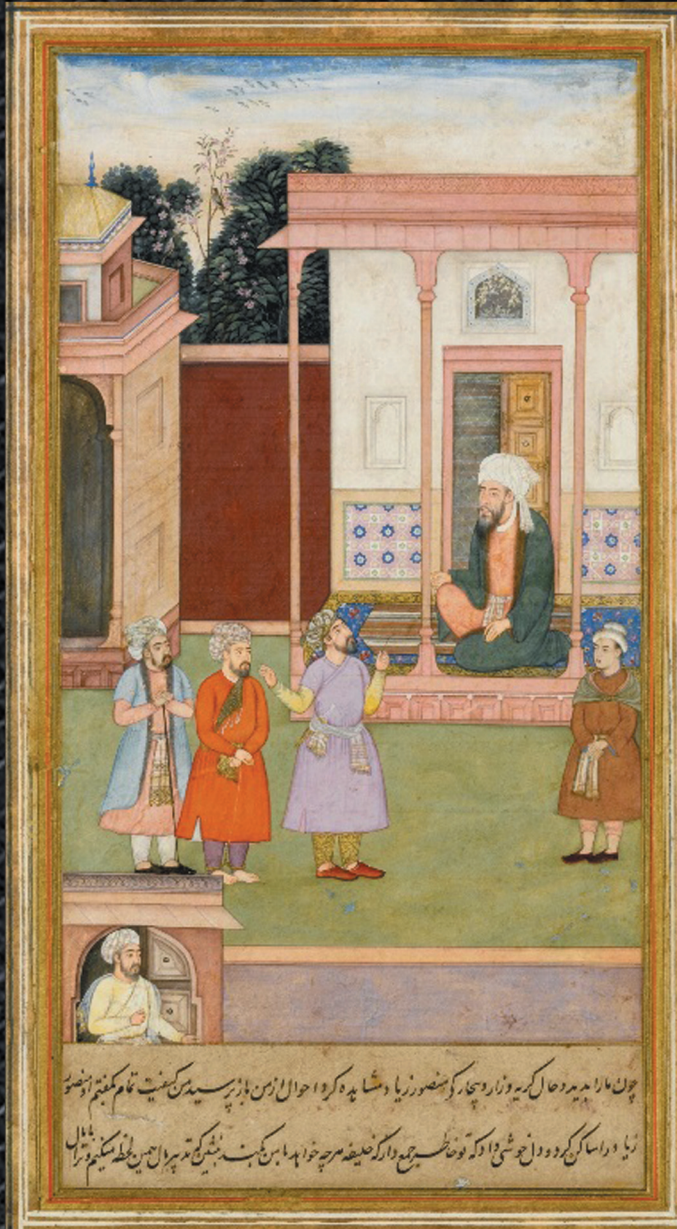


The history of the Abbasid caliphate is 200 years shorter

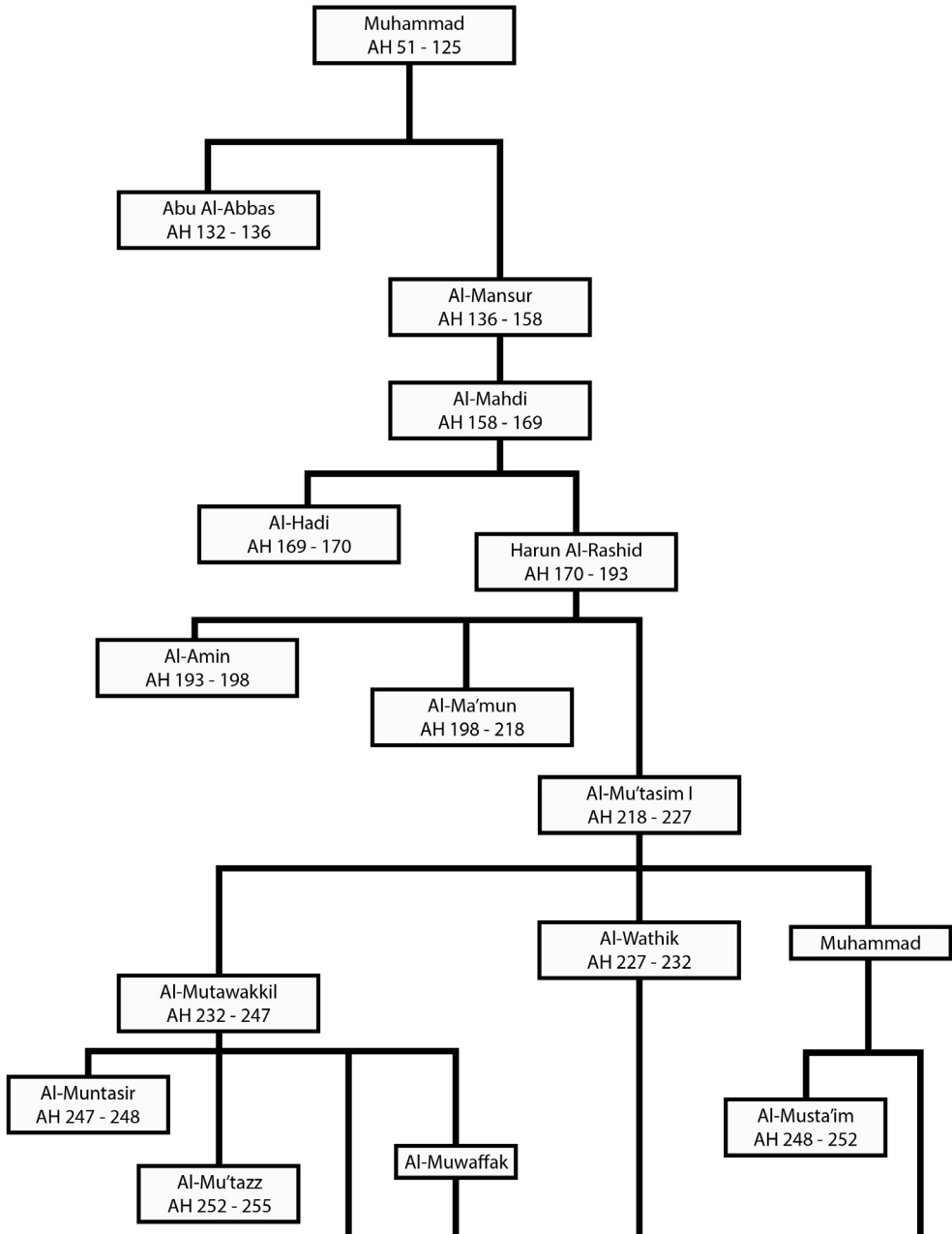


Zoltan Skoda

Abbasid Dynasty - Family Tree

Common Era (CE)

1 AH = CE 816



**The history of
the Abbasid caliphate is
200 years shorter**

CHRONOLOGICAL CORRECTIONS

2023 CE – Zoltan Skoda

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The history of the Abbasid caliphate is
200 years shorter

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Desing by Andor Földes

INTRODUCTION

Since 2002 it has been my firm belief of mine a very significant – almost a 200 year – slip can be detected between the historical and mathematical/astronomical chronology in Antiquity and the Middle Ages in the Mediterranean region and the Near East.

Mathematical chronology is based on the movement of the celestial bodies, while historical chronology systematizes the remaining sources on grounds of the data given by different calendar systems.

According to the chronology to which I gave the name **Hungarian Calendar**, Julius Caesar introduced his famous reform calendar named after him the Julian calendar, in the astronomically count-down year of 152 CE.

Since then, without any intermission, we measure time in years (365.25 days).

This however shortens the today valid time-axis by 196 years.

The **Hungarian Calendar** has determined the date of CE 152 as the starting date of the Julian calendar, by simple astronomical calculations. These calculations essentially count back year by year from the current year's vernal equinox (the day in Spring with equal day and night) and the result of the "new chronology" are then validated by critical analysis of the historical solar eclipses.

I must point out to doubters of this method of counting back in the time that modern astronomical research could not operate without it. A signally important conclusion of the Hungarian Calendar is that the dates of the vernal equinox (spring point) in the starting year of the Julian calendar (152 CE) and at time of the "Augustan correction" (208 CE) were both on March 21. The Hungarian Calendar answers the main question: why was it that Pope Gregory, in 1582, amended the calendar (very correctly, by the way) only by 10 days?

The Hungarian Calendar also hypothesizes that Jesus Christ was born in 194 CE.

After the publication of my Hungarian Calendar (2002, 2004) and my solution for the Seleucid Code (2009) I feel my obligation to answer the questions of the Arabic chronological order which is in frequent use as a proof against the statement of my Hungarian Calendar.

In 2004 I published my firm statement in connection with the above important starting date, 1 AH: the year of AD 622 corresponds to the year of 816 CE (Common Era) which is identified astronomically. Or to be more specific: the first day of the AH 1 year corresponds to July 30, 816 CE of Julian calendar!

For my research, I used both artificial intelligence and natural unintelligence to edit the book.

Zoltán Skoda

Correction of the dominant/mainstream scientific chronology

Extract of the new chronology

Common Era (CE) not equivalent to Anno Domini (AD)

AD 1 = CE 191!

CE 1 not equivalent to SE 311/312

AH 1 not equivalent CE 622

Seljuk AH 1 = CE 622

CE 632; The first day of Yazdegerd Era (YZ)

AH 1 = Seljuk AH 201 = AD 622 = CE 816!

Spanish Era 1 = CE 155!

HUNGARIAN CALENDAR = ASTRONOMICAL DATING

They are the immovable cornerstones of the traditional historical chronology

BCE 4713 – Julian Day Number (JD) 0 assigned to the day starting at noon on January 1.

BCE 557 – Rome founded by Romulus and Remus (*BC 754-14-21*)

BCE 342 – Edict of Cyrus. (*BC 538*)

BCE 290 – Darius I of Persia is succeeded by his son Xerxes. (*BC 486*)

BCE 234 – Peloponnesian Wars between Athens and Sparta. (*BC 431*)

BCE 206 – End of the Qin dynasty.

BCE 202 – Liu Bang proclaims himself emperor of the new dynasty, the Han.

BCE 136 – Confucianism becomes state religion of China.

BCE 127 – The correct date of death of Alexander the Great; 126-06-05. (*BC 323-06-11*)

BCE 115 – The first day of the Seleucid era Nissan 1 [SE 1 I/1] – March 16. (*BC 311 Apr 3*)

BCE 87 – HALLEY'S COMET

BCE 12 – HALLEY'S COMET.

BCE 7 – Battle of Zama 23th October. (*BC 202*)

CE 33 – The re-dedication of the temple. (*BC 164/AM 4000*)

CE 66 – HALLEY'S COMET.

CE 141 – HALLEY'S COMET.

CE 152 – The starting year of the Julian calendar. (*Traditional BC 45*)

CE 194 – The hypothetical year of the birth of Jesus Christ. (*Traditional BC 7 – AD 5*)

CE 212 – Emperor Augustus dies, succeeded by his stepson Tiberius. (*Traditional AD 14*)

CE 218 – HALLEY'S COMET.

CE 220 – Collapse of the Han dynasty.

CE 228 – There were also solar and lunar eclipses at the time of the crucifixion. [228-03-23 and 228-04-07] (*Traditional AD 29 and AD 33*)

CE 229 – There are three emperors reigning in China.

CE 295 – HALLEY'S COMET.

CE 315 – Roman Empire at maximum extent on the death of Trajan in this year. (*AD 117*)

CE 336 – Hadrian is succeeded by Titus Antonius Pius, whom he was adopted. (AD 138)

CE 365 – Sixteen Kingdoms in China.

CE 374 – HALLEY'S COMET.

CE 409 – Death of Severus. (AD 211)

CE 413 – Mani born in the year 527 of the era of Babylonian astronomers. CE 413-04-16)

CE 420 – Ardashir I was the founder of the Sasanian Empire. (AD 224)

CE 445 – Philip the Arabs celebrates the millennium of Rome's foundation. (AD 247)

CE 451 – HALLEY'S COMET.

CE 466, May – Death of Shapur I (AD 270)

CE 478 – The Liu Song dynasty ends in China.

CE 503 – Abdication of Diocletian. (AD 305)

CE 530 – HALLEY'S COMET.

CE 573 – Death of Shapur II, king of the Sassanid Empire.

CE 581 – Foundation of the Sui dynasty.

CE 603-08-12 – Visigoths, under Alaric capture and sack Rome. (AD 410)

CE 607 – HALLEY'S COMET.

CE 618 – Li Yuan founds the Tang dynasty in China. (-906)

CE 622 – The false beginning of Islamic calendar. The false countdown was made by Malik-Shah in CE 1079 – (Calendar reform)

CE 632 – The first year of Yazdegerd calendar – June 16.
Yazdegerd II was the sixteenth king (shah) of Iran. (Trad. AD 438)

CE 644 – The starting year of the reign of Marcian.

CE 647 – Attila's death (AD 453)

CE 670 – End of Western Empire. (AD 476)

CE 683 – Chinese emperor Gaozong dies.
Kavad I was the Sasanian King of Kings from AD 488 to AD 531.

CE 684 – HALLEY'S COMET

CE 717 – Justinian I, nephew of Justin I becomes Byzantine emperor. (AD 527)

CE 760 – HALLEY'S COMET

CE 764 – Births of the Holy Prophet. Year of the Elephant, Solar Eclipse

CE 773 – Khosrou I dies after a 48-year reign. Yazdegerd year 142. (AD 579)

Timeline of Islamic history

CE 816 – Beginning of Islamic calendar; marked by Hegira of Mohammed. The first day of Muharram in the year in which the Hijrah took place, is 30 July in CE 816. (*Traditional AD 622*)

CE 816 – Battle of Badr. (17 Ramadan 2 AH)

CE 822-04-25 – “The Sun was eclipsed on the day that Ibrahim died...” (AH 6)

CE 824 – Having defeated the Meccans, Muhammad takes control of Mecca. (AD 630)

CE 826-08-07 – Death of Muhammad; succession of Abu Bakr (AH 11-13)

CE 828-07-01 – The lunar eclipse indicating the death of Abu Bakr and accession of Umar (AH 13-23)

CE 829-06-20 – Lunar eclipse of Ibn Yunus, under Yazdegird Era 198 in Cairo. Battle of Bridge. Battle of Buwaib. Conquest of Damascus. Battle of Fahl. (AH 13-14)

CE 830 – a Battle of Yarmuk, Battle of al-Qādisiyyah, Conquest of Mada'in. Naval raid by Muslims on at Tanah, near Mumbai. (AH 14-5)

CE 831/YZ 200 – March – Siege of Ctesiphon: The Rashidun army under Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas occupies the Persian capital of Ctesiphon, after a two-month siege. King Yazdegerd III flees with the imperial treasure eastward into Media. Muslim forces conquer the Persian provinces as far as Khuzestan.

Conquest of Syria. Fall of Jerusalem. Battle of Jalula. (AH 15-16)

CE 833 – Conquest of Khuizistan. Advance into Egypt. (AH 17-18)

CE 836 – Battle of Rayy in Persia. Conquest of Egypt. Foundation of Fustat.

CE 837 – Conquest of Azarbaijan and Tabaristan. HALLEY'S COMET.

CE 838 – Lunar eclipse; 838-06-11 “The LE indicating the death of Umar and the accession of Uthman (AH 23-35).”

Conquest of Fars, Kerman, Sistan Mekran and Kharan.

Martyrdom of Hadrat Umar.

Uthman ibn Affan becomes the caliph.

CE 840 – a Muslims invade Khurasan, Armenia and Asia Minor. (AH 25-26)

CE 841 – a Muslims invade North Africa. Conquest of the island of Cyprus. (AH 26-27)

CE 842 – Campaigns against the Byzantines. (AH 27-28)

CE 846 – King Yazdegerd III of Persia is murdered in a miller's hut near Merv by his followers, ending both Persian resistance to Arab conquest, and the Sassanid Empire. (AH 30-31, YZ 214)

CE 850 – In the summer a band of tribesmen from Egypt comes to Medina and after unsuccessful negotiations they attack and kill Uthman, the third Caliph. Ali ibn Abi Talib becomes the fourth caliph.

10 December— Battle of the Camel outside Basra between forces loyal to Ali and dissidents. Decisive victory for Ali. (AH 35-36)

CE 851 – Ali shifts the capital from Medina to Kufa. (AD 657)

CE 852 – Battle of Nahrawan. (AD 658)

CE 853 – Conquest of Egypt by Muawiyah. (AH 38-39)

CE 854-02-16, lunar eclipse of Ibn Yunus, under Yazdegerd Era 222 and 239 al-Hijra." (Seljuk AH 239)

Ali recaptures Hijaz and Yemen from Muawiyah. Muawiyah I declares himself as the caliph of Damascus.

Lunar eclipse; 854-08-12 of Ibn Yunus, under Yazdegird Era 223 and 240 al-Hijra."

854-08-12, lunar eclipse of Pingree – the death of Ali and accession of Muawiya. (AH 40)

CE 855 – Caliph Ali (AH 35-41) is assassinated in Kufa.

Start of Umayyad caliphate (- AD 750). Damascus is center of Islamic empire. Mu'awiyah becomes the sole Caliph. (AH 41-60)

CE 856 – a Kharijites revolts. (AH 41-42/YZ 225))

CE 860 – Muawia bin Hudelj raids Sicily. Abdu'l-Rahman ibn Abu-Bakr, Muhammad ibn Maslamah and Ramlah bint Abi Sufian dies.

CE 863 – Hasan ibn Ali, the second Imam of the Shiites died. Husayn ibn Ali becomes of Ali ibn Abi Talib' followers. (AD 669)

CE 864 – Advance in North Africa. Uqba bin Nafe founds the town of Kairouan in Tunisia. Conquest of Kabul. (AH 49-50)

CE 866 – a Capture of the island of Rhodes. Campaigns in Khurasan. (AH 52)

CE 868 – Arabs besiege Constantinople but fail to take it. The Muslims cross the Oxus. Bukhara becomes a vassal state. (AH 54)

CE 871 – Occupation of Samarkand and Tirmiz. Siege of Constantinople.

874-12-26, lunar eclipse of Pingree – the death of Muawija and accession of Yazid. (AH 60)

Tragedy of Kerbala and martyrdom of Hadrat Hussain.

CE 877 – Death of Yazid. Accession of Muawija II. (AH 64)

CE 878 June – Muawiya II abdicated. Marwan becomes the Caliph at Damascus. Battle of Marj Rahat. (AH 64)

CE 879 – Abd al-Malik becomes caliph of the Umayyads. They are Sunnites and believe that doctrinal authority passes from caliph to caliph. (AH 65)

880 CE – Mukhtar declares himself as the Caliph at Kufa. (AD 686)

881 CE – Battle of Kufa between the forces of Mukhtar and Abdullah ibn Zubair. Mukhtar killed. (AD 687)

The fall of Makkah. Death of Abdullah ibn Zubair. Abdul Malik becomes the sole Caliph. (AH 73)

CE 887-10-20; solar eclipse of Elias of Nisibis, under year 74 or 1004 of the Greeks (Seleucid era).

CE 888-10-09; solar eclipse of Elias of Nisibis, under year 75 or 1005 of the Greeks (Seleucid era).

CE 899 – Walid succeeds his father, Abd al-Malik as Umayyad caliph (AH 86-96). Work starts on the construction of the Great Mosque in Damascus.

CE 905 – Islamic armies led by Tariq cross the Strait of Gibraltar and rapidly conquer Visigoth Spain. (AD 711)

CE 906 – Musa ibn Nusair advances into Leon, Asturia and Galicia.

CE 907 – Death of Imam Zainul Abedin

CE 909 – Death of Walid. Accession of Suleiman (AH 96-99).

Musa ibn Nusair recalled from Spain by Caliph Suleiman, stripped of all power and banished into the desert.

CE 911 / AH 99 (*Traditional AD 717*) Death of Suleiman, accession of Umar ibn Abdul Aziz. (AH 99-101).

CE 912 – Solar eclipse of Isidorus [912-06-17]; “At the same time at the beginning of era 758, the 100th year of the Arabs.”

CE 914 – Death of Umar ibn Abdul Aziz. Accession of Yazid II (AH 101-105).

- Muslim armies cross the Pyrenees and occupy southern France.
- CE 918 – Death of Yazid II. Accession of Hisham (AH 105-125).
- CE 919 – The Muslims occupy Nimes in France.
- CE 926 – Frankish leader, Charles Martel defeats Arab armies at battle of Poitiers.
- CE 931 – The Muslims meet reverse at Avignon in France. (AD 737)
- CE 937 – Death of Hisham. Accession of Walid II (AH 125-126)
- CE 938 – Deposition of Walid II. Accession of Yazid III, and his death. The new Caliph Marwan II. (AH 127-132)
- CE 940 – Beginning of the Abbasid revolution in Khorasan. (AH 129)
- CE 942 – Battle of Rayy. (AH 130)



The year of CE 944/AH 132 (Traditional AD 750)

"The Abbasid Caliphate was the third caliphate to succeed the Islamic prophet Muhammad. It was founded by a dynasty descended from Mu-

hammad's uncle, Abbas ibn Abdul-Muttalib (566–653 AD), from whom the dynasty takes its name. They ruled as caliphs for most of the caliphate from their capital in Baghdad in modern-day Iraq, after having overthrown the Umayyad Caliphate in the Abbasid Revolution of 750 AD (132 AH). The Abbasid Caliphate first centered its government in Kufa, modern-day Iraq, but in 145 AH the caliph Al-Mansur founded the city of Baghdad, near the ancient Babylonian capital city of Babylon. Baghdad became a center of science, culture, philosophy and invention in what became known as the Golden Age of Islam.”

The last Umayyad caliph, Marwan, is defeated by Abbasids at the battle of the Zab, Syria. The Abbasids now gain spiritual and political control of most of the Muslim world. The history of the Abbasid Caliphate starts from the reign of **Caliph Abu al-Abbas as-Saffah (AH 132-136)**

The year of CE 945/AH 133-4 (Traditional AD 751-756)

Battle of Talas: **First recorded encounter (and the last)** between Arab and Chinese forces. The rulers of Tashkent and Ferghana are both nominal vassals of **the Five Dynasty**; (not Tang!!!) the Chinese have intervened on behalf of Ferghana in a conflict between the two; the Abbasid Caliphate, competing with the Chinese for control of Central Asia, has become involved. Arab forces from Samarkand have marched to challenge a Chinese army (30,000 men) under Gao Xianzhi. Gao has had a series of military victories in the region, but his Turkish contingent, Karluk mercenaries, defects. Out of 10,000 Chinese troops, only 2,000 manage to return from the Talas River to China.

The year of CE 948/AH 136-7 (Traditional AD 754)

After Abu al-Abbas death his successor was his brother **Abu Ja'far** . He was a son of a Berber woman, and he gains the title of al-Mansur for his deeds. In fact, he was the founder of the Abbasid dynasty all the following caliphs were from his direct lineage. **He reigned from 136 AH until 158 AH.**

Rebellion of al-Mansur's uncle Abdallah ibn Ali.

950 CE – Abd ar-Rahman I became emir of Córdoba in 138 AH after six years in exile after the Umayyads lost the position of caliph in Damascus to the Abbasids in AH 132.

953 CE – a Abbasid conquest of Tabaristan.

The year of CE 954/AH 142-3 (*Traditional AD 760*)

Death of Imam Ismail, son of Imam Ja'afar as Saadig.

Beginning of the Fatimid branch among Muslims.

956 CE – Revolt of Muhammad al-Nafs al-Zakiyya.

957 CE – Foundation of Baghdad. In this year [AH 146] Al-Mansur sent his troops to conquer Al-Andalus for the Abbasid Empire. But the ruler Abd al-Rahman I successfully defended his territory. Al-Mansur withdrew and thereafter focused his troops of holding the eastern part of his empire on lands that were once part of Persia.

966 CE – Battle of Janbi in Nort Africa. Rustamid state set up in Morocco.

The year of CE 969/AH 158-9 (*Traditional AD 775*)

Death of al-Mansur (AH 136-158). In AH 158 al-Mansur was followed by his **son Muhammad al-Mahdi (AH 158-169 AH)**.

He was the third Abbasid Caliph who reigned from AH 158 to his death in AH 169.

The year of CE 971/Era 817/AH 160-1 (*Traditional AD 777*)

Abbasid–Carolingian alliance:

Sulayman al-Arabi the pro-Abbasid Wali (governor) of Barcelona and Girona sent a delegation to Charlemagne in Paderborn, offering his submission, together with the allegiance of Husayn of Zaragoza and Abu Taur of Huesca in return for military aid. The three pro-Abbasid rulers also conveyed that the caliph of Baghdad, Muhammad al-Mahdi, was preparing an invasion force against the Umayyad ruler Abd al-Rahman I.

The year of CE 979/YZ 348/AH 168-69, Seljuk AH 368-69

Lunar eclipse; 979-05-14; of Ibn Yunus/Cairo, under Seljuk AH 368/YZ 348.”

Solar eclipse; 979-05-28; of Ibn Yunus in the year 368... (date on Persian calendar YZ 348). (Traditional Seljuk AH 368 = AH 168)

Death of the Caliph al-Mahdi. **Accession Musa of Hadi (AH 169-170)**

Al-Hadi was the fourth Abbasid caliph who succeeded his father Al-Mahdi and ruled from 169 AH until his death in 170 AH. His short reign ended with internal chaos and power struggles with his mother.

The year of CE 980/YZ 349/AH 169-70, Seljuk AH 369-70

980 CE lunar eclipse; 980-05-03; of Ibn Yunus/Cairo, under Seljuk AH 369/YZ 349.”

In AH 170, *in the traditional year of AD 786*, that is in 980 CE al-Mahdi's second son, **Harun al-Rashid became the new Caliph (AH 170-193)**.

The period of his reign was the golden age of the Caliphate.

Al-Rashid became a prominent figure in the Islamic and Arab culture, he has been described as one of the most famous Arabs in history. All the Abbasid caliphs after him were his descendants.



Harun al-Rashid at left receiving a delegation sent by Charlemagne to his court in Baghdad. 1864 painting by Julius Köckert

The year of CE 982/AH 171/2 (Traditional AD 788)

The date of Abd al-Rahman's death is approximately AH 172. Succeeded by Hisham I (AH 172-180)

Idrisid state set up in the Maghreb.

"The Idrisids were an Arab Muslim Dynasty in Morocco, ruling from AH 172 to AH 363. Named after the founder, Idris I, the Idrisids were an Alid and Hasanid dynasty, descended from Muhammad. The Idrisids are traditionally considered to be the founders of the first Moroccan Muslim state, setting the stage for subsequent dynasties and states centered in this region. Their reign played an important role in the early Islamization of Morocco and also presided over an increase in Arab immigration and Arabization in major urban centers.

Fleeing the Abbasid Caliphate to the east in the aftermath of the Battle of Fakhkh, Idris I first established himself in AH 172 at Volubilis in present-day Morocco with the help of local Berber allies."

990 CE – Hisham died in AH 180 after rule of eight years. Succeeded by al-Hakam (AH 180-206)

The year of CE 994/AH 183-4 (Traditional AD 800)

Musa al-Kazim is poisoned in prison of Harun al-Rashid. Ali al-Rida becomes Imam. Aghlabid rule is established in North Africa. The Aghlabids were an Arab dynasty of emirs from the Najdi tribe of Banu Tamim, who ruled Ifriqiya and parts of Southern Italy, nominally on behalf of the Abbasid Caliph, for about a century, until overthrown by the new power of the Fatimid's.

In AH 184, the Abbasid Caliph Harun al-Rashid appointed Ibrahim I ibn al-Aghlab, son of a Khurasanian Arab commander from the Banu Tamim tribe, as hereditary Emir of Ifriqiya, in response to the anarchy that had reigned in that province following the fall of the Muhallabids. At that time there were perhaps 100,000 Arabs living in Ifriqiya, although the Berbers still constituted the great majority.



Gold dinar 183 AH Harun al-Rashid

Ibrahim was to control an area that encompassed eastern Algeria, Tunisia and Tripolitania. Although independent in all but name, his dynasty never ceased to recognise Abbasid overlordship. The Aghlabids paid an annual tribute to the Abbasid Caliph and their suzerainty was referenced in the khutba at Friday prayers.

995 CE – Death of Rabi'a al-Adawiyya al-Qaysiyya famous Arab Muslim saint and Sufi mystic. (AH 184)

The year of CE 996/AH 185-6 (Traditional AD 802)

The Mecca Protocol: Caliph Harun al-Rashid and the leading officials of the Abbasid Caliphate perform the hajj to Mecca, where the line of succession is finalized. Harun's eldest son al-Amin is named heir, but his second son al-Ma'mun is named as al-Amin's heir, and ruler of a broadly autonomous Khurasan. A third son, al-Qasim, is added as third heir, and receives responsibility over the frontier areas with the Byzantine Empire.

The year of CE 997/AH 186-7 (Traditional AD 803)

Downfall of the Barmakids: Caliph Harun al-Rashid has his friend Ja'far ibn Yahya beheaded, possibly for having an affair with his sister Abbasa. The surviving members of the influential Barmakid family are imprisoned on the orders of Harun, and their property is confiscated.



Gold dinar 187 AH Harun al-Rashid

The year of CE 1000/ AH 190-1 (Traditional AD 806)

Harun al-Rashid leads a huge campaign against the Byzantines. November – Al-Hakam I, Umayyad emir of Córdoba, reasserts his control over the city of Toledo, autonomous since AD 797. To this effect Al-Hakam has over 72 nobles (accounts talk of 5,000) massacred at a banquet, crucified and displayed along the banks of the Guadalquivir

River (modern Spain), in what comes to be known as the “Day of the Trench”.



Gold dinar 191 AH Harun al-Rashid

The year of CE 1003/AH 193-4 (Traditional AD 809)

March 24 – Caliph Harun al-Rashid dies at Tus, on an expedition to put down an uprising in Khorasan (modern Iran). He is succeeded by his son **Muhammad ibn Harun al-Amin**. Al-Amin was the **sixth Abbasid caliph** from AD 809 to 813.

After the death of Harun al-Rashid broke out a long-lasting civil war between his two sons. Al-Amin the new Caliph (**AH 193-198**).

1005 CE – Fourth Fitna: Abbasid caliph al-Amin appoints Ali ibn Isa ibn Mahan as governor of Khorasan, in northeast Persia, and sends him with an army of 40,000 men against his half-brother al-Ma'mun. Ibn Mahan's army is defeated by a smaller army under Tahir ibn Husayn, at Rayy. During the fighting Ali ibn Isa ibn Mahan is killed.



Gold dinar 195 AH al-Amin

Gold dinar 196 AH al-Amin

The year of CE 1007/SE 1123/AH 197-8 (Traditional AD 813)

Autumn [AD 813] – Siege of Baghdad: Caliph al-Amin surrenders Baghdad, after al-Ma'mun's General Tahir accepts his peace terms, but he is captured and executed. His brother **Abdullah al-Ma'mun (AH 198-218)** becomes undisputed ruler of the Abbasid Caliphate. (**Seventh caliph**)

The Baghdad School of Astronomy is opened by al-Ma'mun.
Caliph al Ma'mun founds a school in Baghdad called the House of Wisdom. In this school scholars translated Greek philosophy classics into Arabic.



Gold dinar, al-Mamun 197 AH



Gold dinar, al-Mamun 198 AH

1011 CE – Ziyadat Allah I becomes the third Aghlabid emir of Ifriqiya (modern Tunisia). During his rule, the relationship between the Aghlabid Dynasty and the Arab troops remains strained. (AH 201-2)



Gold dinar, al-Mamun 201 AH



Gold dinar, al-Mamun 202 AH

1012 CE – Ali al-Rida dies in Mashhad. Muhammad al-Taqi becomes Imam. The Umayyads of Spain capture the island of Ibiza, Majorca, and Sardinia. (AH 202-3)

1013 CE, August 11 – Caliph Al-Ma'mun returns to Baghdad, securing the city's place as the capital of the Abbasid Caliphate.



Gold dinar, al-Mamun 203 AH



Gold dinar, al-Mamun 204 AH

Abbasid caliph Al-Ma'mun dismissed Al-Hasan ibn Sahl as governor of al-Iraq.

The year of CE 1014/AH 204-5 (*Traditional AD 820*)

Abbasid caliph Al-Ma'mun appointed Isa ibn Yazid al-Juludi as Abbasid governor of Yemen for few months.

Caliph Al-Ma'mun appointed Hisn ibn al-Minhal as Abbasid governor of Yemen for few months.

Caliph Al-Ma'mun appointed Ibrahim al-Ifriqi as Abbasid governor of Yemen. He remained in office until AH 206.

Caliph al-Ma'mun appointed Abu Nasr ibn al-Sari as Abbasid governor of Egypt.

1015 CE – Tahir establishes the rule of the Tahirids in Khorasan. The Tahirid dynasty is the first independent dynasty from the Abbasid caliphate established in Khorasan.

1016 CE – Al-Hakam I, Umayyad emir of Córdoba, dies after a 26-year reign. He is succeeded by his son Abd al-Rahman II, who begins a military campaign against King Alfonso II of Asturias in Al-Andalus (modern Spain).

Death of Tahir in Khorasan. Accession of Talha (AH 207-213)

1022 CE – Death of Talha. Accession of Abdullah bin Tahir (AH 213-230)

1025 – Fall – Muslim Arabs invade Sicily, and lay siege to Palermo. Symeon, Byzantine commander of the imperial bodyguard (spatharos), surrenders the city in exchange for a safe departure.

The year of CE 1027/AH 217-8 (*Traditional AD 833*)

Death of Ma'mun. **The eight Caliph** of the Abbasid dynasty **Muhammad al-Mu'tasim** was a son of Harun al-Rashid and a Turkic woman. **He reigned between 218-227 AH** which period correspond to the astronomical time period between 1027-1036 CE. In his army which was inherited by him from his brother the Khurasanians were already very influential and based on them the Tahirids became dangerously strong not only in the Iranian territories but in Baghdad too.

Muhammad al-Mu'tasim organized an army of slave-soldiers (ghilas) who were supposed to be unconditionally faithful to the Caliph. These

new soldiers mainly were Turkish and originated from Central-Asia. Muhammad al-Mu'tasim had also founded Samara as his new capital, and he was the one who went on the very last campaign against Byzantium.

One of al-Mu'tasim's concubines was Qaratis, a Greek, and the mother of his eldest son, the future caliph al-Wathiq. She died on 16 August 842 AD in Kufa, and was buried in the palace of Abbasid prince, Dawud ibn Isa. Another concubine was Shuja. She was from Khwarazm, and was related to Musa ibn Bugha the Elder. She was the mother of the future caliph al-Mutawakkil. She died in June-July 861 AD. Another concubine was Qurrat al-Ayn. A cultured and refined lady, she was a favourite of al-Mu'tasim.

Mu'ammad ibn al-Mu'tasim was an Abbasid prince, the son of Caliph al-Mu'tasim. He was a contemporary of the caliph al-Wathiq and al-Mutawakkil. His son Ahmad became the twelfth Abbasid caliph as al-Mustain. Muhammad was the first prince in the Abbasid history whose son became a caliph, no other Abbasid prince before him had this prestige. 1029 CE – Muhammad al-Taqi is poisoned. Ali al-Hadi becomes Imam. (AH 220)



Gold dinar 220 AH al-Mu'tasim



Gold dinar 222 AH al-Mu'tasim

1030 CE – Driven by tensions between his favored Turkish guard and the populace of Baghdad, Abbasid caliph al-Mu'tasim moves his residence to the new city of Samarra, 130 km north of Baghdad. With brief interruptions, the city will remain the seat of the Abbasid caliphs until AD 892. (AH 221)

1032 CE – August – Siege of Amorium: The Abbasids besiege the Byzantine fortress city of Amorium, which is protected by 44 towers, according to the contemporary geographer Ibn Khordadbeh. Both besiegers and besieged have many siege engines, and for several days

both sides exchange missile fire. However, a Muslim prisoner defects to Al-Mu'tasim, and informs him about a place in the wall which has been badly damaged by heavy rainfall. The Abbasids concentrate their hits on this section, and after two days manage to breach the city wall. After two weeks of repeated attacks, the Byzantine defenders surrender. The city is sacked and plundered, 70,000 inhabitants are slaughtered, and the survivors are sold as slaves. (AH 223)

The year of CE 1035/AH 226-7 (Traditional AD 841)

In the autumn of AH 227 al-Mu'tasim fell ill, his new physician could not treat him, and he passed away in January of AH 227 = CE 1036. He was succeeded by his son **Harun al-Wathiq (AH 227-232)**

A pro-Umayyad rebellion, led by al-Mubaraq in Palestine, breaks out against caliph al-Mu'tasim of the Abbasid Caliphate (ending in AD 842). 1036 – Al-Wathiq was the ninth Abbasid caliph who ruled from 842 to 847 CE (227-232 AH in the Islamic calendar).



Gold dinar 229 AH al-Wathiq

Gold dinar 230 AH al-Wathiq

The year of CE 1038/AH 229-30, Seljuk AH 429-30

Tughril Beg "The Great Seljuk Sultan" (429-455 AH).

1039 CE – Death of the Tahirid ruler Abdullah bin Tahir; accession of Tahir II (AH 230-248) Nishapur under 'Tughril beg'.

The year of CE 1041/AH 232-33 (Traditional AD 847/51)

Al-Wathiq showed an interest in learning similar to that of his father. He was a great patron of scholars, as well as artists. He fell ill in 1041 CE (232 AH) and died of high fever. He was succeeded by his brother, al-Mutawakkil (232-247 AH). **Ja'far al-Mutawakkil was the tenth caliph of the Abbasid dynasty**, and he was the third caliph who ruled from Samarra.

Caliph al-Mutawakkil tries to restore Abbasid authority, supported by the orthodox Sunnis.

During his reign he could experience all the disadvantages of the army of slave-soldiers (organized earlier by his father mainly from Turkish mounted warriors of arches). The Caliphate's rule was limited just to Samara itself. The historians explain that the strange situation was the result of conflicts within the army. Our historians could not find another explanation because of the general misunderstanding of the chronological order. In fact the causa of the Caliphate's limited rule mainly was an outside event that is the appearance of the Seljuk's.

Seljuk (Seljuq) is a ruling family of Oguz Turkmen tribes. One group of nomadic tribes led by a chief named Seljuq moved from the steppes of Turkestan, settled nearby Bukhara and later converted to Sunnite form of Islam. Seljuk played a part in the frontier defense forces of the Samanids. In 1037 AD his sons were already in Khorasan. They had controlled Merv, Nishapur.



Gold dinar 233 AH al-Mutawakkil



Gold dinar 234 AH al-Mutawakkil

The year of CE 1043/AH 234-5 (Traditional AD 849)

The Armenian prince Bagrat II begins a rebellion against Caliph Al-Mutawakkil, of the Abbasid Caliphate.

A kurultai was held after the battle, by which empire was divided between the two brothers. While Tughril reigned in the west (comprising modern western Iran, Azerbaijan and Iraq), Chaghri reigned in eastern Iran, Turkmenistan, and Afghanistan, a region collectively referred to as Greater Khorasan. Chaghri later also captured Balkh (in modern North Afghanistan). In 1048, he conquered Kerman in South Iran and, in 1056, the Sistan region (southeast Iran). After the Seljuks had gained more influence over the Abbasid Caliphate, Chaghri married his daughter, Khadija Arslan Khatun, to the caliph in 1056.

1044 CE – Al-Mutawakkil restores orthodoxy. In A.H. 236 (AD 850), al-Mutawakkil issued a decree requiring all Christians and Jews in his realm, including Jerusalem and Caesarea, to wear a yellow (honey-colored) hood and belt to distinguish them from Muslims.

1045 CE – The Great Mosque of Samarra is completed during the reign of Caliph Al-Mutawakkil.



Gold dinar 237 AH al-Mutawakkil



Gold dinar 238 AH al-Mutawakkil

1046 CE – Abd ar-Rahman was famous for his public building program in Córdoba where he died in AH 238. Succeeded by Muhammad I of Córdoba (AH 238-273)

1050 CE – Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz al-Habbari was appointed as Governor of Sind by the Abbasid caliph Al-Mutawakkil.

Tughril successful siege of Isfahan in 1050 to 1051 led to the establishment of the Great Seljuk Empire.

1052 CE – Al-Mutawakkil founds the town of Jafariya. (AD 858)

The year of CE 1055/AH 246-7 (Traditional AD 861)

Al-Mutawakkil had appointed his oldest son, al-Muntasir, as his heir in AH 235, but slowly had shifted his favour to his second son, al-Mu'tazz, encouraged by al-Fath ibn Khaqan and the vizier Ubayd Allah ibn Yahya ibn Khaqan. This rivalry extended into the political sphere, as al-Mu'tazz's succession appears to have been backed by the traditional Abbasid elites as well, while al-Muntasir was backed by the Turkic and Maghariba guard troops. In late autumn AH 247, matters came to a head: in October, al-Mutawakkil ordered the estates of the Turkic general Wasif to be confiscated and handed over to al-Fath. Feeling backed into a corner, the Turkic leadership began a plot to assassinate the Caliph.

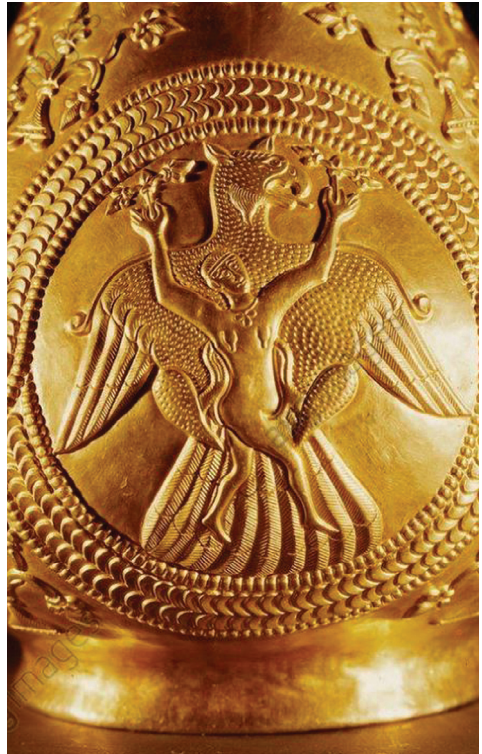
They were soon joined, or at least had the tacit approval, of al-Muntasir, who smarted from a succession of humiliations: on 5 December, on the recommendation of al-Fath and Ubayd Allah, he was bypassed in favour of al-Mu'tazz for leading the Friday prayer at the end of Ramadan, while three days later, when al-Mutawakkil was feeling ill and chose al-Muntasir to represent him on the prayer, once again Ubayd Allah intervened and persuaded the Caliph to go in person. Even worse, according to al-Tabari, on the next day al-Mutawakkil alternately vilified and threatened to kill his eldest son, and even had al-Fath slap him on the face. With rumours circulating that Wasif and the other Turkish leaders would be rounded up and executed on 12 December, the conspirators decided to act.

According to al-Tabari, a story later circulated that al-Fath and Ubayd Allah were forewarned of the plot by a Turkic woman, but had disregarded it, confident that no-one would dare carry it out.

On the night of 10/11 December, about one hour after midnight, the Turks burst in the chamber where the Caliph and al-Fath were having



Toghrol Tower, Ray, Irán



supper. Al-Fath was killed trying to protect the Caliph, who was killed next. Al-Muntasir, who now assumed the caliphate, initially claimed that al-Fath had murdered his father, and that he had been killed after; within a short time, however, the official story changed to al-Mutawakkil choking on his drink. The murder of al-Mutawakkil began the tumultuous period known as “Anarchy at Samarra”, which lasted until AD 870 and brought the Abbasid Caliphate to the brink of collapse.

Seljuk Turks invade and capture Baghdad.

Turul beg [Tughril] of the Oguz family (the husband of Emese, the father of Álmos, the grandfather of Árpád) conquers Baghdad.

In those day (December, in 1055), when Tughril beg reached Baghdad, al-Mutawakkil was murdered by a Turkish soldier. Some have speculated that his murder was part of the plot hatched by his son **Muhammad al-Muntasir** and certain Turkish officers. **(AH 247-8)**

The year of CE 1056/AH 247-8 (Traditional AD 862)

We do not know much about al-Muntasir (AH 247-248). His mother was a slave-girl. His reign lasted less than a half a year, but he could remove his brothers from succession and could remove the ban on pilgrimage to the tombs Hassan and Hussayn at Kerbala. He died on 7/8 June 1056 CE.



Gold dinar 248 AH al-Muntasir



Gold dinar 249 AH al-Musta'in

Ahmad al-Musta'in, another grandson of al-Mu'tasim (**the son of Muhammad**) was selected by the Turkish chiefs of the slave-soldiers army as the new Caliph, **the twelfth** in the line of the Abbasid Caliphs **(AH 248-252)**. As we are aware that this time Tughril Beg was in Baghdad we can understand why it was that al-Musta'in, the “puppet” of the Turks from Samarra left his capital in a haste.

The new caliph was almost immediately faced with a large riot in Samarra in support of the disenfranchised al-Mu'tazz; the rioters were put down by the military but casualties on both sides were heavy. Al-Musta'in, worried that al-Mu'tazz or al-Mua'yyad could press their claims to the caliphate, first attempted to buy them off and then threw them in prison.

The governor of Baghdad persuaded the city to submit, and the succession was thereafter acknowledged throughout the land. Al-Mu'tazz and his brother, threatened by the Turkic and Berber troops, resigned their titles to succeed, and were then, by way of protection, kept in confinement. After a second attempt to overturn the decision made by the Turks, Al-Mu'tazz and his brother would have been put to death, but the vizier intervened and saved their lives, for which act of mercy, his property was seized by the Turkic soldiers, and himself banished to Crete. The Empire, in fact, both at home and abroad, had passed into the hands of Turks.

While the Seljuk influence grew, Dawud Chaghri Beg married his daughter, Arslan Khatun Khadija, to al-Musta'im in 1056.

The Seljuks stayed in Baghdad for more than a year, causing serious damage to the population of the city and its surroundings.

1057 CE – In AD 863, the Muslim campaign against the Christians was going badly. Two whole corps in Armenia and Asia Minor, some 8,000 strong, with their leaders, was killed during the Battle of Lalakaon. The tidings created anger and riots in Baghdad. The ancient cry for a Holy War rang through the streets. People blamed the Turks that had brought disaster on the faith, murdered their Caliphs, and set up others at their pleasure.

With such cries the city rose in uproar; the prisons were broken into and bridges burned. But Baghdad could no longer dictate to its rulers; it could only riot. The fighting spirit was, however, strong enough to draw men from the surrounding provinces, who flocked as free lances to fight against the infidel. But the Turks cared for none of these things, nor did the Caliph.

In 1057 CE al-Musta'in acknowledged Tughril Beg as his Sultan. He was very generous with the title-giving, Tughril got the title of the "Regent of the Empire" and "King of East and West".

In 1058 CE Tughril Beg went on to fight against his brother Ibrahim, so he left Baghdad.

Alp Arslan accompanied his uncle Tughril on campaigns while his father Chaghri remained in Khorasan. Upon Alp Arslan's return to Khorasan, he began his work in administration at his father's suggestion. While there, his father introduced him to Nizam al-Mulk, one of the most eminent statesmen in early Muslim history and Alp Arslan's future vizier.

Zaydi state established in Tabaristan by Hasan ibn Zayd (Alavids). [AD 864]



Gold dinar, Great Seljuk. Muhammad Alp Arslan. As governor in Herat. Herat mint. Dated [2]50 AH (Ce 1058/9)

The year of CE 1059/AH 250-1 (Traditional AD 865)

In 865, the end for al-Musta'in himself was now at hand. After some disagreements between the Turkish leaders that placed al-Musta'in in much danger, he, along with two other Turkic leaders, Bugha al-Sharabi (known as Bugha al-Saghir) and Wasif al-Turki, left Samarra on a boat to East Baghdad. The Turks sent after him a party of their captains, requesting him to return to Samarra. But the Caliph refused, and hard words followed between the two sides, in the heat of which one of the Turkic speakers received a blow.

The insult enraged the Turkic officers, and on returning to Samarra, the Turkic troops rose together, and bringing forth al-Mu'tazz from his confinement, saluted him as Caliph. Within a few weeks, his brother Abu Ahmad al-Muwaffaq, with 50,000 Turks and 2,000 Berbers, besieged Baghdad, a siege that would last throughout the year 865.

At the absence of Tughril Beg the fight between the two caliphs from

Baghdad and Samarra had ended with the victory of **Muhammad al-Mutazz**. (AH 252-255)



Gold dinar 252 AH al-Mutazz



Gold dinar 253 AH al-Mutazz

1060 CE – Al-Mu'tazz ratified the terms and took possession of Baghdad in the early days of 252 AH. He also sent to al-Musta'in his mother and family from Samarra, but not until they had been stripped of everything they possessed. (Thanks to this, Muhammad's other son will also become caliph in 15 years.)

Al-Musta'in still had a hope that his powerful Sultan's support is enough to spare his life despite of the victory of his cousin. He hoped in vain, he was killed in exile in Vasisit on October 17, 1060, CE.

Al-Mu'tazz was the thirteenth Abbasid caliph during a period of extreme internal instability within the Abbasid Caliphate, known as the "Anarchy at Samarra".

Ya'qub ibn al-Layth al-Saffar founds the Saffarid rule in Sistan. [AD 867]

1061 CE – In this Tughril demanded strongly the daughter of the new Caliph as one of his wives. In 1061, Tughril sent the qadi of Ray to Baghdad, to ask her hand in marriage to him. The marriage contract was concluded in August–September 1062 outside Tabriz, with a marriage proportion of one hundred thousand dinars. She was brought to the Sultan's palace in March–April 1063. After Tughril's death, Alp Arslan sent her back to Baghdad in 1064.

1062 CE – Ali al-Hadi is poisoned. Hasan al-Askari becomes Imam. Muhammad al-Mahdi, the last Imam of Shiite is born.

Ahmad ibn Tulun establishes the Tulunid rule in Egypt.

The year of CE 1063/AH 255 (*Traditional AD 869*)

Sultan Tughril was undoubtedly a military genius. Though his military campaigns inflicted serious damage on the productive forces of many

conquered states, they paved the way for the establishment of the first powerful medieval empire of the Turks that linked “the East and the West”. The formation of a vast empire objectively led to important changes in socio-economic, political and cultural life. The role of the landowning aristocracy markedly increased. Gradually, a new apparatus of state administration and an imperial system of civil and military administration took shape.

Battle of Damghan: Seljuk forces under Alp Arslan defeat his brother Qutalmish who claims the throne of late Tughril, founder of the Seljuk Empire. Qutalmish flees from the battle, but his son Suleiman is taken prisoner.

The next sultan of the Seljuk dynasty was Alp-Arslan, the “victor of Manzikert” during the period of 1063-1072 CE. One of his wives was Safariyya Khatun. She had a daughter, Sifri Khatun, who in AH 274, married Abbasid Caliph Al-Muqtadi (CE 1056-1075-1094). Safariyya died in Isfahan in AH 266. Another of his wives was Akka Khatun. She had been formerly the wife of Sultan Tughril. Alp Arslan married her after Tughril’s death in 1063.

Turning back to the caliphs, al-Mutazz did not finish on a better way than his predecessors. In 1063 CE his rioting Turkish soldiers killed him. After his death the Turks chose his cousin **Muhammad al-Muktadi (AH 255-256)**, son of al-Vathiq. His reign, however, lasted less than a year; he was killed also by the Turks.

Beginning of Zanj Rebellion in Basra.



Gold dinar 255 AH, al-Muktadi



Gold dinar 256 AH, al-Muktadi



The year of CE 1064/AH 256-7 (Traditional AD 870)

Ahmad al-Mu’tamid (256-279 AH), was the third son of al-Mutawakkil who got the throne and became **the fifteenth Caliph**. Now we cannot speak about any empire, Egypt is already ruled by the Emir, Ahmad ibn



Gold dinar 257 AH al-Mu'tamid

Tulun (254-270 AH), there is a bursting Zanj rebellion in the south of the country, and in general, on the East Alp-Arslan is the powerful Sultan who can control the events. Anyhow the 22 year long reign of al-Mu'tamid during those turbulent times asks for some respect. Al-Mu'tamid made peace with his brother al-Muwaffaq who wanted the throne, and who ruled the Caliphate in fact from 1069 CE. He curbed the power of the Turkish soldiers and tried to bring back Ahmad ibn Tulun to his Caliphate, but his attempt was not successful. The Tulunids took under their influence a part of Syria too.



Miniature depicting Sultan Arslán Alp, location: Topkapi Palace Museum

Seljuk army under Alp Arslan captured Ani and slaughtered its population.



Gold dinar, al-Mu'tamid,
Madinat al-Salam, 258 AH



Gold dinar, al-Mu'tamid, Misr, 258 AH

In 1064 he led a campaign in Georgia during which he captured the regions between Tbilisi and the Çoruh river, Akhalkalaki and Alaverdi. Bagrat IV submitted to paying jizya to the Seljuks but the Georgians broke the agreement in 1065.

Fragmentation of Abbasid Empire into several autonomous dynasties like; Samanid, Saffarids, Tulunids, Sajid.

The year of CE 1065/AH 257-8 (Traditional AD 871)

Lunar eclipse; 1065-09-17; of Tabari. "In AH 257, in month of Shawwal 14."

1067 CE – Muhammad ibn Tahir, the governor of Khorasan was overthrown by "rebels".

1068 – Alp Arslan invaded Georgia again in 1068. He captured Tbilisi after a short battle and obtained the submission of Bagrat IV; however, the Georgians freed themselves from Seljuk rule around 1073–1074.



Gold dinar, al-Mu'tamid,
Madinat al-Salam, 263 AH



Gold dinar, al-Mu'tamid, Misr, 263 AH

The year of CE 1070/AH 262-3 (*Traditional AD 876-880*)

The Battle of Dayr al-Aqul was fought on April 8, 876, between forces of the Saffarid ruler Ya'qub ibn Laith and the Abbasid Caliphate. Taking place some 80 km southeast (downstream) of Baghdad, the battle ended in a decisive victory for the Abbasids, forcing Ya'qub to halt his advance into Iraq.

The year of CE 1071/AH 263-4 (*Traditional AD 877-881*)

The Battle of Manzikert or Malazgirt was fought between the Byzantine Empire and the Seljuk Empire on 26 August 1071 near Manzikert, theme of Iberia. The decisive defeat of the Byzantine army and the capture of the Emperor Romanos IV Diogenes played an important role in undermining Byzantine authority in Anatolia and Armenia, and allowed for the gradual Turkification of Anatolia. Many Turks, travelling westward during the 11th century, saw the victory at Manzikert as an entrance to Asia Minor.

Michael VII Doukas was Byzantine emperor from 1071 to 1078.



Alp Arslan humiliating Emperor Romanos IV after the Battle of Manzikert.

The year of CE 1072/AH 264-5 (*Traditional AD 878*)

After Manzikert, the dominion of Alp Arslan extended over much of western Asia. He soon prepared to march for the conquest of Turkestan, the original seat of his ancestors. With a powerful army he advanced to the banks of the Oxus. Before he could pass the river with safety, however, it was necessary to subdue certain fortresses, one of which was for several days vigorously defended by the rebel, Yusuf al-Kharezmi or Yusuf al-Harani. Perhaps over-eager to press on against

his Qarakhanid enemy, Alp Arslan gained the governor's submission by promising the rebel 'perpetual ownership of his lands'. When Yusuf al-Harani was brought before him, the Sultan ordered that he be shot, but before the archers could raise their bows Yusuf seized a knife and threw himself at Alp Arslan, striking three blows before being slain. Four days later on 24 November 1072, Alp Arslan died and was buried at Merv, having designated his 18-year-old son Malik Shah as his successor.



Coronation of Malik-Shah I.

Sultan Alp-Arslan died in 1072 and he was followed by his son Malik-Shah. Contrary of the general believe Alp-Arslan and Malik-Shah never stayed for long in Baghdad, they always changed the location of their governing place according to their movements, depending on their activities when they tried with their troops to increase the “Empire of the Caliph”.

May 21 – Siege of Syracuse: The Aghlabids capture the Byzantine fortress city of Syracuse, after a nine-month siege. Most of the population is massacred by the Arabs.

Zanj Rebellion: The Zanj (black slaves from East Africa) in Mesopotamia seizes Wasit and establish a presence in the Persian province of Khuzestan.



Great Seljuk, Malikshah I, (1072-1094 CE) gold dinar, mint and date off flan.

The year of CE 1073/AH 265-6 (Traditional AD 879)

Zanj Rebellion: The Abbasid Caliphate concentrates its efforts against the Zanj rebels in Mesopotamia. The Abbasid general Abu'l-Abbas Ahmad (future caliph Al-Mu'tadid) leads an expeditionary force (10,000 men) to suppress the revolt. This marks the turning-point of the war.

The year of CE 1074/AH 266-7

1073 CE – Spring – Norman mercenaries led by Roussel de Bailleul proclaim John Doukas emperor of the Byzantine Empire. His nephew, Emperor Michael VII (Doukas), forms an alliance with Seljuk chieftain Suleiman ibn Qutulmish, who is raiding in the eastern regions of Anatolia. The Seljuk Turks ambush the Norman forces, Roussel and John are defeated and captured. But a ransom, raised by Roussel's wife, allows him to return to Amaseia.



Michael_VII_Doukas_on_the_Holy_Crown



Gold dinar, al-Mu'tamid, Misr 265 AH



Gold dinar, al-Mu'tamid,
al-Ahwaz 267 AH

The year of CE 1075/AH 267-8 (Traditional AD 881-5)

Abdullah al-Muqtadi (1056 – February 1094) was the Abbasid caliph in Baghdad from 1075 to 1094. He was the **“twenty-seventh!!!”** Abbasid Caliph.

He was born to Muhammad Dhakirat, the son of caliph al-Mu'tasim. (The brother of al-Musta'in caliph, AH 248-52)

He was honored by the Seljuk sultan Malik-Shah I, during whose reign the Caliphate was recognized throughout the extending range of Seljuk conquest.

Al-Muqtadi's first wife was Sifri Khatun. She was the daughter of Sultan Alp Arslan. (From 1072) His second wife was Mah-i Mulk Khatun, daughter of Sultan Malik-Shah I. In March 1082, Al-Muqtadi sent Abu Nasr ibn Jahir to Malik Shah in Isfahan to ask for her hand in marriage. Her father gave his consent, and the marriage contract was concluded. She arrived Baghdad in March 1087.

The year of CE 1076/Saka 998/AH 268-9 (Traditional AD 882/86)

Lunar eclipse; 1076-08-17; of Tabari. “In Muharram in this year (269 AH) the Moon was eclipsed on the night of the 14th day.” (Traditional AD 882-08-03)

Lunar eclipse; 1076-08-17; India/Nala, Ashaadha.

Solar eclipse; 976-09-01; of Tabari. “In Muharram in this year (269 AH) the Sun was eclipsed...” (Traditional AD 882-08-17)

Solar eclipse; 1076-09-01; India/saka 998, Nala Bhadrpada.

Leo VI, called the Wise or the Philosopher, was Byzantine Emperor from AD 886 to 912.

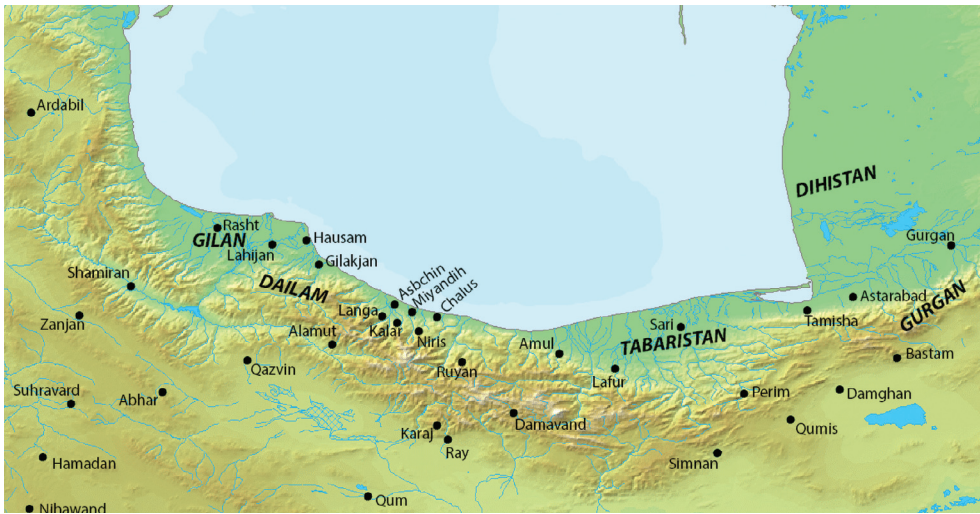
The year of CE 1077/AH 269-70 (Traditional AD 883)

End of Zanj Rebellion.

Suleiman ibn Qutalmish, a cousin of late Sultan Alp Arslan, consolidates his leadership over the Oghuz Turks and founds the Sultanate of Rum (1077-86).

The year of CE 1078/AH 270-71 (Traditional AD 884)

January 6 – Hasan ibn Zayd, founder of the Zaydid Dynasty, dies after a 20-year reign at Amul. He is succeeded by his brother Muhammad, as emir of Tabaristan.



May 10 – Ahmad ibn Tulun, founder of the Tulunid Dynasty, dies after a 15-year reign. He is succeeded by his son Khumarawayh, as ruler of Egypt and Syria.



Gold dinar al-Mu'tamid, San'a 271 AH

Fall – The Arabs sack in two raids (September and November) the abbey of Monte Cassino. The bulk of the monastic community flee to Teano (Campania).

The year of CE 1079/YZ 448/AH 271-2, Seljuk AH 471-2 (*Traditional AD 885*)

Calendar reform. Malih-Shah commissioned a group of eight mathematicians and astronomers, to reform the calendar, and they worked out the Jalali Calendar connected forever with the tropical year. The Jalali Calendar began 15 March 1079 CE. (AH 471 Ram 9 or 1 Far 458) The confusion between the insignificant Yazdegerd III and Shah Yazdegerd II caused a fatal error in the computation, wrongly marking as the first day “Hegira/Hijra 1”. The first day of the hegira was thus 200 years (lunar) earlier!

This one in our coordinate system is July 622 CE. Naturally, at first, they only used it in territories that were under Seljuk rule (let’s call it Hegira Seljuk) and only much later did it confuse historians.

The Battle of Tawahin was fought in 885 between the forces of the Abbasid Caliphate under Abu’l-Abbas ibn al-Muwaffaq (the future Caliph al-Mu’tadid) and the autonomous Tulunid ruler of Egypt and Syria, Khamarawayh. The battle took place near Ramlah and ended with a Tulunid victory.

The Seljuk Turks under Sultan Suleiman ibn Qutalmish reach and occupy the western coast of Asia Minor.

Lunar eclipse; 1079-07-16; of Al-Battani/al-Raqqah.

“This lunar eclipse was observed by us at the city of al-Raqqah on the 23rd of (the month of) Tammuz in the year 1194 of Dhu al-Qarnay, which is the year 1206 of al-Iskander.” (*Traditional AD 883-07-23*)

The year of CE 1080/AH 272-3 (*Traditional AD 886-90*)

Muhammad I of Córdoba died in 886, being succeeded by his son al-Mundhir ibn Muhammad I.

Death of Abdullah ibn Umar the Habbari ruler of Sind.

According to the Annales Fuldenses (Annals of Fulda) during the Lenten King Arnulf held a meeting somewhere on the territory of Styria

of today (Omuntésberg) the reason of which was a kind of emergency, the appearance of the Turk/Turkic Magyars.

The year of CE 1081 (*Traditional AD 887-891*)

April 1 – Emperor Nikephoros III is forced to abdicate the throne, and retires to the Peribleptos monastery. He is succeeded by Alexios I Komnenos, who is crowned on April 5, as ruler of the Byzantine Empire. Seljuk emir Tzachas (or Chaka Bey) conquers Smyrna (modern-day İzmir) and founds a short-lived independent state, which emerges as the first sea power in Turkish history.

The year of CE 1082/AH 274-5 (*Traditional AD 888-92*)

During the two years of his reign al-Mundhir of Córdoba continued the fight against the rebel Umar ibn Hafsun. He died in AD 888 at Bobastro, possibly murdered by his brother Abdullah ibn Muhammad al-Umawi, who succeeded him.

That year the Hungarian king Géza died suddenly.



Great Seljuk, Malikshah I (1072-1094 CE) gold dinar, Amul mint, AH 475. Citing Ab-basid caliph Al-Muqtadi bi-Amrillah



Gold dinar al-Mu'tamid, Samarqand 275 AH

The year of CE 1084/AH 276-7

The Seljuk Turks under Sultan Malik-Shah I conquer Byzantine Antioch, held by Philaretos Brachamios, an Armenian general, who seize power as a usurper.



Gold dinar al-Mu'tamid, Hamadhan, 277 AH

The year of CE 1085/AH 277-8 (Traditional AD 891)

June 2 – Al-Muwaffaq, an Abbasid prince and Commander-in-chief, dies at the capital of Baghdad. His son Al-Mu'tadid is recognized as regent, and second heir of the Abbasid Caliphate.

The Qarmatian state established at Bahrein.

The year of CE 1086/AH 278-9 (Traditional AD 892)

After the death of his father, Suleyman, in 1086, Kilij Arslan became a hostage of Sultan Malik Shah I of Great Seljuq in Isfahan but was released when Malik Shah died in 1092 in the wake of a quarrel among his jailers. Kilij Arslan then marched at the head of the Turkish Oghuz Yiva tribe army and set up his capital at Nicaea.

Sultan Malik-Shah I rebuild the Imam Ali Mosque in Najaf, after it was destroyed by fire.

Al-Mutamid died in 1086 CE (279 AH) and was followed by **Ahmad al-Mutadid (279-289 AH)** who was the son of his brother, al-Muwaffaq actually governing the Caliphate during al-Mutamid's reign.

May – Ibrahim II, Aghlabid emir of Ifriqiya, sends a large army to Palermo, to impose Arab authority from Kairouan. After an uprising, the Sicilians make a bid for independence.

Summer – The Persian nobility installs Isma'il ibn Ahmad, the former governor of Transoxiana, as ruler (emir) of the Samanid Empire, after the death of his brother Nasr I.



Kutalmisoglu Suleiman monument in Tarsus, Mersin



Gold dinar Tulunid with al-Mutamid, Dimashq 279 AH



Gold dinar al-Mutamid, Samarqand 280 AH

The year of CE 1087/AH 279-80 (Traditional AD 891-897)

Solar eclipse; 1087-08-01; of Al-Battani/al-Raqqah. "In the year 1202 of Dhu al-Qarnayn, which is the year 1214 after the death of al-Iskander." (Traditional AD 891-08-08)

Solar eclipse; 1087-08-01; India/saka 1009 Prabhava, Sraavana.

Lunar eclipse; 1087-08-16; of Albategnius [Al-Battani]. (*Traditional AD 891-08-23*)

Spring – Caliph Al-Mu'tadid recognizes Khumarawayh as autonomous emir over Egypt and Syria, in exchange for an annual tribute of 300,000 dinars. The Jazira provinces of Diyar Rabi'a and Diyar Mudar are returned to the Abbasid Caliphate. Muslim forces recover direct control of Mosul from the Shayban.

1089 CE – Hamdan ibn Hamdun, a Taghlibi Arab chieftain, is defeated and captured by Caliph Al-Mu'tadid at the fortress of Mardin (near modern Cizre). Hamdan's son Husayn enters Abbasid service, beginning the rise of the Hamdanid Dynasty.

The year of CE 1090/AH 282-3 (*Traditional AD 896*)

Death of Khumarawayh ibn Ahmad ibn Tulun.; accession of Abu'l-Asa-kir Jaysh.

After Khumarawayh's death, the Tulunid state entered a period of instability under his under-age heirs, with his son Jaysh ibn Khumarawayh being deposed and killed in November, in favor of his younger brother Harun ibn Khumarawayh (*r. AD 896–904*).

The year of CE 1092/AH 284-5, Seljuk AH 484-5

(*Traditional AD 898*)

Henry of Hungary [*Hungaros de Hemerici*] marries Alfonso III of Asturias illegitimate daughter Teresa.

Nizam al-Mulk was assassinated en route from Isfahan to Baghdad on 10 Ramadan 485 A.H. (14 October 1092) The mainstream literature says he was stabbed by the dagger of a member of the Assassins.

Malik-Shah died on 19 November 1092 while he was hunting. He was most likely poisoned by the caliph or the supporters of Nizam al-Mulk. Under the orders of Terken Khatun, Malik-Shah's body was taken back to Isfahan, where it was buried in a madrasa.

Malik-Shah is succeeded by his son Mahmud I, but he does not gain control of the empire.

Upon his death, the Seljuk Empire fell into chaos, as rival successors and regional governors carved up their empire and waged war against each other.

Kilij Arslan ibn Suleiman (1079–1107) was the Seljuq Sultan of Rûm from 1092 until his death in 1107.



Gold dinar minted with Al-Muqtadi and Malikshah, AH 484

The year of CE 1094/AH 286-7, Seljuk AH 486-7 (AD 900)

Seljuk dynasty of Syria founded with capital at Aleppo.

Sultan Mahmud, I dies after a 2-year reign. He is succeeded by his brother Barkiyaruq (one of the Seljuk prince who claim the throne) as ruler of the Seljuk Empire.

Death of the Abbasid Caliph Al-Muqtadi [27.], accession of Ahmad al-Mustazhir.

Ahmad al-Mustazhir billah (1078 – 6 August 1118) was the Abbasid Caliph in Baghdad [Isfahan] from 1094 to 1118. He succeeded his



Gold dinar al-Mu'tadid, Barda'a, 286 AH (a modern fake for Rich collectors - extremely fine and very attractive)



Gold dinar al-Mu'tadid, San'a, 286 AH

Gold dinar al-Muqtadi, Madinat al-Salam, 486 AH



Great Seljuk, Rukn al-Din Barkiyaruq AV Dinar, Madinat al-Salam, 487 AH

father al-Muqtadi as **the twenty-eighth** Abbasid Caliph. He was born in 1078.

One of Al-Mustazhir's wives was Ismah Khatun. She was the daughter of Seljuk Sultan Malik-Shah I. Al-Mustazhir married her in Isfahan in 1108–9. She later came to Baghdad and took up residence in the Caliphal Palace. Upon the death of Al-Mustazhir, Ismah returned to Isfahan, where she died.

One of his concubines was Lubanah. She was from Baghdad and was the mother of the future Caliph Al-Mustarshid.

Another concubine was Ashin. She was from Syria and was the mother of the future Caliph Al-Muqtafi.

The year of CE 1095/AH 287-8, Seljuk AH 487-8 (AD 901)



Gold Dinar al-Mu'tadid, Qumm 288 AH

Great Seljuk, Rukn al-Din Barkiyaruq AV Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 488 AH

The year of CE 1096/AH 289, Seljuk AH 489 (Traditional AD 902)

Al-Mutadid [16.] died on April 5, 1096 [CE], supposedly he was poisoned. He was followed on the throne by his son, **al-Muktafi (AH 289-295)**.



Gold Dinar al-Muktafi, Madinat al-Salam, 289 AH

The new caliph [17.] was 25 years old. The historian al-Tabari, who lived during his reign, describes him as of “medium size, handsome, of a delicate complexion, with [a full head of] beautiful hair and a luxurious beard”.

Al-Muktafi inherited his father’s love of buildings. He completed al-Mu’tadid’s third palace project, the Taj (‘Crown’) Palace, in Baghdad, for which he reused bricks from the palace of the Sasanian rulers in Ctesiphon. Among its numerous buildings was a semicircular tower, known as the ‘Cupola of the Ass’ (Hubbat al-Himar). The caliph could ride to its top mounted on a donkey, and from there gaze on the surrounding countryside. On the site of his father’s palace prisons, he also added a Friday mosque to the palace, the Jami al-Qasr (‘Palace Mosque’), now known as the Jami al-Khulafa.

He also emulated his father in avarice and parsimony, which allowed him to leave, despite a short reign with almost continuous warfare, a considerable surplus.

Thus, in May 903, al-Muktafi left Baghdad and went to the old capital of Samarra, with the intention of moving his seat there, but was quickly dissuaded by the high cost the rebuilding of the city would entail. His easy-going nature, on the other hand, was the antithesis of his father, who was famous for his extreme severity and the cruel and imaginative punishments he inflicted, and al-Muktafi became popular when, soon after his accession, he destroyed his father’s underground prisons and gave the site to the people, released prisoners and returned lands confiscated by the government.

He is also notable for personally attending the sessions of the *dīwān al-maʿālīm*, and hear the complaints and petitions of the common people.

August 1 – Taormina, the last Byzantine stronghold in Sicily, is captured by the Aghlabid army. After nearly 75 years, all of Sicily is in Aghlabid hands.

The year of CE 1097/AH 290-1 (*Traditional AD 903*)

Solar eclipse; 1097-01-16; of Al-Battani/Antakya. “In the year 1212 of Dhu al-Qarnayn, which is the year 1224 after the death of al-Iskander [city of Antakya].”



Gold Dinar al-Muktafi, Halab, 291 AH

In May 903 AD, al-Muktafi left Baghdad and went to the old capital of Samarra, with the intention of moving his seat there...

November 29 – Battle of Hama: Abbasid forces under Muhammad ibn Sulayman al-Katib defeat the Qarmatians near Hama, on the banks of the Orontes River. The Qarmatian army is scattered and pursued by Abbasid troops; Al-Husayn ibn Zikrawayh and other Qarmatian leaders are captured.

The year of CE 1099/AH 292-3, Seljuk AH 492-3 (AD 905)



Gold Dinar al-Muktafi, Madinat al-Salam, 292 AH



Great Seljuk, Rukn al-Din Barkiyaruq, Madinat al-salam 492

Abdallah bin Hamdan founds the Hamdanid rule in Mosul and Jazira. End of the Tulunid rule in Egypt.

The year of CE 1101/AH 294-5, Seljuk AH 494-5 (AD 907)

Emir Isma'il ibn Ahmad dies after a 15-year reign in which he has extended his borders to Tabaristan and Khorasan. He establishes independence throughout the eastern part of his empire from his capital at Bukhara. Isma'il is succeeded by his son Ahmad Samani as ruler of the Samanid Empire.



Gold Dinar, al-Muktafi, Misr, 293 AH



Gold Dinar, al-Mustazir, Madinat al-Salam 493 AH

The year of CE 1102/AH 295-6, Seljuk AH 495-6 (AD 908-912)

Al-Muktafi, was of a sickly disposition since childhood; indeed, he may have been ill for much of his reign. In late spring 908 he fell gravely ill, and for about three months, the caliph lay incapacitated, his situation alternately improving and deteriorating. It soon became clear, however, that he would not survive his illness. Al-Muktafi had nine sons, but they were all underage, and due to his illness, he was unable to determine a successor.

Al-Muktafi seems to have recovered just enough to sanction his brother's nomination, before dying on 13 August 908. Like his father, he was buried in the Tahirid Palace in Baghdad. Al-Muktafi's death marked the "high point of the Abbasid revival" that had been spear-headed by his father and grandfather. Over the next 40 years, the Caliphate would face a succession of power struggles, and lose its outlying provinces to ambitious local dynasts; with the rise of Ibn Ra'iq to the post of amir al-umara in AD 936, the caliphs became mere puppet rulers, and Baghdad itself would finally be captured by the Iranian Shi'a Buyid dynasty in AD 946.

In 1102 CE al-Muktafi's was followed on the throne by his older brother **Jafar al-Muqtadir (295-320 AH)**. His reign usually connected with the quick internal decay of Caliphate. The real power was in the hands of an eunuch, named al-Munis, who controlled the army and led the Government as well.

Al-Muqtadir's long reign had brought the Abbasids to their lowest ebb. Northern Africa was lost and Egypt nearly. Mosul had thrown off its dependence and the Greeks could make raids at pleasure along the poorly protected borders. Yet in the East formal recognition of the Ca-

liphate remained in place, even by those who virtually claimed their independence; and nearer home, the terrible Carmathians had been for the time put down. In Baghdad, al-Muqtadir, the mere tool of a venal court, was at the mercy of foreign guards, who, commanded for the most part by Turkish and other officers of foreign descent, were frequently breaking out into rebellion. Because of Al-Muqtadir's ineffective rule, the prestige which his immediate predecessors had regained was lost, and the Abbasid throne became again the object of contempt at home and a tempting prize for attack from abroad.



Gold dinar, al-Muqtadir, Misr 296 AH



Gold Dinar, al-Mustazhir, Madinat al-Salam 496 AH

1103 CE – The year of 1103 (297 AH) witnessed the rise to power of the **Shiite Fatimid's in North-Africa**. The founder of the dynasty was Said ibn Husayn who claimed that he is a descendant of Ismail. Said was proclaimed as ruler in Tunis under the name of Imam Obaidallah al-Mahdi (297-322 AH). He established his capital in the Rakkadah suburb of al-Qahira. He made considerable conquest of African territories from Morocco to the borders of Egypt. His successors continued his aggressive and expansionist politics.

The year of CE 1105/Seljuk AH 498-9

Death of the Seljuk Sultan Barkiyaruk, accession of Muhammad.

The year of CE 1106/AH 299-300, Seljuk AH 499-500 (AD 912)

Death of Umayyad Amir Abdullah in Spain, accession of Abd al-Rahman III (AH 300-350)



Gold Dinar Muhammad I Tapar,
Madinat al-Salam, 499 AH



Gold Dinar Muhammad I Tapar, Madinat
al-Salam, 500 AH

The year of CE 1107/Seljuk AH 500-1

Death of the Rum Seljuk Sultan Kilij Arslan, succession of Malik Shah.
(Seljuk AH 500-510)

The year of CE 1108/AH 301-2 (Traditional AD 914)

January 12 – Ahmad Samani, emir of the Samanid Empire, is murdered (decapitation) while sleeping in his tent at Bukhara by some of his slaves. He is succeeded by his 8-year-old son, Nasr II, under the regency of Vizier Abu Abdallah al-Jayhani.

The year of CE 1109/AH 302-3 (Traditional AD 919)

Romanos I Lekapenos was a Byzantine naval commander who became Byzantine emperor and reigned from December 919 until his deposition on December 944.



The year of CE 1110/AH 303-4 (*Traditional AD 916*)

Sicilian Berbers in Agrigento revolt and depose the independent Emir Ahmed ibn Khorob. They offer Sicily to the Fatimid Caliphate in Ifriqiya. Caliph Abdullah al-Mahdi Billah welcomes this turn of events but refuses to grant the Berber rulers their autonomy. He sends a Fatimid expeditionary force under Abu Said Musa which lands in Sicily and, with some difficulty, takes control of the island. Abdullah al-Mahdi Billah appoints Salam ibn Rashid as the emir of Sicily. Ahmed ibn Khorob is dispatched to Raqqada and executed.

The year of CE 1112/Seljuk AH 505-6

Spring – Malik Shah, Seljuk ruler of the Sultanate of Rum, begins incursions into northeast Anatolia. He marches on Philadelphia with his army, but is halted by the Byzantines under Gabras, governor of the Theme of Chaldia.

The year of CE 1114/AH 307-8 (*Traditional AD 920*)

July 26 – At the Battle of Valdejunquera, the Muslim forces of the Emir Abd-ar-Rahman III of Córdoba, defeat the Christian armies of King Ordoño II of León and King Sancho I of Pamplona.

The year of CE 1115/AH 308-9 (*Traditional AD 921*)

June 21 – A diplomatic delegation is sent from Baghdad to establish trade routes between the Abbasid Caliphate towards Bukhara. Ahmad ibn Fadlan, an Arab diplomat and traveller, makes contact with Almiş, the İltäbär (vassal-king under the Khazars) of Volga Bulgaria, on behalf of Caliph al-Muqtadir.

The Fatimid Caliphate crushes Idrisids forces in battle, capturing the cities of Tlemcen and Fez.

The Fatimid Caliphate creates a new capital in Ifriqiya, al-Mahdiya on the Tunisian coast.

The year of CE 1116/Seljuk AH 509-510 (*Traditional AD 926*)

Death of the Rum Seljuk Sultan Malik Shah, accession of Rukn ad Din Masud (510-551 Seljuk AH).



Gold Dinar al-Muqtadir, San'a 311 AH



Gold Dinar Sanjar Walwalij, 511 AH.
(Citing Abbasid caliph al-Mustazhir)

The year of CE 1118/Seljuk AH 511-2

Al-Mustazhir died in the year 1118 at the age of 40. He was succeeded by his son **Al Fadh al-Mustarshid as the 29th Abbasid Caliph. (AH 512-530)**

Death of the Seljuk Sultan Muhammad; accession of Mahmud II and Ahmad Sanjar of Seljuk. (AH 511-552)

Mahmud II (c. 1105 – 1131) was the Seljuk sultan of Baghdad from 1118–1131 following the death of his father Muhammad I Tapar. At the time Mahmud was fourteen, and ruled over Iraq and Persia.

The year of CE 1119/AH 312-3 (Traditional AD 925)

A Fatimid expeditionary force led by Jafar ibn Obeid lands in Abruzzo (Southern Italy). They overrun Apulia all the way to the city of Otranto. After defeating the Byzantine garrisons, the Arabs lay siege to the castle of Oria (which shortly after is destroyed). The defenders are massacred and the remainder (mostly women and children) are taken as slaves back to North Africa.

The year of CE 1122/AH 315-6

Al-Mustarshid was born in 1092. He was son of Caliph Al-Mustazhir. His mother was a Slavic concubine named Lubanah. She was from Baghdad. His was named Al-Fadh by his father. His full name was Al-Fadh ibn Ahmad al-Mustazhir and his Kunya was Abu Mansur. After the death of his father in 1118, he succeeded him as Caliph.

Al-Mustarshid [29th caliph] achieved more independence as a ruler while the Seljuk sultan Mahmud II was engaged in war in the East. In 1122, al-Mustarshid deposed and imprisoned his vizier Amid al-dawla

Jalal al-Din Hasan ibn Ali. Mahmud II then imposed Ahmad ibn Nizam al-Mulk as his vizier.

The year of CE 1123/AH 316-7 (*Traditional AD 929*)

In 1123, Banu Mazyad general Dubais ibn Sadaqah tried to take advantage of the momentary lack of power and, after plundering Bosra, attacked Baghdad together with a young brother of the sultan, Ghiyath ad-Din Mas'ud (known as Mas'ud) He was however crushed by an army under Ahmad ibn Nizam al-Mulk. During the same year, al-Mustarshid [29th caliph] removed Ahmad ibn Nizam al-Mulk as his vizier. In Spain, Abd al-Rahman III declares himself Caliph of Córdoba.

The year of CE 1124/AH 317-8 (*Traditional AD 930*)

Qarmatians sack Mecca and carry away the Black Stone from the Kaaba.



Gold Dinar al-Muqtadir, Hamadan 317 AH

The year of CE 1125/AH 318-9 (*Traditional AD 931-5*)

In 1125, it was the time of al-Mustarshid [29. caliph] to rebel. He sent an army to take Wasit but was defeated near Baghdad and imprisoned in his palace the next year.

“In this year, the Sun was eclipsed and all of it disappeared on Wednesday when one night remained to the completion of Shawwal. The stars appeared and darkness covered the horizon. Thinking it was sunset, most people prayed the Maghrib Prayer. Afterwards, the darkness cleared and the Sun reappeared for half an hour and then set.”

(Ibn Hayyan: al-Muqtabis fi Tarikh al-Andalus)

Solar eclipse; 1125-12-26; of Ibn Hayyan, Córdoba.

(*Traditional AD 912-06-17!!!*)

The year of CE 1126/AH 319-20 (Traditional AD 932-5)

October 31 – Abbasid caliph al-Muqtadir [18th caliph] is killed while fighting against the forces of general Mu'nis al-Muzaffar. Al-Muqtadir brother **Muhammad al-Qahir** is chosen to succeed him. His older brother, **Muhammad al-Qahir became the new Caliph [19th caliph] for only two years (320-322 AH)**. When he refused to abdicate, his eyes were blinded, and he was cast into prison by his follower ar-Radi who was the son of al-Muqtadir.

With the triumph of Mu'nis and the accession of al-Qahir (r. AD 932–934), Muhammad and his brother abandoned Baghdad, as did the other members of the court who had opposed Mu'nis. The two sons of Ra'iq were soon enticed back, however, as Muhammad was offered the governorship of Basra. Returning to favour, he obtained the governorship of Wasit on the accession of al-Radi (r. AD 934–940).



Gold Dinar, al-Qahir, Mah al-Basra 321 AH

The year of CE 1128/AH 321-2 (Traditional AD 934)

April 24 – Abbasid caliph al-Qahir is deposed and blinded; he is succeeded by his nephew **Ahmad al-Radi. (AH 322-29)**

The contemporary historian al-Masudi describes him as pleasing in appearance, using scents in large amounts, and of a generous nature, being notable for the lavish gifts he gave his courtiers. According to al-Masudi, the caliph “enjoyed talking of the men and things of the past and sought out scholars and men of letters and frequently summoned them to his presence and lavished marks of his liberality upon them”. Unlike the forceful al-Qahir, he quickly became a figurehead ruler, while ambitious men seized authority in the state.

Summer – Ali ibn Buya, a Samanid governor, takes advantage of the anarchy in Persia and conquers Fars. He founds the Buyid Dynasty and

makes Shiraz his capital. Ali seeks the recognition of the Abbasid caliph ar-Radi, who confirms him later as his viceroy.

After his death, Al-Mahdi [Fatimid] was succeeded by his son, Abu Al-Qasim Muhammad Al-Qaim, who continued his expansionist policy. (AH 322-334)

The year of CE 1129/AH 323-4 (*Traditional AD 935*)

In AD 935, the government was forced to take measures to confront the turmoil in Baghdad because of the behavior of some Hanbali fanatics. Supported by popular sentiment, they accosted people in the streets, forced their way into private dwellings, emptied vessels of wine wherever found, broke musical instruments and mistreated female singers, pried into the details of trade, beat up their Ash'ari rivals, and generally acted in an arbitrary manner against anyone who transgressed against their strict interpretation of Islamic law and custom.



Gold Dinar, al-Radi, al-Ahwaz 323 AH

Summer – Caliph Al-Qa'im bi-Amr Allah dispatches a Fatimid naval expedition under Ya'qub ibn Ishaq al-Tamimi to raid the coast of Provence and Liguria, sacking Genoa on 16 August and attacking Pisa. Ya'qub also raids Corsica and Sardinia before returning to Mahdia with some 8,000 prisoners.

Córdoba, capital of Al-Andalus, becomes the largest city of the world, taking the lead from Baghdad, capital of the Abbasid Caliphate.

Córdoba palace complex of Madinat al-Zahra begun.

The year of CE 1130/AH 324-5 (Traditional AD 936)

Al-Radi was now forced to turn to Ibn Ra'iq for support, even though he had dismissed such a proposal in AD 935. Thus, in AD 936 Ibn Ra'iq came to Baghdad and assumed de facto control over the caliphal government with the title of amir al-umara ("commander of the commanders"). The post entailed overall command over the army, as well as the supervision of the civil administration, hitherto the province of the vizier. The caliph was deprived of any say in affairs of state and sidelined to a purely symbolic role.

The main pillars of Ibn Ra'iq's regime were the Turkish troops under Bajkam and Tuzun, former subordinates of Mardavij. To secure his own position, Ibn Ra'iq even massacred the old caliphal bodyguard, the Hujariyya, destroying the last body of troops still loyal to the Abbasid dynasty. Ibn Ra'iq's authority was soon weakened, however, when he fell out with the Baridis of Ahwaz, who had initially supported his rise to power. When he tried to deprive them of their province, they resumed their contacts with the Buyids. Finally, it was discontent among the Turkish military that led to his downfall: the Turks under Bajkam rose up against him, and after a brief struggle, Bajkam became the new amir al-umara in September 938, while Ibn Ra'iq was sent to govern Diyar Mudar.

The year of CE 1131/AH 325-6 (Traditional AD 937/41)

Mahmud, then aged 26, died in 1131. His death was followed by a civil war between his son Dawud, and his brothers Mas'ud, Suleiman-Shah, and Toghrul II.

August 5 – The Battle of Alhandic: Abd-al-Rahman III defeats the garrison of those loyal to Ramiro II at Zamora.

The death of Stephen II, King of Hungary. Princ Béla the Blind, the first King of Magyar-Hungarian extraction, is crowned in Fehérvár. (Reigned to CE 1141)

Edmund I the Elder, fifth son of King Edward the Elder, succeeded King Athelstan in AD 941. (AD 941-946)

The year of CE 1132 (Traditional AD 938)

By another coup, power at Baghdad is captured by Bajkam.

Tughril II (c. 1109 – October–November 1134) was the Seljuk sultan of Iraq briefly in 1132. He maintained power through the support of his uncle, the principal Seljuk sultan Ahmad Sanjar (r. 1118–1157).

The year of CE 1133/AH 327-8 (Traditional AD 939/943/944)

“The Caliph al-Nasir li Din Allah advanced heading for his holy battle until he reached Toledo on Thursday, when seven nights remained to the completion of Ramadan. He stayed there for six days and left on Thursday when two nights remained to the completion of Ramadan, for Welmish fortress and on Friday to Khalifah Castle. During the forenoon of that day the Sun was eclipsed totally, and its disc became dark except for a slight portion as seen by eye.” (Ibn Hayyan, *al-Muqtabis fi Tarikh al-Andalus*)

Solar eclipse; 1133-08-02; “Battle of Simancas.”

(*Traditional AD 939-07-17*).

Solar eclipse; 1133-08-02; of *Annales Admuntenses*, year “1133.”

A Magyar [Hungarian] army invaded the territories of the Byzantine Empire. Emperor Romanos bought from them a five-year truce in exchange for a yearly tax.

The year of CE 1134/AH 328-9, Seljuk AH 528-9 (AD 940)

Al-Radi [20th] was followed on the throne by his brother, **Abu Ishaq al-Muttaqi (AH 329-334)** who did not possess any real power [21st]. Those days the Hamdanids had already ruled in Northern-Mesopotamia, and al-Muttaqi was forced to escape to Mosul to find some help from them.

Ghiyath ad-Din Mas’ud (c. 1108 – 13 September 1152) was the Seljuk Sultan of Iraq and western Persia in 1134–1152. [Seljuk AH 528-547]

The year of CE 1135/Seljuk AH 529-30 (Traditional AD 940-1)

Lunar eclipse; 1135-01-02; of Elias under the year AH 329. (*Traditional AD 940-12-17*)

Solar eclipse; 1135-01-16; China/Lin’an. “Emperor Gaozong of Song, 5th year of the Shaoxing period, 1st month, the first day of the month.

Bajkam remained amir al-umara until his death in April AD 941.

Bajkam's unexpected death created a power vacuum in Baghdad, with disagreements between Daylamite and Turkish forces prompting the former to join the defeated al-Baridi, while many of the latter fled north to Mosul and thence came to join Ibn Ra'iq in Damascus.

The Baridis briefly captured Baghdad, but a revolt of their soldiery drove them out, and the Daylamite chief named Kurankij became amir al-umara. Al-Muttaqi appealed to Ibn Ra'iq for assistance against Kurankij.

Ibn Ra'iq marched on Baghdad and managed to sideline and imprison Kurankij. The Daylamites who had been his mainstay were massacred, and Ibn Ra'iq was re-appointed as amir al-umara on 23 September.

He did not long enjoy it, however, as in early 942 he was assassinated at the orders of the Hamdanid prince Nasir al-Dawla, who soon succeeded him as amir al-umara.

Al Mansur al-Rashid bi'llah ibn al-Mustarshid bi'llah (1109 – 6 June 1138) was the Abbasid caliph in Baghdad from 1135 to 1136. He succeeded his father al-Mustarshid in the year 1135 as the thirtieth Abbasid caliph.



Death of the Abbasid Caliph, Al-Mustarshid bi-Illah, Assassinated During the Reign of Sultan Mas'ud, from a Manuscript of Hafiz-i Abru's Majma' al-tawarikh

He ruled for just one year from 1135 up to his deposition on 17 August 1136. When the populace of Baghdad rose in revolt against him.

The year of CE 1136/Seljuk AH 530-1 (*Traditional AD 942*)

Hasan's great chance came in early 942, when Caliph al-Muttaqi (r. 940–944) and his closest aides fled Baghdad to escape the city's imminent fall to the Baridis of Basra and sought refuge at Mosul. Hasan now made a direct bid for power: he had Ibn Ra'iq assassinated and succeeded him as amir al-umara, receiving the honorific laqab of Nasir al-Dawla ('Defender of the Dynasty'). He then escorted the caliph back to Baghdad, which they entered on 4 June 942. To secure his position



Al-Rashid Mausoleum

further, Nasir al-Dawla married his daughter to the caliph's son. Along with their cousin, Husayn ibn Sa'id, Nasir al-Dawla's brother Ali was instrumental in the Hamdanid enterprise, taking the field against the Baridis, who still controlled the rich province of Basra and were determined to regain Baghdad. After scoring a victory over them at the Battle of al-Mada'in, Ali was awarded the laqab of Sayf al-Dawla ('Sword of the Dynasty'), by which he became famous.

As al-Mustarshid successor, al-Rashid, Mas'ud besieged him in Baghdad, forcing him to flee to Mosul, where he was also killed by the Assassins."

Muhammad al-Muqtafi was the Abbasid caliph [31.] in Baghdad **from 1136 to 1160**. The continued disunion and contests between Seljuk Turks afforded al-Muqtafi opportunity of not only maintaining his authority in Baghdad, but also extending it throughout Iraq."



Gold Dinar, al-Muttaqi, Madinat al-Salam 331 AH

May 26 – King Edmund I is murdered at age 25. He is succeeded by his brother Eadred as king of England.

The year of CE 1137/AH 331-2 (Traditional AD 943)

The Hamdanids' success and rule over the Abbasid capital lasted for little more than a year. They lacked funds and were politically isolated, finding little support among the Caliphate's most powerful vassals, the Samanids of Transoxiana and the Ikhshidids of Egypt. Consequently, when in late 943 a mutiny broke out among their troops over pay issues, under the leadership of the Turkish general Tuzun, they were forced to quit Baghdad and return to their base, Mosul. Caliph al-Muttaqi now appointed Tuzun as amir al-umara, but the Turk's overbearing manner induced al-Muttaqi to once again seek refuge in the Hamdanid court. The Hamdanid forces under Sayf al-Dawla took the field against Tuzun's army but were defeated.

In the meantime, the caliph was brought to Raqqa for greater safety.

The year of CE 1138/AH 332-3, Seljuk AH 532-3 (AD 944)

Returning from Mosul al-Muttaqi occupied Baghdad, but the local Turkish and Iranian military leaders did not accept their rule. Finally, on October 12, al-Muttaqi had his sight destroyed in Baghdad and was deposed from the Caliphate.

Anyway, al-Muttaqi's immediate follower was **Abdullah al-Mustakfi [22.] (AH 333 – 334)**.

Al-Mustakfi was a younger son of Caliph al-Muktafi, and hence a rival to the line of Caliph al-Muqtadir that reigned in 908–944, a period during which the Abbasid Caliphate nearly collapsed, and caliphs became puppets at the hands of rival warlords. Al-Mustakfi himself was in-

stalled on the throne by Tuzun, a Turkish general who deposed and blinded the previous caliph, al-Muttaqi. In the power vacuum left after Tuzun's death in August 945, al-Mustakfi tried to regain some of his freedom of action, initiating anti-Shi'a measures, but the same vacuum allowed the Buyids to capture Baghdad. Al-Mustakfi was forced to recognize the Buyids as legitimate rulers and awarded them regnal titles but was soon accused of plotting against them and deposed in January (or March) 946. He spent the final years of his life in prison.



ABBASID, AL-MUSTAKFI (333-334 AH)
Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 333 AH



Gold Dinar, al-Muqtafi (530-555 AH)
Madinat al-Salam 533 AH

The year of CE 1139/AH 333-4 (*Traditional AD 945*)

Death of Tuzun. Shirzad becomes Amir al-Umara.

Winter – Muslim forces under Nasir al-Dawla capture Baghdad and restore Caliph Al-Mustakfi to power again. Al-Dawla establishes himself as amir al-umara, or de facto regent of the Abbasid Caliphate.

Caliph Abd-al-Rahman III occupies the palace of Medina Azahara (called “the shining city”) as the new capital of the Caliphate of Córdoba.

Alfonso I was the first king of Portugal (1139-1185).

The year of CE 1140/AH 334-5 (*Traditional AD 946*)

January 28 – Caliph Al-Mustakfi [22.] is blinded and deposed by Emir Mu'izz al-Dawla, ruler of the Buyid Empire.

Abū Qāsim al-Faḥr ibn al-Muqtadir, better known by his regnal name of **al-Muti**, was the Abbasid caliph in Baghdad from 946 to 974, ruling under the tutelage of the Buyid emirs.

Al-Muti's reign [23.] represented the nadir of the Abbasid caliphate's power and authority. During the previous decades, the secular authority of the caliphs had shrunk to Iraq, and even there had been curtailed by

powerful warlords; it was now abolished entirely by the Buyids. Al-Muti was raised to the throne by the Buyids and was effectively reduced to a rubber-stamp figurehead, albeit with some vestiges of authority over judicial and religious appointments in Iraq.

Al-Muti's prestige as the nominal leader of the Muslim world rapidly declined during his tenure. Regional rivals to the Buyids delayed their recognition of al-Muti's caliphate, seeing in him only a Buyid puppet. More importantly, the rise of Shi'a regimes across the Middle East directly challenged Sunni and Abbasid predominance. The Buyids themselves were Shi'a, and their retention of the Abbasid caliphate was purely out of expedience.



Gold dinar, al-Muti, Adan mint, 334 AH

Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al-Qaim, accession of al-Mansur (AH 334-341)

Death of the Ihsid ruler Muhammad ibn Tugj, accession of Ungur.

Sayf al-Dawla establishes himself at Aleppo.

Ahmad ibn Buya better known by his laqab of Muizz al-Dawla was the first of the Buyid emirs of Iraq, ruling from AD 946 until his death. (AD 967)

Throughout his rule, Muizz al-Dawla was devoted to conflicts with other dynasties for control over Iraq – in AD 946, an important battle took place in Baghdad between Mu'izz al Dawla and the Hamdanid Amir Nasir al-Dawla, which lasted several months, with Mu'izz al-Dawla emerging victorious.

The year of CE 1141/AH 335-6 (Traditional AD 947)

Béla the Blind, King of Hungary dies. His son Géza is crowned king three days after. (He reigns to 1162)

The year of CE 1143/AH 337-8 (Traditional AD 949)

Death of the Buwayhid shah of Fars, 'Imad al-Dawla. Accession of 'Adud al-Dawla (AH 338 – 372)

April 8 – Emperor John II (Komnenos) dies of a poisoned arrow wound while hunting wild boar on Mount Taurus in Cilicia. He is succeeded by his 24-year-old son Manuel I, who is chosen as his successor.



Gold dinar, al-Muti, Bays mint, 337 AH



Gold dinar of the third Fatimid caliph, al-Mansur, minted at al-Mansuriya in 338 AH

The year of CE 1145/AH 339-40

(Traditional AD 951/55)

The Qarmatians restore the Black Stone to the Kaaba.

Abd al-Rahman III consolidated his grip on North Africa by occupying Tangier in AD 951.

Abd al-Rahman III signs a peace in AD 951 with the new king of León, Ordoño III, in order to have a free hand against the Fatimids, whose ships are harassing the caliphal fleet in the Mediterranean and had even launched an assault against Almeria. Abd ar-Rahman's force, led by prime minister Ahmad ibn Said, besieges the Fatimid port of Tunis, which purchases its safety through a huge sum.



FATIMID: al-Mansur gold dinar, al-Mansuriya, 340 AH

Battle of Lechfeld. (AD 955)

The year of CE 1147/AH 341-2 (Traditional AD 953)

Death of the Fatimid Caliph Mansur, accession of **Al-Muizz (AH 341 – 365)**



FATIMID: al-Mansur gold dinar, al-Mansuriya, 341 AH

Gold dinar, al-Muti, Bays mint, 342 AH



Gold dinar. Amirs of Byash, in the name of the Abbasid caliph al-Muti, 342 AH

The year of CE 1148/AH 342-3 (Traditional AD 954)

Death of the Samanid ruler Nuh I, accession of 'Abd al-Malik I.



Gold Dinar, al-Muti, Athar mint, 343 AH

FATIMID: al-Muizz, gold dinar, al-Mansuriya, 344 AH

Around 1150/AH 344-5/Seljuk AH 544-5

Abu Hamid, the Arab scholar and traveler who was born in Granada, is in Hungary. He calls the country Unkuriyya in which there are 78 counties and countless fortresses. Hungary is one of those countries where it is the easiest and best to live.

The year of CE 1152/AH 346-7 (Traditional AD 958)

Ma'sud (Seljuk Sultan of Iraq and western Persia) died at Hamadan in 1152. He was briefly succeeded by Malik Shah III.

October / November – Battle of Raban: The Byzantines under John Tzimiskes defeat the Hamdanid forces in northern Syria. Emir Sayf al-Dawla is forced to retreat – many of his court companions and ghilman fall in pursuit, while over 1,700 of his Turk cavalries are captured and paraded in the streets of Constantinople.

The year of CE 1153/AH 347-8, Seljuk AH 547-8 (AD 959-63)

Solar eclipse; 1153-01-26; of Annals of the Bari region, "963". The emperor Romanus died, and Nicephorus succeeded, and reigned for 7 years; and king Otto entered Rome, and the Sun was obscured.

(Manuel was also a Byzantine emperor ["soldier"] between 1143-1180.)

On 31 January Otto reached Rome.

In 1153, Muhammad, who was then in Khuzestan, marched towards Iraq and deposed his brother Malik-Shah III from the Seljuq throne, and ascended the throne himself.

Muhammad II ibn Mahmud (1128–1159) was Sultan of Seljuk Empire from 1153 to 1159. He was son of Mahmud II and brother of Malik-Shah III.



Atabegs of Damascus, Burid Abaq, gold dinar 548 AH.
(Citing the caliph "al-Muqtafi")

The year of CE 1154/AH 348-9 (Traditional AD 960)

November 8 – Battle of Andrassos: The Byzantines under Leo Phokas the Younger defeat the Hamdanid army in an ambush in the passages of the Cilician mountains, in south Asia Minor (modern-day Turkey). Emir Sayf al-Dawla barely manages to escape and returns to Aleppo

with only 300 horsemen. The Hamdanids can no longer afford to raid in Anatolia, which is a turning point in the Arab-Byzantine wars in the East.

Death of the Ikhshid ruler Ungur accession of Abul Hasan Ali.

The year of CE 1155/AH 349-50 (Traditional AD 961)

Abd al-Rahman III (Umayyad Caliph of Córdoba) died in October 961 and was succeeded by his son al-Hakam II. He ruled from AD 961 to 976.

Death of the Samanid ruler 'Abd al-Malik I, accession of Mansur I.

Death of Ikhshid ruler Ungur accession of Abdul Hasan Ali.

Turkish mameluk Alptigin founds the rule of the Ghaznavids.

The year of CE 1156/AH 350-1 (Traditional AD 962)

Death of Mas'ud I (1116-1156), Seljuk ruler of the Sultanate of Rum.

Accession of Kilij Arslan II. (1156-1192)

The year of CE 1157/AH 351-2 (Traditional AD 963)

The Siege of Baghdad in 1157 was the last Seljuk attempt to capture Baghdad from the Abbasids. Caliph al-Muti (and Mu'izz al-Dawla) successfully defended his capital against the coalition armies of Seljuk Sultan Muhammad.



Gold Dinar, al-Muqtafi, Madinat al-Salam 552 AH

The year of CE 1159/AH 353-4 (Traditional AD 965)

Death of the Qarmatian ruler Abu Mansur; accession of Hasan Azam.

Assassination of the Ikhshid ruler Abul Hasan Ali; power captured by Malik Kafur.

Death of the Seljuk Sultan Mahmud II of the Great Seljuk, accession of Suleiman-Shah.

The year of CE 1160/AH 355/Seljuk AH 555

In 1160 Caliph al-Muqtafi died in **Mosul** and was followed on the throne by his son, **al-Mustanjid** (555-565 Seljuk AH).

The first coin of Caliph al-Mustanjid in Madinat al-Salam (Seljuk AH 555)



FATIMID: al-Muizz, gold dinar,
al-Mansuriya, 355 AH



Gold Dinar al-Mustanjid (555-566)
al-Hilla 557 AH

The year of CE 1161/AH 356, Seljuk AH 556

Death of the Seljuk Suleiman, accession of Arslan Shah.

Emir Nasir al-Dawla is deposed and imprisoned at Mosul after a 32-year reign by his son Abu Taghlib, the de facto governor, and supporters. He becomes the new ruler of the Emirate of Mosul.

Death of the Hamdanid ruler Sayf al-Dawla.

Sayf al-Din Muhammad was the king of the Ghurid dynasty from 1161 to 1163. After the accession of Sayf, he began persecution of the Ismailis who were favored during the reign of his father. Sayf also freed the two sons of Baha al-Din Sam I, Ghiyath al-Din Muhammad and Mu'izz al-Din Muhammad. With the aid of Ghiyath al-Din Muhammad, Sayf later waged war against the Oghuz Turks. Sayf was betrayed and murdered during a battle in 1163 near Merv by a brother of the Ghurid general Warmesh ibn Shith, whom Sayf had executed. Sayf was then succeeded by Ghiyath.

Bakhtiyar better known by his laqab of 'Izz al-Dawla was the Buyid Amir of Iraq (967–978).



The last Gold Dinar of the caliph Al-Muti. (AH 356, Misr)

The year of CE 1162/AH 357, Seljuk AH 557

Stephen III was King of Hungary between 1162-1172.



Gold Dinar al- Mustanjid (555-566)
al-Hilla 557 AH



Gold Dinar al-Mustanjid, Madinat
al-Salam 557 AH

The year of CE 1163/AH 358, Seljuk AH 558

Ghiyath al-Din Muhammad (c. 1140-1203, r. 1163–1203), was the Sultan of the Ghurid dynasty. During the diarchy of Ghiyath and his younger sibling Muhammad of Ghor who governed the eastern realm of the Ghurid Empire, the Ghurids emerged as one of the greatest powers of the eastern Islamic world.

During his early reign, he defeated the Ghurid claimants to the throne and fought with the Khwarazmian Empire over the lordship of Khorasan. He occupied Ghazna and Herat by 1175 CE and went on to establish control over most of what is now Afghanistan and the surrounding areas by 1200, and as far west as Bastam and Gurgan. His brother, Mu'izz al-Din, helped manage and expand the eastern part of the empire (as far as Bengal) and served Ghiyath with utmost loyalty and deference. Ghiyath died in 1203 and was succeeded by his brother Mu'izz al-Din.

Fatimids assume control of Egypt, foundation of Cairo as their capital. (AD 969)



AR Dirham, Mu'ayyid Al-Dawla,
ISBAHAN 358 AH



FATIMID. al-Mu'izz, Gold Dinar,
Misr 358 AH,

Coronation of King Edgar at Bath. (AD 973)

The year of CE 1164/AH 359-60 (*Traditional AD 970*)

The ex-vizier, Shawar who was driven out by Dirgham from Egypt, appealed to Nur ad-Din for military assistance to reinstate him and the Sunnite rule.

An army led by Shirkuh (accompanied by his nephew Saladin) set out in late April 1164, and Dirgham was killed, and Shawar was reinstated in the delta of the Nile.

Shawar's failure to observe his engagement led Shirkuh to occupy the province of Sharqiya and he stationed himself in Bilbais. But not for long, after three months siege of the town he was forced by the Fatimids to go back to Syria.



FATIMID. al-Mu'izz, Gold Dinar, Misr 359 AH

The year of CE 1165/AH 360-61, Seljuk AH 560-61 (*Traditional AD 971*)

King Edgar dies, succeeded by son Edward. (AD 975)



Gold Dinar, al-Mustanjid, Madinat al-Salam 561 AH

The year of CE 1166/AH 361-62, Seljuk AH 561-62 (Traditional AD 972)

In 1166 Shirkuh could convince the caliph in Baghdad that the retaking of Egypt is a Holy War which is aimed against the heretic Shiite Fatimid Caliphate.



FATIMID, al-Mu'izz, Gold Dinar, Misr, 362 AH

The year of CE 1167/AH 362-3, Seljuk AH 562-63 (Traditional AD 973)

In January 1167 Shirkuh started from Damascus (taking with him again his nephew Saladin).

Izz al-Dawla in 973 he invaded the Amirate of Mosul, against the advice his father had left him. The campaign was a disaster; the Hamdanids under Abu Taghlib marched on Baghdad, while Sabuktigin was probably secretly supporting them.

Fatimids of Egypt establish Sanhaja Berber dynasty of the Zirids in Ifriqiya (Tunisia).

Shi'a-Sunni disturbances in Baghdad; power captured in Baghdad by the Turkish General Sabuktigin [Sebük-Tegin].



Fatimid, al-Muizz, AH 363, Misr

The year of CE 1168/AH 363-4, Seljuk AH 563-64 (Traditional AD 974)

Over the years, Izz al-Dawla increasingly alienated the Turks under Sebüktegin, culminating in a failed assassination attempt on the Turkish commander. As a result, on 1 August 974, Sabuktigin seized control of Baghdad from Izz al-Dawla.

When the coup happened, al-Muti left Baghdad along with the members of the Buyid clan, but Sabuktigin forced him back and confined him to his palace. Increasingly incapacitated by a partial paralysis that had begun following a stroke in 970, al-Muti was now induced to abdicate with his health as a pretext and was replaced by his son Abd al-Karim, as al-Ta'i (r. 974–991), on 5 August.

Fall – Caliph Al-Muti [23. caliph] dies after a 28-year reign. He is succeeded by his son **Al-Ta'i** [24. caliph] as the new ruler of the Abbasid Caliphate. Al-Ta'i has no hold on power and becomes a prisoner in the hands of the Buyid Dynasty in Shiraz.

It is my firm opinion that in 1168 [AD 974] the Buwayhids were forced to run away from Baghdad back to Shiraz and they took with them the caliph too, favored the Shiite religion. It is not at all important that al-Muti's son al-Ta'i was or was not a Caliph in Shiraz, because of the fact



FATIMID, al-Muizz, Misr AH 364



Gold Dinar, al-Mustanjid, Madinat al-Salam 564 AH

that the Seljuk had already proclaimed a new Sunnite Caliph, al-Mustanjid, since the Seljuks were in full control in Baghdad.

Sorry to mention it, the TIME is number one chief in history. Chronology is the backbone of history!

According the mainstream science... "The historian Heribert Busse however points out that al-Ta'i managed to maintain his office for sixteen years in a very turbulent time, involving no fewer than six regime changes in Baghdad, and credits him with political acumen and flexibility."

The year of CE 1169/AH 364-5, Seljuk AH 564-5 (Traditional AD 975)

In 1169 during January within two weeks Shirkuh took control of both Cairo city and Egypt.

Vizier Shirkuh died on March 23, and all his titles and power went to his nephew Saladin, also known as al-Malik an-Nasir Salah ad-Din Yusuf I.

August 21–23 – At the Battle of the Blacks, Saladin crushes a rebellion by Sudanese forces (50,000 men) of the Fatimid army, along with a number of Egyptian emirs and commoners. He never again has to face a military uprising from Cairo.

Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al-Mu'izz, accession of Al-Aziz Billah (AH 365-386).



FATIMID, al-'Aziz, Gold Dinar, Misr 366 AH

The year of CE 1170/AH 365-6, Seljuk AH 565-6 (Trad. AD 976)

In 1170 in Baghdad the **Caliph al-Mustanjid [32.]** dies, he was followed by his son al-Mustadi (1170-80).

Al-Mustadi [33.] was the son of caliph al-Mustanjid and his mother was Ghadha. He was born in 1142. His full name was Hasan ibn Yusuf

al-Mustanjid and his Kunya was Abu Muhammad. When his father al-Mustanjid died on 18 December 1170, he succeeded him.



Gold Dinar, al-Mustadi (566-575), Madinat al-Salam 567 AH

Al-Mustadi's reign is noted in general for its extensive building activities. He is said to have rebuilt al-Taj palace in Baghdad which was first constructed by al-Muktafi [17. caliph] (r. AH 289-295) and there was a great construction project of mosques, schools, religious endowments in his reign.

One of Al-Mustadi's concubines was Zumurrud Khatun. She was a Turkish and was the mother of the future Caliph Al-Nasir. She died in December 1202–January 1203, and was buried in her own mausoleum in Sheikh Maarouf Cemetery.

Another of his concubines was Al-Sayyida Banafsha. She was the daughter of Abdullah, a Greek, and was Al-Mustadi's favourite concubine. She died on 27 December 1201, and was buried in the mausoleum of Zumurrud Khatun in Sheikh Maarouf Cemetery. Another concubine was Sharaf Khatun. She was a Turkish, and was the mother of Prince Abu Mansur Hashim. She died on 27 December 1211, and was buried in the Rusafah Cemetery.

AD 976: The Buwayhid Sultan 'Izz al-Dawla recaptures power with the help of his cousin 'Adud al-Dawla. Death of the Samanid ruler Mansur I, accession of Nuh II.

Hisham II was the third Umayyad Caliph of Córdoba from *AD 976-1009*, and *AD 1010-13*.

Renewed Danish raids on England.

The year of CE 1171/AH 366-7 (Traditional AD 977)

In 1171 Nur ad-Din sent a letter to Saladin asking that in the Egyptian Mosques the prayers should be changed for the Caliph in Baghdad instead of the Fatimid Caliph.

Al-Muizz was followed by al-Aziz, the fifth member of the Fatimid's and the first one who began his rule in Egypt. (365 AH)

Consequently, this widely accepted view that in 1171 the last Fatimid Caliph was removed from power by Saladin and the Fatimid dynasty was finished is completely mistaken.

It is just the beginning, during the rule of al-Aziz begins the brightest period of the Egyptian Fatimid's.

Saladin was permanently in a weak position when he tried to satisfy his Sunnite master Nur ad-Din and his Shiite Fatimid Caliph at the same time. As a good war leader he tried to compensate and strengthen his position with military actions. He attacked the fortress of Montreal south of the Dead Sea, but he withdrew when Nur ad-Din appeared on the site, and moved back into Egypt.

Saladin's power was not very firm in Egypt since the Caliph would know about the conflict between his military commander and Nur ad-Din.

Sabuktigin becomes the Amir of Ghaznavids.



FATIMID, al-'Aziz, Gold Dinar,
Misr 367 AH



ABBASID al-Mustadi, Gold Dinar,
Madinat al-Salam 567 AH



ZANGID/AYYUBID, Nur al-Din Mahmud (541-569), but struck by al-Nasir Yusuf I
(Saladin), Gold Dinar, al-Qahira 567 AH

The year of CE 1172/AH 367-8, Seljuk AH 567-8 (Trad. AD 978)

1172 CE – Death of the Buwayhid Sultan ‘Izz al-Dawla, power captured by ‘Adud al-Dawla who ruled former in Fars. The Hamdanids of Aleppo overthrown by the Buwayhids.

The King of Hungary, Stephen III dies in March. Prince Béls are voted to ascend the throne by the Archbishop of Esztergom Luke and the lords. (Béla’s rule extends up-to 1196)



AYYUBID, al-Nasir Salah al-din Yusuf I (564-589h), Gold Dinar, al-Qahira 568h, citing his Zangid suzerain Nur al-Din Mahmud

The year of CE 1174/AH 369-70, Seljuk 569-70 (AD 980)

The year of 1174 brought basic changes which strengthened finally the position of Saladin.

Nur ad-Din in the spring went to Damascus to plan a campaign against Egypt, but in the middle of May he died of sickness, leaving behind an 11-year-old boy as his heir. Saladin successfully liquidated the assassins who wanted to kill him. He dislodged the great Sicilian fleet from the shores of Alexandria, then in November took Damascus with his cavalry of 700 men.

Having some reinforcement from Egypt he went to conquer Aleppo. This time he was not successful, but it was an opportunity to refuse the nominal supremacy of as-Salih (the heir of Nur ad-Din).

Saladin took the title of “King of Egypt and Syria” and minted coins with only his own name on them.

He had never taken the title of Sultan, only the historians of later times decided to give him this title.

The year of CE 1175/AH 370-1, Seljuk AH 570-1 (Traditional AD 981)

May 22 – A group of Isma'ili Assassins gains access into Saladin's camp and attempts to kill him during the siege of Aleppo. But his body-guard saves his life, the others are slain while trying to escape.

Al-Mansur, the de facto ruler of Al-Andalus, conquers and razed the city of Zamora, as part of his effort to seize the Christian-dominated north of the Iberian Peninsula.



FATIMID, al-'Aziz, Gold Dinar, Al-Mansuriya, 370 AH

The year of CE 1176/AH 371-2, Seljuk AH 571-2 (Traditional AD 986)

Solar eclipse; 1176-04-11; Cizre. "(571 AH) In this year the Sun was eclipsed totally...[Ibn al-Athir: al-Kamil fi al-Tarikh].

Spring – Saladin defeats the Zangid forces before Damascus and marries Nur al-Din's widow Asimat. On June 24 he accepts a truce and is recognized as the sovereign over Syria.



SAMANIDS, Nuh II ibn Mansur, Gold Dinar, Herat, 372 AH

Summer – Saladin ends his siege of the Ismaili ("Assassins") fortress of Masyaf, which is commanded by Rashid al-Din Sinan.

Summer – Emperor Manuel I (Komnenos) assembles a Byzantine expeditionary force and marches towards Iconium the Seljuk capital.

September 17 – Battle of Myriokephalon: The Seljuk Turks defeat the

Byzantine forces led by Manuel I, who are ambushed when moving through a narrow mountain pass near Lake Beyşehir. The Byzantines are dispersed and surrounded. They suffer heavy casualties, and their siege equipment is destroyed. Manuel flees in panic and is forced to sign a peace treaty with Kilij Arslan II.

Death of the Seljuk Sultan Arslan Shah, accession of Toghrül III.



AYYUBID, al-Nasir Salah al-din Yusuf I, Gold Dinar, al-Qahira 571 AH

The year of CE 1177/AH 372-3 (Traditional AD 983)

Adud al-Dawla died on 26 March 983 at the age of 49, leaving behind a large but unconsolidated empire, and an unregulated succession. Initially, the Buyid commanders gave the oath of allegiance to Adud al-Dawla's second son, Marzuban, under the name of Samsam al-Dawla. **Al-Ta'i'** recognized the succession, investing Samsam al-Dawla with the title of Shams al-Milla. Adud al-Dawla's oldest son, Shirdil, known as Sharaf al-Dawla, refused to accept this and seized Fars, thus limiting Samsam al-Dawla to Iraq, but even there the latter faced challengers: Upper Mesopotamia was lost to the Kurd Badh, while two younger sons of Adud al-Dawla held Khuzistan and Basra. In the eastern territories of the Buyid empire, at the same time, their uncle Fakhr al-Dawla laid claim to Adud al-Dawla's succession, claiming the title of shahanshah for himself.



FATIMID, al-'Aziz, Gold Dinar, Filastin, 373 AH



'Abbasid Caliphate. Al-Mustadi. AH 566-575, AV Dinar, Madinat al-Salam mint. Dated AH 573



'Abbasid Caliphate. Al-Mustadi. AH 566-575, AV Dinar, Madinat al-Salam mint.
Dated AH 574

The year of CE 1178/AH 373-4, Seljuk AH 573-4

The Taj Palace ('Palace of the Crown') was one of the principal caliphal palaces in Baghdad during the middle and later Abbasid Caliphate. The palace was begun by the sixteenth Abbasid caliph, al-Mu'tadid (r. AH 279-289), as part of the building projects begun when the capital of the Caliphate was moved back to Baghdad from Samarra. It lay on the banks of the Tigris River in southern East Baghdad, just south of the older Hasani Palace. It was thus the southernmost portion of a sprawling palace complex, the "Abode of the Caliphate", that included the Hasani and the Firdus Palace, also built by al-Mu'tadid, as well as gardens and minor palaces.

However, in AH 285 [= CE 1093] al-Mu'tadid ordered construction stopped, because its location made it likely that the smoke from the hearths of the nearby residential districts would waft over to the palace.

In the end, it was his son and successor, al-Muktafi (r. AH 289-295), who completed construction of the Taj.

Among the numerous buildings that comprised the Taj Palace was a semicircular tower, known as the "Cupola of the Ass". The caliph could ride to its top to mounted on a donkey, and from there gaze on the surrounding countryside.

Al-Muktafi's brother and successor, Caliph al-Muqtadir (r. AH 295-320), expanded the palace grounds by adding a vast wild beast park stretching between the Taj and another of al-Mu'tadid's new palaces, the Tharayya Palace on the Musa Canal.

Caliph al-Mustarshid (r. 1118-1135) added a new reception hall to the palace, known after its gateway as the "Privy Chamber Gate". This be-

came the main audience hall, where the caliph would receive dignitaries and bestow robes of honour on them.

In 1154, during the reign of al-Muqtafi (r. 1136–1160), the Taj was struck by lightning. The resulting fire erupted that lasted for nine days and destroyed most of the palace, including the Cupola of the Ass.

Al-Muqtafi began to rebuild the Cupola of the Ass to the original plan, but after he died, work was stopped. **In 1178**, Caliph al-Mustadi (r. 1170–1180) ordered both the half-finished Cupola of the Ass, as well as the remains of the other palace buildings, demolished and levelled to the level of the top of the dyke. The flat space that resulted was used as the foundation of a new Taj Palace, which stood somewhat further up the river bank than the original structure. Its main building rose some 105 feet above the water and rested, like its predecessor, on a vaulted first storey: five marble columns supported five great arches, which converged on a central, sixth column that held up the structure. Solar eclipse; 1178-09-13; of "Ibn al-Jawzi, year (574 AH)".

Solar eclipse; 1178-09-13; of Córdoba, the first. "UNA DESCRIPTION ANONIMA DE AL-ANDALUS. "Year (374)"

Death of the Zirid ruler Buluggin, accession of al-Mansur ibn Buluggin.

The year of CE 1179/AH 374-5 (*Traditional AD 985*)

In AD 985, al-Ta'i granted a subsidy to the Samanids towards the protection of the frontiers of Islam, and mediated a peace agreement between Samsam al-Dawla and Sharaf al-Dawla, after the latter occupied Khuzistan and Basra.

The year of CE 1180/AH 375-6, Seljuk AH 575-6 (*Trad. AD 990*)

Solar eclipse; 1180-01-28; of Córdoba, the second. "UNA DESCRIPTION ANONIMA DE AL-ANDALUS. "Year 376"

After ten years of peaceful rule the Caliph in Baghdad, **al-Mustadi** died on March 30, 1180, and was followed by his son, **al-Nasir** who stayed in office until 1225!

September 24 – Emperor Manuel I (Komnenos) dies after a 37-year reign at Constantinople. He is succeeded by his 11-year-old son Alexios II – who will reign briefly as ruler of the Byzantine Empire with his mother, Maria of Antioch as regent (until 1183). Maria takes as her ad-

visor and lover, Alexios Komnenos, a nephew of Manuel, causing a scandal among the Byzantine population. Saladin intervenes in a quarrel between the Zangids of Mosul and the Artuqids. He convinces the Seljuks of the Sultanate of Rum not to interfere and raids Cilician Armenia.

The year of CE 1180-1 (*Traditional AD 986-7*)

In the treaty, concluded in June 986, Sharaf al-Dawla was recognized as the chief emir, and his name included in the Friday prayers in Baghdad. Both parties explicitly placed themselves under the caliph's formal authority. In the event, Sharaf al-Dawla quickly reneged on the agreement: using clashes between Daylamites and Turks in Baghdad as a pretext, he marched on the city, captured and imprisoned his brother in January 987, and was invested by the caliph as chief emir in May 987.

The year of CE 1182/AH 377-78, Seljuk 577-78

The Fatimid Caliph, al-Aziz provided him [Saladin] with an army, and he moved on May 11, 1182. He never ever saw Egypt again. But from this moment his fame was growing more and more frightening.



FATIMID, al-Aziz, al-Mansuriya AH 377

Saladin used ably the Caliph's army to strengthen his position everywhere and he made Damascus as his official capital.

September – Saladin invades the Jazira Region, ending the truce between him and the Zangids. After a feint attack on Aleppo, he crosses the Euphrates. The towns of the Jazira fall before him; the cities of Edessa, Saruj and Nisibin are captured in October. Saladin presses on to Mosul and begins the siege of the city on November 10.

November – Al-Nasir, caliph of the Abbasid Caliphate, is shocked by the war between fellow-Muslims and tries to negotiate a peace. Saladin, thwarted by the strong fortifications of Mosul, retreats to Sinjar. He marches to conquer Diarbekir, the richest and the greatest fortress of the Jazira Region.



AYYUBID, al-Nasir Salah al-din Yusuf I, Gold Dinar, al-Qahira 578 AH

The year of CE 1183/AH 378-9 (Traditional AD 989)

Sharaf al-Dawla’s ascendancy was brief, as he died at Baghdad on 7 September 989. As his two sons were underage, he was succeeded by his younger brother Abu Nasr Firuz, with the regnal name of Baha al-Dawla. **Al-Ta’i** recognized the succession, and invested Baha al-Dawla with the title of Diya al-Milla. Baha al-Dawla was quickly attacked by Fakhr al-Dawla, but the two Buyid emirs quickly came to terms—again with the caliph as arbiter—recognizing each other as rulers over their respective realms.

In 1183 Aleppo submits to Saladin, consequently the Zangi dynasty had lost its political role.



Gold dinar Fatimid, Al-Aziz, AH 379



AYYUBID: Saladin Gold dinar Al-Qahira, 579 AH

The year of CE 1184/AH 379-80 (Traditional AD 990-4)

Solar eclipse; 1184-11-05; Baghdad. "UNA DESCRIPTION ANONIMA DE AL-ANDALUS. "Year 380"



FATIMID, al-'Aziz, Gold Dinar, Al-Mahdiya, 380 AH

AYYUBID. al-Nasir Yusuf I, Gold Dinar, al-Iskandariya 580 AH

The year of CE 1185/AH 380-1 (Traditional AD 991-5)

Deposition of the Abbasid Caliph al-Ta'i, accession of **al-Qadir [25. caliph]**.

Al-Qadir could not have been the Abbasid caliph in Baghdad between AH 381 and 422. In Shiraz he could have been... (The caliph in Baghdad **al-Nasir**)

In AD 991, the Buyid ruler Baha al-Dawla deposed al-Ta'i, because the latter had been showing signs of independence. In his stead, Baha al-Dawla appointed al-Qadir to the caliphate on 22 November 991 AD (12 Ramadan 381 AH). The deposed al-Ta'i was kept in captivity until his death twelve years later.

Despite their previous differences, al-Qadir treated his predecessor well: al-Ta'i was not blinded, as had been the case for previous deposed caliphs, and he was accorded the treatment due to a reigning caliph.

September 11–12 – Isaac II (Angelos) leads a revolt in Constantinople and deposes Emperor Andronikos I (Komnenos). Andronikos tries in vain to flee across Asia – but he is captured and killed by an angry mob. Isaac is proclaimed emperor, ending the Komnenos Dynasty.

Taira clan eliminated in Japan. Start of Kamakura shogunate.

Sancho I was the second king of Portugal (1185-1211).



AYYUBID, al-Nasir Yusuf, Gold Dinar, al-Qahira 581 AH

The year of CE 1187/AH 382-3 (*Traditional AD 991-7*)

Solar eclipse; 1187-09-04; of al-Maqrizi. Cairo? (AH 383)

Lunar eclipse; 1187-09-19; of Elias.



FATIMID, al-Aziz, Gold Dinar,
al-Mansuriya 383 AH

AYYUBID, al-Nasir Yusuf, Gold Dinar,
al-Qahira 582 AH

The year of CE 1190/AH 385-6 (*Traditional AD 996-98*)

Death of the Zirid ruler Mansur, accession of Badis ibn Mansur. (AH 386-406)

Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al-Aziz Billah, accession of Al-Hakim (AH 386-411)

Death of García Sánchez II, king of Pamplona.



AYYUBID: Saladin
Gold dinar Al-Qahira, 585 AH

The year of CE 1191/AH 386-7 (Traditional AD 997)

Death of the Samanid ruler Nuh II, accession of Mansur II.

The First Battle of Tarain, also spelt as the First Battle of Taraori, was fought in 1191 between the invading Ghurid army led by Muhammad of Ghor and the Rajput confederacy led by Prithviraj Chauhan, near Tarain (modern Taraori in Haryana, India). The battle ended in decisive victory for the Rajputs; however, Muhammad of Ghor managed to escape and returned to Ghazni.



FATIMID, al-Hakim, Gold dinar
Misr 387 AH

AYYUBID: Saladin Gold dinar Al-Qahira,
587 AH

The year of CE 1192/AH 388, Seljuk AH 588

Ma'mud ibn Sebüktegin, usually known as Mahmud of Ghazni or Mahmud Ghaznavi was the founder of the Ghaznavid dynasty, ruling from 388 AH to 421 AH. At the time of his death, his kingdom had been transformed into an extensive military empire, which extended from northwestern Iran proper to the Punjab in the Indian subcontinent, Khwarazm in Transoxiana, and Makran.

The Second Battle of Tarain was fought in 1192 between the Ghurid forces of Muhammad Ghuri and the Rajput Confederacy of Prithviraj Chauhan. It took place near Tarain (modern Taraori), which is 110 kilometres north of Delhi. The battle ended in a decisive victory for the invading Ghurids and their successful penetration in north Indian plain. The battle is regarded as a watershed event in Medieval India history as it led to the destruction of Rajput powers for a while and laid the foundation of Muslim rule in North India, which led to the establishment of Delhi Sultanate.



FATIMID, al-Hakim, Gold dinar
Misr 388 AH

AYYUBID, al-Nasir Yusuf, Gold Dinar,
al-Qahira 588 AH

The year of CE 1193/AH 389, Seljuk 589

On March 4, 1193, at the age of 55 years Saladin died of a fever. The “Righteousness of faith” was buried in the garden outside the Umayyad Mosque in Damascus. His mausoleum until now is one of the most important sights of the Syrian capital.



AYYUBID: Saladin Gold dinar Al-Qahira, 589 AH. The last year of Saladin’s reign.

Al-Malik Al-Aziz Uthman ibn Salah Ad-Din Yusuf (1171 – 29 November 1198) was the second Ayyubid Sultan of Egypt. He was the second son of Saladin.

Before his death, Saladin had divided his dominions amongst his kin: Al-Afdal received Palestine and Syria, al-Aziz was made ruler of Egypt, Al-Zahir received Aleppo, Al-Adil I received Karak and Shawbak, and Turan-Shah retained Yemen. However, conflict soon broke out between them with Al-Adil becoming the undisputed ruler of Syria, Upper Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Yemen.



AYYUBID: al-Aziz Uthman, Gold dinar Iskandariya 589 AH

The year of CE 1194/AH 390-1, Seljuk AH 590-1 (*Trad. AD 1000*)

The new caliph [al-Qadir] seemed obedient, approving the nominations of officials and supporting his policies. New titles were conferred on Baha al-Dawla, and al-Qadir even agreed to marry the Buyid's daughter, although in the event she died just before the wedding was to take place. Seeing him as a Buyid puppet, the dynasts of the eastern Islamic world delayed recognition, and it was not until AD 1000 that the Samanids and Ghaznavids recognized al-Qadir's caliphate.



Mahmud of Ghazni receiving a richly decorated robe of honor from the caliph al-Qadir

Battle of Catalanazor: Christian armies led by Alfonso V of Leon, Sancho III of Pamplona, defeat the invading Saracens under Almanzor. August 8 – Death of Al-Mansur, Umayyad vizier and de facto ruler.



AYYUBID: al-Aziz Uthman, Gold dinar al-Qahira 590 AH



Abbasid al-Nasir gold dinar Madinat al-Salam 591 AH

The year of CE 1195/AH 391-2, Seljuk AH 591-2

Alexius III Angelus overthrows Isaac II and becomes Byzantine Emperor. Mahmud of Ghazni defeats the Hindu Shahis at Peshawar.

The year of CE 1196/AH 392-3, Seljuk AH 592-3

Béla de kings of the Hungarians decides to launch crusade, but his illness prevents him in doing it. On 23 April he dies and is buried next to his wife in Fehérvár. His son Emeric follows him on the throne. (He reigns to 1204).



AYYUBID, al-Aziz 'Uthman, Gold Dinar, al-Qahira 592 AH

The year of CE 1197/AH 393-94, Seljuk AH 593-94



FATIMID, al-Hakim, Gold Dinar Misr, 393 AH

AYYUBID, al-'Aziz 'Uthman, Gold Dinar, al-Qahira 594 AH

The year of CE 1198/AH 394-5, Seljuk AH 594-5

Mahmud of Ghazni captures Bhatiya.

The year of CE 1199/AH 395-6, (AD 1005)

Isma'il (surnamed Muntasir, "Victorious") (died January 1005) was an individual who attempted to resurrect the Samanid state in Transoxiana and eastern Iran (AD 1000–1005). He was the son of Nuh II.



Isma'il Muntasir's artwork in a battle

The year of CE 1200/AH 396-7, Seljuk AH 596-7

Ala ad-Din Muhammad II was the Shah of the Khwarazmian Empire from 1200 to 1220 (596-617 AH). He is perhaps best known for inciting the Mongol conquest of the Khwarazmian Empire, which resulted in the utter destruction of his empire.



A coin of 'Ala al-Din Muhammad II citing Abbasid caliph al-Nasir and minted in Ghazni

The year of CE 1201/AH 397-8, Seljuk AH 597-8 (AD 1007)



AYYUBID OF EGYPT AND SYRIA, al-'Adil Abu Bakr I (595-615h), Gold Dinar, al-Qahira 597 AH

The year of CE 1202/AH 398-9, Seljuk AH 598-9 (AD 1008)

The crusaders take Zara for Venice and cause serious damages to the town.

Solar eclipse; 1202-05-23; China/Lin'an. "Emperor Ningzong of Song, 2nd year of the Jiatai reign period, 5th month, day jiachen, the first day of the month. There was an eclipse of the Sun."

Mahmud of Ghaznavid defeats the Rajput confederacy.

Bakhtiyar Khalji conquers large parts of Bengal.



Ghiyath al-Din Muhammad, AR Dinar, Herat mint, 599 AH

The year of CE 1203/AH 399-400, Seljuk AH 599-600 (AD 1009)

Ghiyath al-Din Muhammad died on 13 March 1203 in Herat. He was succeeded by his brother Mu'izz al-Din, who had quickly returned to Ghor from India and obtained the support of Ghurid nobles. They crowned him as Sultan of the Ghurid Empire at Firuzkuh.

On 18 October al-Hakim Fatimid caliph gives orders to demolish the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem.



Buwayhid, Baha' al-Dawla Abu Nasr, gold dinar, Suq al-Ahwaz, AH 399, citing caliph al-Qadir

ABBASID, al-Nasir gold dinar, Madinat al-Salam, 599 AH

November 1 – Berber forces led by Sulayman ibn al-Hakam defeat the Umayyad caliph Muhammad II in the battle of Alcolea. He enters the city of Córdoba, which is sacked by Berbers. Sulayman is elected as caliph of the Caliphate of Córdoba.

The year of CE 1204/AH 400-1, Seljuk AH 600-1 (AD 1010/1014)

January 28 – Byzantine emperor Alexios IV Angelos is overthrown in a revolution.

February 5 – Alexios V Doukas is proclaimed Byzantine emperor.

February 14 – King Henry II arrives at Rome and is crowned Holy Roman Emperor together with his wife Cunigunde by Pope Benedict VIII in the St. Peter's Basilica.

On 12 April the "crusaders" take and loot Constantinople.

May 16 – Baldwin, Count of Flanders is crowned emperor of the Latin Empire.

Allied to Muslim rebels, Ramon Borrell, Count of Barcelona sacks Córdoba.

September 30 or November 30 – Deaths of Emeric, King of Hungary.



FATIMID, al-Hakim, Gold Dinar Misr, 400 AH

AYYUBID OF EGYPT AND SYRIA, al-'Adil Abu Bakr I, Gold Dinar, al-Iskandariya 600 AH



AYYUBID OF EGYPT AND SYRIA,
al-'Adil Abu Bakr I, Gold Dinar,
al-Qahira 600 AH

Mu'izz al-Din Muhammad Gold Dinar,
Ghazna, 601 AH

The year of CE 1205 /AH 401-2, Seljuk AH 601-2

May 29 – Andrew II, brother of the late King Emeric, is crowned ruler of Hungary at Fehérvár, after his 5-year-old nephew, Ladislaus III, suddenly dies in Vienna.



AYYUBID, al-'Adil Abu Bakr I, Gold Dinar, al-Iskandariya 602 AH

The year of CE 1206/AH 402-3, Seljuk AH 602-3 (AD 1012-16)

August 20 – Henry of Flanders is crowned as the second emperor of the Latin Empire, in the Hagia Sophia at Constantinople.

November 30 – Edmond II dies and Cnut the Great takes control of the whole of the Kingdom of England.



ABBASID, al-Nasir gold dinar, Madinat al-Salam, 603 AH

Death of the Buwayhid Baha al-Dawla, accession of Sultan al-Dawla. Sultan al-Dawla („Power of the Dynasty”) was the Buyid amir of Fars (403 AH - 414 AH) and Iraq ??? (403 AH - 412 AH). He was the son of Baha' al-Dawla.

However, Mu'izz al-Din was soon assassinated in 1206, which resulted in a civil war; Baha al-Din Sam was supported by the native Iranian soldiers, while the Turkic ghulams supported Ghiyath al-Din Muhammad's son Ghiyath al-Din Mahmud. Baha al-Din Sam II, however, died a few days later of illness, and was succeeded by his son Jalal al-Din Ali, who, along with his brother Ala al-Din Muhammad, were supported by their father's supporters.

Ghiyath al-Din Mahmud was Sultan of the Ghurid Empire from 1206 to 1212. He was the nephew and successor of Mu'izz al-Din Muhammad. Jalal al-Din Ali was the last ruler of the Ghurid branch of Bamyān, ruling from 1206 to 1215.

The Delhi Sultanate, or the Sultanate of Delhi, was a Muslim empire based in Delhi that stretched over large parts of the Indian subcontinent during the period of Medieval India, for 320 years (1206–1526). The foundation of the Sultanate was laid by the Ghurid conqueror Muhammad Ghori who routed the Rajput Confederacy led by Ajmer ruler Prithviraj Chauhan in 1192 near Tarain, after suffering a reverse against them earlier.

As a successor to the Ghurid dynasty, the Delhi Sultanate was originally one among a number of principalities ruled by the Turkic slave-generals of Muhammad Ghori, including Yildiz, Aibak and Qubacha, that had inherited and divided the Ghurid territories amongst themselves.

The year of CE 1207/AH 403-4 (*Traditional AD 1018*)

1207 CE solar eclipse; 1207-02-28; of Thietmarus, under 1018. (*Traditional AD 1018-04-18*)



FATIMID, al-Hakim, Gold Dinar Misr, 404 AH

The year of CE 1209/AH 405-6, Seljuk AH 605-6 (AD 1015)



BUWAYHID, Sultan al-dawla, Gold Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 405 AH

The year of CE 1210/AH 406-7 (Traditional AD 1016)

Death of Zirid ruler Nasir al-Dawla Badis; accession of Al-Muizz.

Jalāl al-Dīn ‘asan III (1187–1221), son of Nūr al-Dīn Mu‘ammad II, was **the sixth Nizari** Isma‘ili Imām. He ruled from 1210 to 1221.

(The Nizari state (the Alamut state) was a Shia Nizari Ismaili state **founded by Hassan-i Sabbah (1090-1124)** after he took control of the Alamut Castle in 1090, which marked the beginning of an era of Ismailism known as the “Alamut period”. Their people were also known as the Assassins or Hashashins.

‘Abd Allāh al-Raḥī, (born 219 AH, died 268 AH or 881 AD in Askar, Syria; Imamate: 225–268 AH) is the tenth Isma‘ili Imam. He is son and successor to the ninth Imam, Ahmad ibn Abd Allah (Muhammad al-Taqi), and the father of Abd Allah al-Mahdi Billah, the Imam who founded the Fatimid Caliphate, and father of Hassan who founded the Nizari state. [The eighth to tenth Isma‘ili Imams were hidden from the public because of threats from the Abbasid Caliphate and were known by nicknames.]

Kiyā Buzurg-Ummīd was **the second ruler** (da'i) of the Nizari Isma'ili State, ruling Alamut Castle from 1124 to 1138 CE (or 518–532 AH). Mu'ammad ibn Buzurg-Ummīd (died February 20, 1162) was the son of Kiyā Buzurg-Ummīd, and **the third ruler** of the Nizari Ismailis from 1138 until 1162 based in Alamut.

'asan 'Alā Zikrihi's-Salām or Hassan II was the hereditary Imam of the Nizari Isma'ilis of the Alamut Period from 1162 until 1166.

Nūr al-Dīn Mu'ammad II (542 AH/1148 CE-607 AH/1210 CE) was **the fifth** Nizari Isma'ili Imām of Alamūt.)

The year of CE 1211/AH 407-8, Seljuk AH 607-8 (AD 1017)

Alfonso II of Portugal succeeded his father on 27 March 1211.



AYYUBID, al-'Adil Abu Bakr I,
Gold Dinar, al-Qahira 607 AH

FATIMID, al-Hakim gold ¼ dinar
Siqiliya 408 AH



ABBASID, al-Nasir gold dinar,
Madinat al-Salam, 608 AH

ABBASID, al-Nasir gold dinar,
Madinat al-Salam, 608 AH

The year of CE 1213/AH 409-10, Seljuk AH 609-10 (AD 1019)

Habbus bin Maksen al-Muzzafar, of the Zirid dynasty, was ruler of Granada from AH 410 to AH 428



BUWAYHID, Sultan al-dawla, Gold Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 409 AH

FATIMID, al-Hakim, Gold Dinar Misr, 410 AH



AYYUBID, al-'Adil Abu Bakr I, Gold Dinar, al-Iskandariya 610 AH

The year of CE 1214/AH 410-11, Seljuk AH 610-11 (AD 1020)

Solar eclipse; 1214-10-05; China/Kaifeng. "Emperor Ningzong of Song, 7th year of the Jiading reign period, 9th month, day renxu, the first day of the month.



AYYUBID OF EGYPT AND SYRIA, al-'Adil Abu Bakr I, Gold Dinar, al-Iskandariya 611 AH

ABBASID, al-Nasir gold dinar, Madinat al-Salam, 611 AH

The Buwayhid Sultan al-Dawla is overthrown by Musharrif al-Dawla.

The year of CE 1215/AH 411-12 (Traditional AD 1021)

Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al-Hakim, accession of Ali az-Zahir (AH 411-427)

Mongols, under command of Genghis Khan, capture Beijing.

The year of CE 1216/AH 412-13, Seljuk AH 612-13 (AD 1022)

Peter, also Peter II of Courtenay was emperor of the Latin Empire of Constantinople from 1216 to 1217.



FATIMID, az-Zahir,
Gold Dinar Misr, 413 AH

ABBASID, al-Nasir gold dinar,
Madinat al-Salam, 613 AH

The year of CE 1218/AH 414-15, Seljuk AH 614-15 (AD 1024)

Abu Kalijar was the Buyid amir of Fars (415 AH – 440 AH)
He was the eldest son of Sultan al-Daula



ABBASID, al-Nasir gold dinar,
Madinat al-Salam, 615 AH

FATIMID, az-Zahir, gold ¼ dinar,
Siqiliya 415 AH



AYYUBID, al-'Adil Abu Bakr I,
Gold Dinar, al-Qahira 615 AH

ABBASID, al-Nasir gold dinar,
Madinat al-Salam, 615 AH

The years of CE 1219-21

The Mongol invasion of Khwarazmia took place between 1219 and 1221, as troops of the Mongol Empire under Genghis Khan invaded the lands of the Khwarazmian Empire in Central Asia.

The campaign, which followed the annexation of the Qara Khitai khannate, saw widespread devastation and atrocities. The invasion marked the completion of the Mongol conquest of Central Asia, and began the Mongol conquest of Persia.

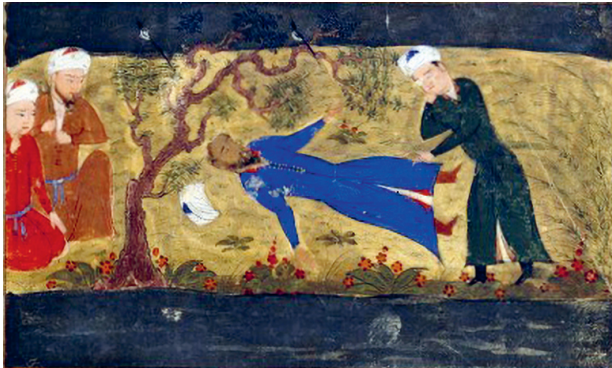


AYYUBID OF EGYPT AND SYRIA, al-Kamil Muhammad I (616-635 AH), Gold Dinar, al-Qahira 616 AH

The year of CE 1220/AH 416-17, Seljuk 616-17 (AD 1026)

Mongol invasion of Transoxania.

Death of the Khwarezmid Shah Muhammad II of Khwarezm, accession of Jalal ad-Din Mangburni. (1220-1231)



Death of the Khwarezmid Shah Muhammad II of Khwarezm



FATIMID, al-Zahir gold dinar,
al-Mansuriya, 417 AH



ABBASID, al-Nasir gold dinar,
Madinat al-Salam, 617 AH

The year of CE 1221/AH 417-18, Seljuk 617-18

Ala ad-Din son of Jalāl al-Dīn ‘asan III, was the seventh Nizari Ismā’īlī Imām. He ruled the Nizari Ismaili state from 1221 to 1255. He was a respected scholar and the spiritual and worldly leader of the Nizari Ismailis. The intellectual life of Persia flourished during his 34-year reign. He was known for his tolerance and pluralism. His reign witnessed the beginnings of the Mongol conquests of Persia and the eastern Muslim world. He was assassinated by an unknown perpetrator on 1 December 1255, and was succeeded by his eldest son Rukn al-Din Khurshah in 1255.

Hisham III was the last Umayyad Caliph of Córdoba (AH 418-422)



Gold dinar of Gengis Khan, Ghazna mint 618 AH

The year of CE 1222/AH 418-9

December 15 – The Golden Bull of 1222 is issued in Hungary, limiting the power of the monarchy over the nobility.

The Golden Bull of 1222 was a golden bull, or edict, issued by Andrew II of Hungary. King Andrew II was forced by his nobles to accept the Golden Bull (Aranybulla), which was one of the first examples of constitutional limits being placed on the powers of a European monarch.

The Golden Bull was issued at the year 1222 diet of Fehérvár. The law established the rights of the Hungarian nobility, including the right to disobey the King when he acted contrary to law (*jus resistendi*). The nobles and the church were freed from all taxes and could not be forced to go to war outside of Hungary and were not obligated to finance it. This was also a historically important document because it set down the principles of equality for all of the nation's nobility. Seven copies of the edict were created, one for each of the following institutions: to the Pope, to the Knights Templar, to the Knights Hospitaller, to the Hungarian king itself, to the chapters of Esztergom and Kalocsa and to the palatine.

The year of CE 1223/AH 419-20, Seljuk AH 619-20 (AD 1229)

Mahmud came to Ray in 1029, deposed Majd al-Dawla as ruler, and sacked the city, bringing an end to Buyid rule there.

Majd al-Dawla was reportedly sent to the Ghaznavid capital of Ghazni, where he died.

March 26 – Sancho II becomes King of Portugal. (-1248)



FATIMID, az-Zahir, Gold Dinar
al-Mahdiya, 420 AH

ABBASID, al-Nasir gold dinar, Madinat al-
Salam, 620 AH

The year of CE 1224/AH 421, Seljuk AH 621 (AD 1030/34)

Michael IV the Paphlagonian was Byzantine Emperor from 11 April 1034 AD to his death on 10 December 1041 AD.

Sultan Mahmud died on 30 April 1030 AD. His mausoleum is located in Ghazni, Afghanistan.

Muhammad of Ghazni was sultan of the Ghaznavid Empire briefly in 1030 AD. He ascended the throne upon the death of his father Mahmud in 1030 AD. He was the younger of a set of twins; this cir-

cumstance resulted in civil strife. His reign lasted five months before he was overthrown by his twin Ma'sud I, after which he was blinded and imprisoned.

Mas'ud I of Ghazni was sultan of the Ghaznavid Empire from 1030 AD to 1040 AD. He rose to power by seizing the Ghaznavid throne from his younger twin Mohammad, who had been nominated as the heir upon the death of their father Mahmud of Ghazni.



ABBASID, al-Nasir gold dinar,
Madinat al-Salam, 621 AH

ABBASID, al-Nasir gold dinar,
Madinat al-Salam, 621 AH

The year of CE 1225/AH 422, Seljuk AH 622

Az-Zahir was the Abbasid Caliph in Baghdad from 1225 to 1226. He succeeded his father Caliph Al-Nasir.



ABBASID, Az-Zahir gold dinar, Madinat al-Salam, 623 AH

Al-Qa'im was the Abbasid Caliph in Shiraz from AH 422 to AH 467. He was the son of the previous Caliph al-Qadir.

November 12 – The Caliphate of Córdoba collapses after years on in-fighting, the caliphate fractures into several independent Muslim *taifa* (kingdoms).

The year of CE 1226/AH 423, Seljuk AH 623

King Sancho III (the Great) of Pamplona captures León, after defeating a string of rivals. His rule now extends from the borders of Galicia in the west to the County of Barcelona in the east.

[Imperator Totius Hispaniae]

Al-Mustansir was the Abbasid Caliph in Baghdad from 1226 to 1242. He succeeded his father, Caliph Az-Zahir.

Al-Mustansir was born in Baghdad on 1192. He was the son of Abu Nasr Muhammad (future caliph Al-Zahir). His mother was a Turkish Umm walad, called Zahra.

His full name was Mansur ibn Muhammad al-Zahir and his Kunya was Abu Ja'far. At the time of his birth, his father was a prince. When his father ascended to the throne in 1225. His father lowered the taxes of Iraq, and built a strong army to resist invasions. He died on 10 July 1226, nine months after his accession.

On his father's death in 1226 he has succeeded his father Az-Zahir as the thirty-sixth Abbasid Caliph in Baghdad. Al-Mustansir is particularly known for establishing Mustansiriya Madrasah (currently a part of the Al-Mustansiriya University) in 1234. The Madrasah, at the time, taught many subjects including medicine, mathematics, literature, grammar and Islamic religious studies, becoming a prominent and high-ranking center for Islamic studies in Baghdad.



FATIMID, az-Zahir,
Gold Dinar al-Mansuriya, 423 AH

AYYUBID, al-Kamil Muhammad I, Gold
Dinar, al-Qahira 623 AH, with caliph
al-Zahir

The year of CE 1227/AH 424, Seljuk AH 624

Death of Genghis Khan. End of the empire of the Western Xia.

According to the official History of Yuan commissioned during China's Ming dynasty, Genghis Khan died during his final campaign against the

Western Xia, falling ill on 18 August 1227 and passing away on 25 August 1227.



FATIMID, az-Zahir,
Gold Dinar Filastin, 424 AH

AYYUBID, al-Kamil Muhammad I,
Gold Dinar, al-Qahira 624 AH

The year of CE 1228/AH 425-26, Seljuk AH 625-26



FATIMID, az-Zahir, Gold Dinar Misr,
425 AH

ABBASID, Al-Mustansir gold dinar,
Madinat al-Salam, 625 AH

The year of CE 1229/AH 426-27, Seljuk AH 626-27



AYYUBID OF EGYPT AND SYRIA, al-Kamil Muhammad I,
Gold Dinar, al-Qahira 626 AH

The year of CE 1230/AH 427-8, Seljuk AH 627-28



AYYUBID OF EGYPT AND SYRIA, al-Kamil Muhammad I,
Gold Dinar, al-Qahira 627 AH

Death of the Fatimid Caliph Ali az-Zahir, accession of Al-Mustansir (AH 427-487)

Abū Tamīm Ma'ad al-Mustansir bi-llah was the eighth Fatimid Caliph from AD 1036 until AD 1094. He was one of the longest reigning Muslim rulers. His reign was the twilight of the Fatimid state. The start of his reign saw the continuation of competent administrators running the Fatimid state, overseeing the state's prosperity in the first two decades of al-Mustansir's reign.



FATIMID, al-Mustansir, Gold Dinar Misr, 428 AH

End of the Khwarezmid Empire.

The year of CE 1232/AH 429-30

Badis ibn Habus, the third Berber King of the Taifa of Granada and the founder of the Alhambra palace, ruled between AH 429 to AH 465.

The year of CE 1233/AH 430-1

Edward the Confessor was Crowned at Winchester on **Easter-day, 3rd of April 1043 AD**. (Not 11th of April...)

Mongols take Jin capital, Kaifeng.

The Banu Hud (the Hudid dynasty) were an Arab dynasty that ruled the taifa of Zaragoza from AD 1039 until AD 1110.



FATIMID, al-Mustansir, Gold Dinar, Misr 431 AH

The year of CE 1235/AH 432-3, Seljuk AH 632-33 (AD 1041)

Mawdud of Ghazni was a sultan of the Ghaznavids from 1041 AD – 1050 AD. His brother Majdud in Lahore did not recognize him as sultan, but his sudden death paved the way for Mawdud to exercise control over the eastern portion of the Ghaznavid Empire.

On 21 September Andrew II dies. On 14 October Robert the Archbishop of Esztergom crown Prince Béla (IV). He reigns up to 1270.



AYYUBID OF EGYPT AND SYRIA,
al-Kamil Muhammad I, Gold Dinar,
al-Qahira 632 AH

FATIMID, al-Mustansir,
Gold Dinar Misr, 433 AH

The year of CE 1237/AH 434-5, Seljuk AH 634-35

The Mongols start their offensive against the Russian principalities.
Béla's IV younger brother Coloman conquest Bosnia.



FATIMID, al-Mustansir, Gold Dinar
Sur (Tyre), 435 AH



AYYUBID OF EGYPT AND SYRIA, al-'Adil
Sayf al-din Abu Bakr II (635-637h),
Gold Dinar, al-Qahira 635 AH

The year of CE 1239/AH 436-7

Solar eclipse; 1239-06-03; of "Lambacensis", under 1239 and Spalato/Split.



FATIMID, al-Mustansir, Gold Dinar Misr, 436 AH

The year of CE 1240/AH 437-8, Seljuk AH 637-38

Death of Buwayhid Abu Kalijar, accession of Malik al-Rahim.
December 6 – Batu Khan and the Golden Horde sack the Ruthenian city of Kiev.



FATIMID, al-Mustansir, Gold Dinar
Misr, 437 AH

BUWAYHID, Imad al-din Abu-Kalijar
(415-440 AH) Gold Dinar, Shiraz 437 AH



ABBASID, al-Mustansir, Gold Dinar, Madinat al-Salam 637 AH

AYYUBID OF EGYPT AND SYRIA, al-'Adil Abu Bakr II, Gold Dinar, al-Qahira 637 AH

The year of CE 1241 (*Traditional AD 1051*)

Solar eclipse; 1241-10-06; of “Lambacensis”, under 1241.”

Béla IV strengthened the North-Eastern borders of the country. On 12 March the main body of the Mongolian troops led by Batu Khan after having broken in at the Verecke Pass annihilates the forces of the Palatine Dénes of the Tomaj clan. On 11 April the main body of the Mongol army defeats Béla’s IV troops in the Battle of Mohi (today Muhi) (also known as Battle of the Sajó River or Battle of the Tisza River).

Béla IV answering the call of the Austrian Prince Frederick goes from Pozsony to Hainburg. The prince takes him hostage and lets him free for the transference of three western counties only. From Zagreb Béla IV asks to help from the West but they were busy with their own business.

That year the Mongols could not cross the Danube.



FATIMID, al-Mustansir, Gold Dinar Misr, 438 AH

The year of CE 1242/AH 439-40, Seljuk AH 639-40 (*AD 1048/52*)

On 2 February Batu Khan’s army crosses the frozen Danube and scorches the town of Fehérvár. In March hearing the death-rumor of Ögödei Khan the Mongols leave Hungary.

In May Achilles of the Hont-Pázmány clan and his brothers rout the invading Germans. But the latter arrange their lines in Hainburg and launch an attack against Pozsony again.

In June the German-Roman Emperor Henry III launches an offensive on land and water against the castle of Pozsony. But his navy was drowned on the Danube by Zotmund the plunger.

May 23 – Births of Philip I (the Amorous), king of France (d. 1108 AD)



FATIMID, al-Mustansir, Gold Dinar Misr, 439 AH

The year of CE 1241-2 (Traditional AD 1051-2)

Henry the Black who was busy with matters around the Pope, and also with the repeated rebellions of the Gottfrieds, could lead an army only now into Hungary. He moves forward on territories devastated by the Tartars up to Fehérvár and finds no resistance. On the devastated territories the army goes without food so the emperor orders withdrawal. In the Vértes Mountains the Germans are attacked and routed by the Hungarians and made to flee. The emperor's running away army having suffered great losses arrived at Hainburg.

August: requested by the King of Hungary the "travelling" Pope Leo IX appeared even at Pozsony to avert Henry III from the further harassment of the weakened country.

Abu Mansur Fulad Sutun was the last Buyid amir of Fars, ruling more or less continuously from AD 1048 until his death (AD 1062 = CE 1258). He was the son of Abu Kalijar.

Al-Mustansir died on 5 December 1242. His son Al-Musta'sim succeeded him as the thirty-seventh and last Caliph of the Abbasid Caliphate.

Al-Musta'sim was the last Caliph of the Abbasid Caliphate; he ruled from 1242 until his death. (-1258)

The year of CE 1243/AH 440-41, Seljuk AH 640-41 (AD 1049/53)

Solar eclipse; 1243-03-22; China/Lin'an. "Emperor Lizong of Song, 3rd year of the Chunyou reign period, 3rd month, day dingchou; on the first day of the month the Sun was eclipsed." (EAA, p. 46)

Mongolian Khan Batu settles in Saray, which becomes the capital of the Golden Horde.

Jaroslav [the Wise] receives the investiture of Grand Prince of Vladimir from the Golden Horde.



FATIMID, al-Mustansir,
Gold Dinar, Misr 440 AH



ABBASID, al-Musta'sim, Gold Dinar,
Madinat al-Salam 640 AH



ABBASID, al-Musta'sim, Gold Dinar,
Madinat al-Salam 641 AH



AYYUBID OF EGYPT AND SYRIA, al-Salih
Ayyub (637-647h), Gold Dinar, al-Qahira
641 AH



The year of CE 1245/AH 442-43, Seljuk AH 642-3 (AD 1051/55)



FATIMID. al-Mustansir, Gold Dinar,
Misr 442 AH

FATIMID, al-Mustansir, Gold Dinar
Misr, 443 AH



ABBASID: al-Musta'sim AV heavy dinar. Madinat al-Salam 643 AH

The year of CE 1246/ AH 443-44 (AD 1056)

September 30 -Death of Jaroslav of Russia.

The year of CE 1247/ AH 444-45, Seljuk AH 644-45 (AD 1053)

Piano Carpini's papal delegation in the Great Khan's court.

Farrukh-Zad was sultan of the Ghaznavid Empire from (AD 1053 – 4 April 1059). His reign was considered one of benevolence, prosperity and tranquility for the Ghaznavid empire.



Rum Seljuk, Kayka'us II, gold dinar Qonya 644 AH

The year of CE 1248/AH 445-46, Seljuk AH 645-46

Alfonso III was the second son of King Alfonso II of Portugal; he succeeded his brother, King Sancho II of Portugal, who died on 4 January 1248.



ABBASID: al-Musta'sim AV heavy dinar.
Madinat al-Salam 645 AH

AYYUBID, al-Salih Ayyub (636-647 AH),
Gold Dinar, al-Qahira 645 AH



FATIMID: al-Mustansir, Gold dinar, Tarabulus, 446 AH

Kilij Arslan IV or **Rukn ad-Din** Qilij Arslan ibn Kaykhusraw was Seljuq Sultan of Rûm after the death of his father Kaykhusraw II in 1246. He was installed by the Mongol Empire, as sultan over his elder brother, Kaykaus II. He was executed in 1265.

Muhammad I al-Mustansir (c. 1228–1277) was the second ruler of the Hafsîd dynasty in Ifriqiya and the first to claim the title of Khalif.

The year of CE 1250/AH 447-48, Seljuk AH 647-48 (AD 1056-60)

August 4 – King Henry of Capet dies after a 29-year reign in Vitry-aux-Loges. He is succeeded by his 8-year-old son Philip I as king of France. Philip is too young to rule, and his mother, Queen Anne of Kiev becomes regent. France is administered by Count Baldwin V (one of Philip's uncles) who acts as co-regent.

Al-Basasiri was appointed governor of Rahba, and the caliph (Fatimid) sent him 500000 gold dinars, clothing valued at 500000 dinars, 10000 bows, 1000 swords, 500 horses and a quantity of lances and arrows. Al-Mu'ayyad accompanied the supplies and brought the letter of investiture.

In AD 1056–57, al-Mu'ayyad won several Syrian and Iraqi emirs over to the Fatimid cause.

After his victory at Sinjar, al-Basasiri entered Mosul and the city declared for the Fatimid caliph.

Izz al-Din Aybak was the first of the Mamluk sultans of Egypt in the Turkic Bahri line. He ruled from 1250 until his death in 1257.



ABBASID: al-Musta'sim AV dinar.
Madinat al-Salam 647 AH

ABBASID: al-Musta'sim AV dinar.
Madinat al-Salam 648 AH

The year of CE 1251/448-49, Seljuk 648-49 (AD 1057/61)

Summer – Norman forces led by Duke Robert Guiscard and his brother Roger I invade Sicily. They land unseen during the night and surprise the Saracen army. Guiscard conquers Messina and marches into central Sicily.



ABBASID: al-Musta'sim AV dinar.
Madinat al-Salam 649 AH

BAHRI MAMLUK. al-Ashraf Abu'l-Fath
Musâ (649-650h), Gold Dinar,
al-Qahira 649 AH

The year of CE 1253/AH 450-1, Seljuk AH 650-51 (AD 1059)

On 27 December 1058 (AH 450), al-Basasiri entered Baghdad with 400 mameluke cavalries accompanied by Quraysh and his 200 cavalries. The next Friday, 1 January 1059, the Shi'a call to worship (adhān) was announced in western Baghdad, which was predominantly Shi'a. On 8 January, al-Basasiri crossed the Tigris and occupied eastern Baghdad. The name of the Fatimid caliph was pronounced in the Great Mosque. There are skirmishes in the streets throughout the following week. On 19 January, the Hasani Palace was assaulted, and the Abbasid caliph al-Qa'im placed himself and his household under the protection of Quraysh. On 29 January, al-Basasiri celebrated the Feast of the Sacrifice in the prayer space (muḥallā) outside the Great Mosque with Fatimid banners flying.

As the new authority in Baghdad, al-Basasiri took over the Abbasid insignia, the turban (mindīl), cloak (ridā) and lattice screen (shibbāk). He allowed Quraysh to retain custody of al-Qa'im, removed from the city and confined at Haditha, but he ordered him to hand over the vizier Ibn al-Muslima, whom he paraded through the streets and executed on 16 February 1059 (AH 450).



ABBASID: al-Musta'sim, Gold dinar. Madinat al-Salam 651 AH

Ibrahim of Ghazna was sultan of the Ghaznavid empire from April 1059 AD until his death in 1099 AD = CE 1293.

The year of CE 1255/AH 452-3, Seljuk 652-3 (AD 1061/1063/1065)

Sultan Yusuf ibn Tashfin succeeded to the throne of Morocco, following the Almoravid conquest.

May 8 –Battle of Graus: The allied Muslim and Christian troops under King Sancho II (the strong) and Emir Ahmad al-Muqtadir, defeat the

Aragonese army. King Ramiro I is killed and succeeded his son Sancho I/V as ruler of Aragon.

Rukn al-Din Khurshah (1230-1257) was the son of 'Alā' ad-Dīn Mu'am-mad III. He was also the eighth and final Nizari Isma'ili Imam who ruled at Alamut. The Imam was the eldest son of Imam 'Ala al-Din Muham-mad and succeeded his murdered father to the Imamate in 1255. Imam Rukn al-Din engaged in a long series of negotiations with the invading Mongols, and under whose leadership Alamut Castle was surrendered to the Mongol Empire marking the end of the Nizari state in Persia.

Death of Batu Khan.

Hulagu Khan begins his campaign to destroy the remaining Muslim states in southwestern Asia, with the main targets being the Nizari Is-maili strongholds and the Abbasid Caliphate in Baghdad.

Solar eclipse; 1255-12-30; of "Pragensium" under 1255.



ABBASID: al-Musta'sim, Gold dinar. Madinat al-Salam 653 AH

The year of CE 1256/AH 453-4, Seljuk 653-4 (AD 1062-1066)

Summer – King Ferdinand I (the Great) conquers more territory in modern-day Portugal and captures Coimbra. He appoints Sisnando Davides to reorganize the economy and administer the lands encircling the city.

October 14 – Battle of Hastings: William the Conqueror (AD 1066-1087) and Harold II meet in battle at Hastings.

Death of the Zirid ruler Al-Muizz, accession of Tamin.

Hulagu crosses Oxus (Amu Darya). Hulagu founds the Mongol Il-khanate dynasty of Persia.

At this point al-Musta'sim resigned in favour of the Fatimid caliph al-Mustansir (1230-1288 CE), his turban and cloak were taken to the safe place in Cairo together with his declaration about his resignation.

The year of CE 1257/AH 455, Seljuk 655 (AD 1065/7)

Al-Mansur Ali was the second of the Mamluk Sultans of Egypt in the Turkic, or Bahri, line. He ruled from 1257 to 1259 after the assassination of his father Aybak during a turbulent period that witnessed the Mongols invasion of the Islamic world.

Spring – King William I (the Conqueror) returns to Normandy and takes with him Edgar Ætheling (grandson of Edmund Ironside).

December 24 – King Ferdinand I the Great dies in León. His kingdom is divided among his three sons: the elders Sancho II, the second Alfonso VI and the youngest Garcia II.



ABBASID: al-Musta'sim, Gold dinar. Madinat al-Salam 655 AH

The year of CE 1258/Seljuk AH 656 (Traditional AD 1068)

In January Hulagu attacked Baghdad and sacked it on February 10. The Caliph, his family members and his officers were taken in prison and were killed within the next ten days. The greater part of Baghdad's population also was killed. From this moment the Friday prayer did not mention name of the Caliph of Baghdad. [Death of the Abbasid Caliph Al-Qa'im in CE 1269 = AD 1075 = AH 467]



ABBASID, AL-MUSTA'SIM, Gold dinar, Madinat al-Salam 656 AH THE LAST ABBASID DINAR STRUCK IN BAGHDAD!

**The Genie [Hungarian Calendar] has escaped from the
magic lamps of Aladdin...**

The Chronology is the backbone of History.

The Common Era (CE) is not the same as

The Christian Era or

Era of Jesus Christ or

Era of the Incarnation or

Anno Domini (AD)

THE HUNGARIAN CALENDAR = ASTRONOMICAL DATING

Zoltán Skoda

10th April 2023 CE/10th April 1833 AD

19 Ramadan 1444 of Seljuk Hijra

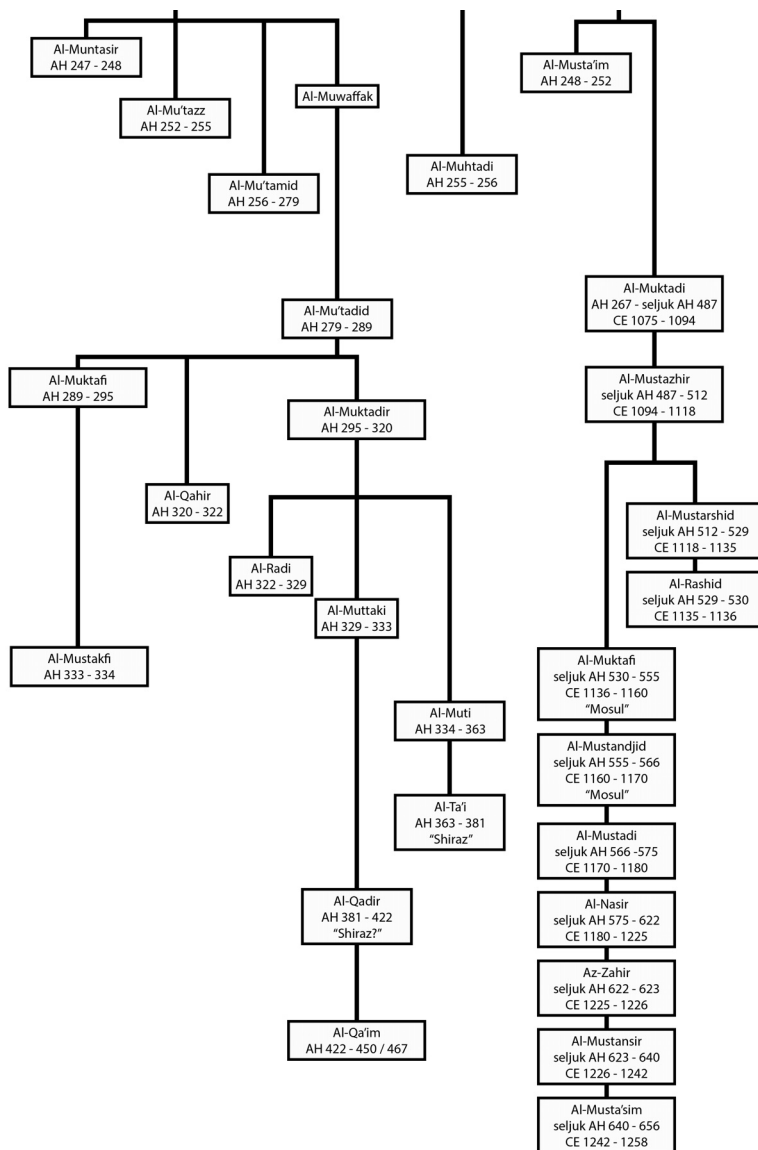
19 Ramadan 1244 of True Hijra

Coptic calendar/Era of the Martyrs 1740

Yazdegerd calendar 1391/Iranian calendar 1401

Europe, Carpatian Basin, Hungary/Hungária

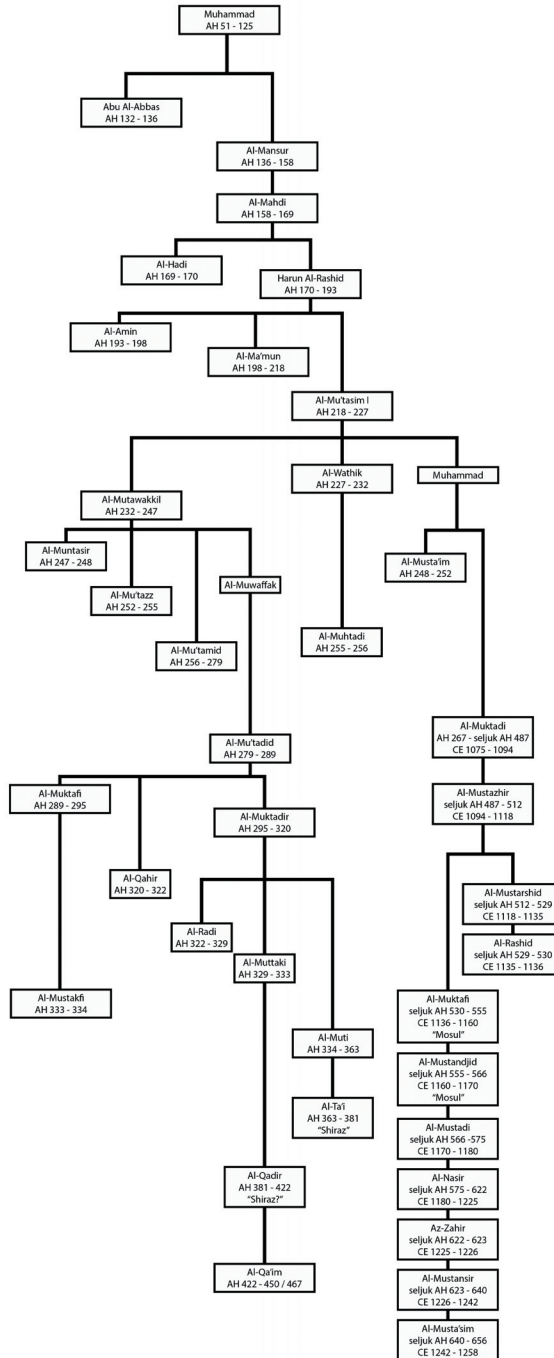
Abbasid Dynasty – Family Tree II. Common Era (CE) 1 AH = CE816



Seljuk AH 1 = CE 622
 AH 1 = Seljuk AH 201 = CE 816

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Abbasid Dynasty - Family Tree
Common Era (CE)
1 AH = CE 816



Seljuk AH 1 = CE 622
 AH 1 = Seljuk AH 201 = CE 816