DATES RELEVANT TO THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF THE EAST

549-330 BC  Achaemenid Dynasty in Persia

330 BC  Alexander the Great defeats the last Achaemenid, Darius III, in Mesopotamia

312-239 BC  Seleucid Dynasty in Persia

247 BC-AD 226  Parthian Dynasty in Persia

130 BC  Defeat of the Seleucids by the Parthians, resulting in the independence of Edessa

106 BC  Inauguration of the Silk Road

53 BC  Battle of Carrhae between Rome and Persia (first battle between the two, won by Persia)

20 BC  Treaty between Rome and Persia fixes boundary between the two empires along the Euphrates

AD 19  Beginning of reign of King Gundaphar in northern India (mentioned in Acts of Thomas)

c. 50?  Arrival of Thomas in India (according to tradition)

64?  Arrival of first Christians in China (according to tradition)

70  Destruction of Jerusalem by Roman Emperor Titus

72?  Martyrdom of Thomas in India (according to tradition)

c. 80-100?  Odes of Solomon written in Syriac (probably in Edessa)

c. 110?  Birth of Tatian in Mesopotamia

112?  Martyrdoms of Sharbil, Babai and Barsamy in Edessa (according to tradition)

117 or 123?  Martyrdom of Bishop Semsoun in Arbela (according to tradition)

c. 120-140?  Evangelization of the Gilanians (on the shores of the Caspian Sea) and the lands of Gog and Magog (possibly referring to the Turks beyond the Oxus River), according to tradition

150  First historical records of Christians in Edessa

154  Birth of Bardaisan in Edessa

c. 170  Diatessaron translated by Tatian into Syriac

172  Tatian returns to Arbela from Rome

177-212  Reign of Abgar VIII of Edessa, probably the first Christian king anywhere

179  Conversion of Bardaisan in Edessa

179 or 189  Pantaenus visits India and records meeting Christians there

180  Death of Tatian

196  Bardaisan writes of Christians amongst the Parthians, Bactrians (Kushans) and other peoples in the Persian Empire

c. 200  Acts of Thomas written

Liturgy of Mar Addai and Mar Mari develops

201  First historical record of a church building (anywhere) in Edessa

214  Edessa becomes a Roman colony

220  Several bishoprics in Persia, according to Tertullian
222  Death of Bardaisan

225/6  The Sassanid dynasty overthrows the Parthian dynasty in Persia

More than 20 bishoprics in Mesopotamia and Persia

c. 225-250  Syriac Didascalia Apostolorum (Doctrine of the Apostles) written (mentions evangelization of the Gilanians and the land of Gog and Magog)

241  Mani begins to preach in Seleucia-Ctesiphon

258  Edessa sacked by Persia and made part of Persian Empire

270  First priest ordained in Seleucia-Ctesiphon

273-276?  Mani crucified and his followers (Manichaeans) flee eastward

c. 285  Papa ordained as first bishop of Seleucia-Ctesiphon and later adopts title of “Catholicos”

290  Brief persecution of Persian Christians under Bahram II

298  Rome captures Nisibis

300  Bishop David of Basra goes to India

Birth of Ephrem the Syrian in Nisibis

311  Conversion of Constantine the Great

313  Constantine’s Edict of Toleration legalizes Christianity in the Roman Empire

First cathedral built in Edessa by Bishop Qona (first bishop mentioned in Edessa)

314  Persian Synod of Seleucia deposes Papa after he proposes that the bishop of Seleucia-Ctesiphon should have primacy over the other Eastern bishops

Death of Tiridates I of Armenia

315  Letter from Constantine to Shapur II urging him to protect Christians in his realm

Papa restored as bishop of Seleucia-Ctesiphon and begins to use the title “Catholicos”

325  First Ecumenical Council of Nicaea asserts Christ’s deity (James of Nisibis and a Persian bishop from “India” recorded as attending)

James of Nisibis establishes theological school in Nisibis after the Council of Nicaea

326/7  Death of Papa and succession of Shimun bar Sabbaeas as Catholicos

330  First Syrian monastery founded by Mar Augin north of Nisibis

334  First bishop consecrated for Merv

337  Death of Constantine the Great and division of the Roman Empire

Aphrahat writes Demonstrations, Part I

337-350  Persian wars against Rome

340  Beginning of Persian monasticism under Aphrahat north of Mosul

340-363  The Great Persecution of the Persian church
Martyrdom of Catholicos Shimun bar Sabbæ, 5 bishops and 100 priests

Martyrdom of Catholicos Shahdost

Aphrahat writes *Demonstrations*, Part II

Thomas of Cana arrives in India (according to tradition)

Martyrdom of Catholicos Barbashmin

Ephrem the Syrian helps Nisibis repel Persian attack

Birth of Theodore of Mopsuestia

Theophilus “the Indian” reports visiting Christians in India

Theophilus “the Indian” consecrated as a bishop and converts king of the Himyarites in Yemen

Julian “the Apostate” becomes Emperor of Rome and invades Persia

Persia defeats the Romans, killing Julian, and recaptures Nisibis

School of Nisibis moves to Edessa, along with Ephrem the Syrian

Mawiyya becomes first Christian Arab queen of Tanukh tribe

Continuation of the Great Persecution of the Persian church

Second Ecumenical Council of Constantinople asserts Christ’s humanity and declares Rome and Constantinople equal

Birth of Nestorius

East Syrian missionary Abdyeshu builds monastery on the island of Bahrain

*Doctrine of Addai* written

Theodore ordained as bishop of Mopsuestia

Death of Diodore of Tarsus

End of the Great Persecution under Yazdegerd I

Yazdegerd I’s Edict of Toleration

First General Synod of the Persian Church (Synod of Isaac) confirms the primacy of the bishop of Seleucia-Ctesiphon as “Catholicos of all the Orient” and the equality of Seleucia-Ctesiphon with the sees of Jerusalem, Antioch, Alexandria and Rome, adopts the Nicene Creed and establishes metropolitans for Jundishapur, Nisibis, Basra, Arbela, and Kirkuk

The Lakhmid Arabs of Hirta receive an East Syrian bishop

Alaric the Goth sacks Rome

Second General Synod of the Persian Church (Synod of Yaballaha I)

Ma’na, a student at the School of Edessa, translates Syriac works into Pahlavi (Middle Persian)

Second persecution of the Persian church under Yazdegerd I and Bahram V

Third General Synod of the Persian Church (Synod of Dadyeshu) confirms Catholicos of the Church of the East as “Patriarch of the East” and asserts him as equal to all other patriarchs (no longer subject to Antioch or Rome) Bishops appointed for Herat and Merv

Nestorius ordained as Patriarch of Constantinople

Death of Theodore of Mopsuestia

Third Ecumenical Council of Ephesus condemns Nestorius as a heretic
Rabbula, Bishop of Edessa, burns writings of Theodore of Mopsuestia
School of the Persians in Edessa first closed by Romans

440 The Hephthalites (White Huns, later known in the West as the Avars) move south from the Altai region to occupy Transoxiana (Central Asia), Bactria (Afghanistan), and Khurasan (eastern Persia)

443 John of Antioch and Cyril of Alexandria conclude a theological peace by compromise over Nestorianism

448 Third persecution of the Persian church under Yazdegerd II, including the massacre at Kirkuk

449 Second Council of Ephesus (Robber’s Council)

451 Fourth Ecumenical Council of Chalcedon denounces Monophysitism

453 Death of Nestorius in exile in Egyptian desert

455 First Persian embassy reaches northern China

457 Barsauma flees from Edessa to Nisibis

458 Formal split between Syrian Monophysites and Syrian Nestorians

460 The Hephthalite Huns conquer the Kushans and invade India

470 Ma’na, another student of the School of Edessa, writes religious discourses, canticles and hymns in Pahlavi for use in the Persian church

482 Emperor Zeno (Constantinople) issues the Henoticon, an edict of union designed to bridge the gap between the Monophysites and the Orthodox

484 Persian Church Council in Jundishapur approves marriage of bishops, honors memory of Theodore of Mopsuestia and adopts a Nestorian confession of faith under influence of Barsauma, Metropolitan of Nisibis

485 Rome, angry at Constantinople over the Henoticon, excommunicates Emperor Zeno and the Patriarch of Constantinople

486 Fourth General Synod of the Persian Church (Synod of Acacius) officially adopts Nestorian Christology and affirms right of priests and bishops to marry

489 School of the Persians in Edessa closed for last time by Roman Emperor Zeno, resulting in remaining Nestorians fleeing to Persian Empire to relocate in Nisibis

491 Birth of Abraham of Kaskar (later to become founder of Monastery of Mt. Izla)

496 Narsai draws up rules for School of Nisibis

497 Romulus Augustus, last Western Roman Emperor, deposed by Odovacar the German

498 Fifth General Synod of the Persian Church (Synod of Babai II)

500 Nestorians accompany Shah Kavad I to Turkestan and evangelize the Hephthalite Huns, north of the Oxus River

c. 500 The Arabs of Najran (southern Arabia) become Christians

519 Constantinople repudiates the Henoticon, ending its schism with Rome

522 Beginning of persecution of Christians by Jewish Himyarite kings of Yemen

523 The Ethiopians invade Arabia in response to pleas for help from Christians in Najran

The Himyarites defeat the Ethiopians and massacre the Christians of Najran
527 Jacob Bardaeus arrives in Constantinople

c. 535 The Hephthalite Huns learn to write, as a result of the work of Nestorian missionaries

540 The Persians, under Shah Khosro I, sack Antioch

540-552 Patriarchate of Mar Aba I, greatest Nestorian patriarch under the Sassanids

542-578 Jacob Bardaeus wanders throughout Syria, consecrating Monophysite priests and bishops

544 Sixth General Synod of the Persian Church (Synod of Mar Aba I) adopts the creed and decrees of the Council of Chalcedon

Metropolitan appointed for Merv

Some persecution of Persian Christians

549 Bishop consecrated for the Hephthalite Huns

550 *Chronicle of Edessa* written

552 The Turks destroy the Juan-juan Empire and establish the Turkic Khaganate, nominally divided into Western and Eastern Khanates

553 Ecumenical Council of Constantinople condemns Theodore of Mopsuestia

553-68 The Turks and Persians ally to destroy the Hephthalite Empire

554 Seventh General Synod of the Persian Church (Synod of Yusuf) appoints metropolitans for Merv and Rewardashir

566/7 Eighth General Synod of the Persian Church

570 The Battle of the Elephant, in which the Meccans defeat the invading army of Christian Ethiopia

Birth of Muhammad

571 Henana becomes director of the school of Nisibis and proceeds to deviate from Nestorian orthodoxy

572-91 Yemen becomes a Persian province with some probable conversion of Christians there to Nestorianism

579 Reference to a Nestorian Mar Sergius settling in China

581 Turkish prisoners captured by Persians discovered to have crosses tattooed on their foreheads

582 The Turkic Khaganate officially breaks up into Western and Eastern Khanates

585 Ninth General Synod of the Persian Church (Synod of Yeshuyab I) disapproves of Henana’s teachings

Metropolitan appointed for Herat

586 Death of Abraham of Kaskar

591-602 Detente between Constantinople and Persia

596 Tenth General Synod of the Persian Church (Synod of Sabaryeshu) condemns Henana’s teachings, resulting in breakup of School of Nisibis

602 al-Numan, last king of the Christian Lakhmid Arabs, dies

607 The Persians capture Edessa

611 The Persians sack Antioch again

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615 The Persians capture Jerusalem, massacring thousands, burning churches and carrying off “the true cross”
618 Establishment of the T’ang dynasty in China
622 Constantinople pushes the Persians back from the Mediterranean
Muhammad flees to Medina in the Hijra
627 Roman armies reach Dastegherd, causing the Persian Emperor Khosro II to flee
628/9 Maruta named as first maphrian (chief bishop) of Jacobite church in Persian Empire
628-643 Patriarchate of Yeshuyab II, during which metropolitans are possibly appointed for Samarkand and India
632 Death of Muhammad and Arab conquest of Mesopotamia
635 Arrival of Alopen in China as first Nestorian missionary
636 The Arabs defeat both the Persians and the Byzantines
637 Seleucia-Ctesiphon falls to the Arab armies
638 Emperor Tai Tsung issues Edict of Toleration for Christians in China and first Chinese church is built at Chang’an
The Arabs capture Jerusalem and conquer Syria
642 Arab conquest of Egypt and defeat of Persian Shah Yazdegird III at the Battle of Nahavand
Synod of the Persian Church (Synod of Yeshuyab II) establishes Halwan as a metropolitanate
644 Eliyah, Metropolitan of Merv, converts a Turkish king and his army
649 Arab conquest of Persian Empire completed
650-660 Patriarchate of Yeshuyab III, at which time there are two metropolitans and more than 20 bishops beyond the Oxus River and a metropolitanate is possibly established for India
651 Death of Yazdegird III, last Sassanid shah
652 The Arabs first capture Khurasan
661 Assassination of ‘Ali at Kerbala, Iraq and beginning of Sunni-Shi’ite rift
Begining of the Umayyad caliphate, based in Damascus
667 The Arabs first cross the Oxus River
c. 670 Canons of Shimun (Simon), Metropolitan of Rewardashir, written in Pahlavi and later translated into Syriac
673/74-704 Arab raids across the Oxus in an attempt to capture Bukhara and Soghdiana
691 The re-establishment of the Eastern Turkic Khanate in the Tarim Basin
698-705 Persecution of Chinese Christians under Empress Wu
705 The Arabs, under Qutayba ibn Muslim, launch a holy war against Transoxiana from Merv
709 The Arabs capture Bukhara and Samarkand
711 The Arabs capture Khiva
712 First mosque built in Bukhara, later the second holiest city in Islam after Mecca
The Arabs subdue Khwarezm and recapture Samarkand
712–728 Patriarchate of Saliba-Zalkha, during which metropolitanates of Samarkand and China possibly created
713 The Arabs sack Kashgar
714 The Chinese, under emperor T’ai-tsong, defeat the Turks at Lake Issiq-kul
715 The end of the Arab conquest of Transoxiana as a result of the death of Qutaiba
724–748? Visit of Christian physicians to Japan and reported conversion of Empress (according to tradition)
728 Arab attempt to forcibly convert Transoxiana to Islam, resulting in general revolt
732 Charles Martel stops Arab advance into Europe
744 Arrival of new Nestorian missionaries in China
750 Overthrow of the Umayyad caliphate and beginning of the ‘Abbasid caliphate, based in Baghdad
751 The Arabs defeat the Chinese at the Battle of the Talas River and discover the secrets of making paper and silk from captured prisoners
755 Jacob, son of the Christian king of the Uighurs, joins with Kuang, son of the Chinese emperor Hsuan-Tsung, to put down the rebellion of An-Lu-Shan
756 Turkish general Tsz-i, a Nestorian Christian, defeats the rebel Amroshar
757–823 Patriarchate of Timothy I, greatest Nestorian patriarch under the Arab Caliphate, during which metropolitanates are appointed for Armenia and Syria and the Kaghan of the Turks is said to have been converted
779 or 781 Nestorian monument erected in Hsi-an-fu
781 Timothy I debates the Caliph al-Mahdi
807 Caliph Harun al-Rashid orders some churches to be torn down
830 Dar al-Hikmah (“House of Learning”) established by Caliph al-Ma’mun, composed primarily of Nestorians
830s The Kirghiz drive the Uighurs west to the Tarim Basin
845 Imperial Edict in China results in persecution for Nestorians
849/50 Caliph al-Mutawakkl deposes the patriarch and institutes persecution of Christians
850 Probable date of the Kerala copper plates, which give details of Christians in India
867–69 The rise of the Saffarid dynasty (Shi’ite) in Persia
874/75 The Persian Samanid dynasty (Sunni) obtains the administration of Transoxiana, with its capital in Bukhara, from the Caliph
878 Last definite reference to Christians in China before the Mongol era
900 The Samanids overthow the Saffarids, thus extending their rule into all of Persia
907 Collapse of the T’ang dynasty in China
932 The Turkic Qarakhanid dynasty is established, with its initial center in Kashgar
942 Possible references to Christians in China by Arab poet from Bukhara who visited China
945 Persian Shi’ites seize Baghdad and establish Buwayhid Amirate (with the Caliph as puppet)
947 The Turkic Ghaznavid dynasty is established in Afghanistan
962 Shi’ite Fatimid dynasty founded in Egypt
981 Visit of Nestorian monks to China finds no traces of Christian community left
985 The Seljuq Turks, a ruling tribe of the Oghuz, move to the vicinity of Bukhara
999 The Ghaznavids defeat the Samanids in Khurasan and the Qarakhanids seize Bukhara, deposing the Samanids
1007-1008 Conversion of 200,000 Kerait Turks
1040 The Seljuqs defeat the Ghaznavids at the Battle of Dandanqan, near Merv
1055 The Seljuqs enter Baghdad, overthrow the Buwayhids and become the official protectors of Islam
1063 Metropolitan ordained for Khitai (northern China)
1065 Establishment of Nestorian metropolitanate of Jerusalem
1071 The Seljuqs defeat the Byzantines at the Battle of Manzikert, capturing the Byzantine emperor Romanus Diogenes, and establish the Turkish sultanate of Rum in Anatolia
1073 The Seljuqs defeat the Qarakhanids
1095 Pope Urban II issues the call for the First Crusade
1097 The first Crusaders arrive in the Middle East
1099 The Crusaders capture Jerusalem
1124 The Tungusic Juchen drive the Mongol Khitans (Liao dynasty: 916-1124) from China, resulting in the creation of the Qara-Khitai state in Semirechye
1137 The Qara-Khitai defeat the Qarakhanids (now vassals of the Seljuqs) at Khojent
1141 The Qara-Khitai defeat the Seljuk Sultan Sanjar (possible basis for the Prester John legend)
1142 Formal reconciliation between Nestorian patriarch and Jacobite primate
1145 First mention of Prester John in Europe
1155/62/67? Birth of Temüчин (Chingiz Khan)
c. 1180 Metropolitan appointed for Kashgar
1187 The Muslims, under Salah ad Din, recapture Jerusalem from the Crusaders

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1194</td>
<td>The death of Tughril III, the last Persian Seljuq ruler, resulting in the end of Seljuq power in Iran and the rise of the Turkic Khwarezmians in Transoxiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1200</td>
<td>Suleyman of Bakirghan, a subject of the Khwarezmshahs, writes a poem on the death of the Virgin, inspired by Nestorian writings</td>
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<tr>
<td>1203</td>
<td>Temüchín defeats Toghril Wang Khan</td>
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<tr>
<td>1206</td>
<td>Temüchín proclaimed Chingiz Khan (Great Khan of all Mongols)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1209</td>
<td>The Mongols defeat the Kirghiz and the Uighurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1210</td>
<td>The Khwarezmians conquer Transoxiana, defeating the Qara-Khitai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1218</td>
<td>The Mongols defeat Küchlug, Naiman ruler of the Qara-Khitai</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Mongols capture Semirechye and the Tarim Basin, occupying Kashgar and crushing the Qara-Khitai</td>
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<tr>
<td>1220</td>
<td>The Mongols capture Bukhara and Samarkand</td>
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<tr>
<td>1221</td>
<td>The Mongols defeat the Khwarazmshah Aladdin Muhammad and capture Nishapur</td>
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<tr>
<td>1222</td>
<td>Patna, India becomes a metropolitan see (?)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1223/24</td>
<td>The Mongols defeat the Russians on the river Kalka</td>
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<tr>
<td>1227</td>
<td>Death of Chingiz Khan</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. 1230?</td>
<td>Birth of Rabban Sauma</td>
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<tr>
<td>1236-1241</td>
<td>Mongol invasion of Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>1240</td>
<td>Kiev falls to the Mongols and Russia comes under the Mongol yoke</td>
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<tr>
<td>1241</td>
<td>Death of Khan Ogetai saves Europe from further destruction by the Mongols</td>
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<tr>
<td>1243</td>
<td>The Mongols defeat the Seljuqs at the Battle of Kösedagh</td>
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<tr>
<td>1245</td>
<td>Birth of Markos (later Yaballaha III) in China</td>
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<tr>
<td>1247</td>
<td>Visit of John of Plano Carpini to Karakorum</td>
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<tr>
<td>1248</td>
<td>Appointment of metropolitan for Khanbalik (Peking)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1249/50</td>
<td>The establishment of the Kipchak Turkic Mamluke dynasty in Egypt</td>
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<tr>
<td>1249-1345</td>
<td>Date of inscriptions on Nestorian gravestones near Bishkek</td>
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<tr>
<td>1252</td>
<td>Death of Sorkaktani, Christian mother of Mönke (Mangu), Hulagu and Kublai Khan</td>
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<tr>
<td>1253</td>
<td>Visit of William of Rubruck to Karakorum</td>
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<td>1258</td>
<td>Overthrow of the 'Abbasid caliphate by the Mongols, led by Hulagu, the first Il-khan</td>
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<td>1260</td>
<td>Capture of Aleppo and Damascus by Kitbuka, Christian Mongol general</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Defeat of the Mongols by the Mamlukes at 'Ayn Jalut</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Kublai Khan conquers China and establishes the Mongol Yuan dynasty</td>
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<tr>
<td>1260-1264</td>
<td>Civil war between Kublai Khan and Arikbuka (who was backed by Mongol Christians)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1264</td>
<td>Bar Hebraeus becomes Jacobite maphrian of the East</td>
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<tr>
<td>1265</td>
<td>Death of Hulagu and Dokuz Khatun, his Christian wife</td>
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<tr>
<td>1265/6</td>
<td>Maffeo and Niccolo Polo reach the court of Kublai Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1269</td>
<td>Mongol Chaghatayid khanate splits into eastern and western parts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1275  The Polos return to China with Marco
1277?-1279 Journey of Markos and Rabban Sauma from Khanbalik to Baghdad
1278-1281 Governorship of Mar Sergius (a Nestorian Christian) in Gansu Province, China
1280  John of Monte Corvino’s first mission to Persia
       Defeat of the Mongols by the Muslims in the Middle East
1281  Election of Mark as Yaballaha III, first and only Turkic Nestorian patriarch
1284  Bar Hebraeus restructures the Jacobite church in the Persian Il-khanate
       The Uighur Kingdom is absorbed into the Chagatai Khanate
1286  Death of Bar Hebraeus
1287  Rebellion of Nayan (nominal Christian) against Kublai Khan
1287-1288 Mission of Rabban Sauma to Europe
1289  Kublai Khan creates a department to deal with Christians in his empire and appoints Nestorian Ai-hsueh as its first president
1289-1290 Other Mongol diplomatic missions to Europe
1291  Monte Corvino stops in India en route to China, visits the tomb of St Thomas, and baptizes 100 people as Catholics
       Muslims capture the last Crusader fortress of Acre (Akka)
1293  Death of Rabban Sauma
1294  Death of Kublai Khan
       First Catholic mission to China, led by Monte Corvino, reaches Khanbalik
1295  Conversion of the Il-khans of Persia to Islam under Ghazan (Mahmud)
1298  Death of Ongut Christian Prince George in the service of the Mongols
       The Uriyan-gakit, a Turkic tribe, is recorded as having a Christian queen (possibly the sister of Prince George)
1299-1300 The Seljuq Sultanate of Anatolia breaks up into smaller principalities, to be succeeded by the Ottoman Turk Emirate
1301  Khanate of Eastern Turkestan absorbed into Khanate of Western Turkestan
1303  The Mamlukes stop the last Mongol invasion of Syria
1307  Il-khan Oljaitu orders Georgian king to convert to Islam
       Monte Corvino appointed Catholic archbishop of Khanbalik
1310  Muslim massacre of Christians in Arbela
1313-41/42 The rule of the Golden Horde by Khan Uzbek, under whom the Horde converts to Islam
1317  Death of Yaballaha III
1318  Last recorded Synod of the Nestorian Church in Persia elects Timothy II as patriarch
       Pope John XXII divides Asia into missionary districts, giving China to the Franciscans and Persia to the Dominicans
1320  Catholic bishopric established in Almaliq (Kulja)
       Catholic vicarate of Cathay (China) established
1321 Jordanus, a Dominican monk, arrives in India as the first resident Catholic missionary
1322 Odoric of Pordenone, a Franciscan monk, arrives in China
1324 Odoric of Pordenone visits the tomb of St. Thomas in India but finds only Nestorians there (not Catholics)
1326 Chaghatayid Khan Ilchigedai grants permission for Catholics to build a church dedicated to John the Baptist in Samarkand
Conversion of the Chaghatayid Khan Tarmashirin to Islam
1328 While in Italy, Jordanus is consecrated as the Catholic bishop of Columbun (Quilon, India) with a mission of converting the Muslims and bringing the Nestorians into the Catholic Church (but he never returns to India)
1334 Chaghatayid Khan Buzun allows Nestorians and Jews to rebuild churches and synagogues and permits Franciscans to establish a missionary episcopate in Almaliq
1335 Abu Said, last Il-khan, dies and the dynasty ends
1336 Birth of Timur
1339 Christians in Almaliq (including Catholic bishop and priests) massacred by Muslims
1340 Nestorian college for “Tatars” still operating in Merv
1342 John of Marignolli, last resident Catholic bishop of Peking, arrives in China
1346 Chaghatayid khanate again splits into western and eastern Turkestan, both effectively ruled by Turkic governors
1348 Catholics leave Persia
1363 Timur expels Chaghatayid Khan Tughlug Timur and sets up a puppet khan under his control
1368 Mongol Yuan dynasty falls to Ming dynasty in China
1369/70 Timur becomes the sole ruler of Transoxiana
1374 Date of a Nestorian lectionary written in Samarkand
1380-87 Timur conquers Iran
c. 1390 Final conversion of the Uighurs in Turfan to Islam
1395 Timur defeats Khan Tokhtamysh, destroys the Golden Horde capital of Sarai Berke, and briefly occupies Moscow
1398 Timur sacks Delhi
1400 Timur defeats the Mamlukes in Syria
1401 Timur sacks Baghdad, killing thousands of Muslims and Christians
1402 Timur defeats the Ottoman sultan Bayezid I at the Battle of Ankara
1403-1406 Clavijo, Spanish ambassador from Castile, at the court of Timur
1405 Death of Timur en route to his planned invasion of China
1440 Nicolo Conti reports meeting Nestorians in “Cathay” (China)
1453 The Ottoman Turks capture Constantinople, thus bringing to an end the Byzantine Empire
1467 Last khan of the line of Chingiz Khan dies in Mongolia, leaving the area in a state of anarchy

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1490</td>
<td>St. Thomas Christians from India travel to the Nestorian patriarch in Gagarta, near Mosul, to bring back bishops for India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1498</td>
<td>The Portuguese arrive in India and begin to force many Nestorians to convert to Catholicism</td>
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<tr>
<td>1499-1736</td>
<td>Safavid Dynasty in Persia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1503</td>
<td>Patriarch Mar Eliyah consecrates Metropolitans for India, Java and China</td>
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<tr>
<td>1542</td>
<td>St. Francis Xavier arrives in India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1552</td>
<td>Formation of Chaldean Patriarchate (Uniate body in communion with Rome)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1608</td>
<td>Matteo Ricci reports finding a small remnant of Nestorians in China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1625</td>
<td>Discovery of Nestorian monument in China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1665</td>
<td>Jacobite bishop appointed for India</td>
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<tr>
<td>1670</td>
<td>Chaldean Patriarch cuts off ties with Rome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>Arrival of first American missionaries amongst Nestorians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Revival in Nestorian girl’s school</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Printing of Syriac New Testament</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kurdish massacre of 10,000 Nestorians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Printing of Syriac Old Testament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Formation of Protestant Nestorian congregation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Discovery of Nestorian cemeteries in Russian Turkestan by Russian explorers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Nestorian Patriarch Mar Shimun murdered by Kurds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>The Patriarch and many other Nestorians emigrate to USA and other Western countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>