracles of Mary (Ta'āmmēra Māryām)</i> Performances of <i>Sirat Bani Hilal</i> , Arabic oral epic of Bedouin conquest of North Africa
Emergence of the Lao kingdom of Lān Xāng (c. 1300s)	1300s	Aztecs and Maya begin producing painted screenfold books
Arrival of Islam in Southeast Asia	c. 1300	
	c. 1300–1325	<i>Songs</i> by Dom Dinis, king of Portugal
	1307–1321	Dante, <i>The Divine Comedy</i>

History and Culture		Literature
Theravada Buddhism becomes well established in Angkor as it spreads in central Southeast Asia	c. 1308–1327	
Papacy at Avignon	1309–1377	
	c. 1310	Gofukakusa-In Nijō, <i>The Confessions of Lady Nijō</i>
Pilgrimage to Mecca of Mansa Musa of Mali	1324	
Founding of Aztec capital, Tenochtitlán	1325	
	c. 1330	Yoshida Kenkō, <i>Essays of Idleness</i>
	1332–1406	Life of Ibn Khaldūn, the Arab sociologist and philosopher of history, author of <i>The Muqaddimab: An Introduction to History</i>
Ibn Battūta of Morocco travels to India, China, and Southeast Asia	1333–1346	Ibn Battūta, <i>A Gift to Those Who Contemplate the Wonders of Cities and the Marvels of Travelling</i> , also known as <i>The Rihla</i>
Hundred Years' War between England and France	1337–1453	
Beginning of Muromachi period in Japan (to 1573)	1338	
	1340–1374	Francis Petrarch, <i>Scattered Rhymes</i>
	1343	Juan Ruiz, <i>The Book of Good Love</i>
	1345	Thai translation of the Buddha's Sermon on the Three Worlds
Black Death in Europe	1347–1351	
	1349	Giovanni Boccaccio, <i>The Decameron</i>
	c. 1350	Beginning of translation of Muslim epics into Malay
Ayudhya period in Siam	1351–1767	
Ottomans begin conquest of the Balkan Peninsula	1354	
	Early 1360s	St. Catherine, <i>Letters</i>
Timur (Tamerlane) starts on his conquests	1363	
First German university is opened at Heidelberg	1365	<i>Desawarnana</i> , description in Old Javanese of a royal journey through the countryside