

Chronology of Calalus, Correlated with World Events

560	Date on Artifact 13a: Foundation of Calalus; mosaic of Jerusalem a centerpiece in San Lorenzo fuori della Mure, the place where the Patriarch stayed when in Rome
569	Radegund, wife of Chlothar I, brings wood of True Cross to Poitiers; 530-607 Venantius Fortunatus composes <i>Vexilla regis</i> and <i>Pange lingua</i> hymns; Lombard invasion of Italy; 570, death of Gildas, first British historian, in Brittany
580	Church of Rome abandons control of diocese of Vannes and others in Brittany (until 814, nearly 250 years)
590	Gregory I the Great pope (to 604); exilarchs and gaons of Tiberias move to Jerusalem
596/600	Toltecs migrate from Tlapaltan to Mexico; high point of Maya civilization; fire burns Teotihuacan; Estrella and Sweetwater pottery at Snaketown
610	Pantheon dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, last pagan temple in Rome; Benjamin of Tiberias rules autonomous Israel (611-628); Heraclius becomes Byzantine emperor
614	Jerusalem falls to the Persians (5 May), True Cross carried off, sites destroyed
618	Start of Tang Dynasty in China
631	Heraclius brings back True Cross (21 Mar), rebuilds Holy Sepulcher; 632, death of Mohammed; 633, Sophonius becomes patriarch of Jerusalem
638	Conquest of Palestine by Caliph Omar and surrender of Jerusalem to Arabs
644	Murder of Caliph Umar, succeeded by Uthman b. Affan; see of Antibes-Grasse along with many others dioceses of the church of Rome in southern France becomes vacant (until 791)
ca. 650	Documented Jewish communities in Francia number nineteen; Tula Chico founded for obsidian mining; Pope Theodore I adds mosaics to Santo Stefano, Rome's rotunda-designed church on the Caelian Hill patterned after the Holy Sepulcher
659	Earthquake in Palestine
661	Beginning of Umayyad caliphate
670	Kairouan Emirate in Tunisia
ca. 680	Most Jews in Asia Minor convert to Christianity under pressure from Byzantine authorities
683	Episcopal titles and revenues of Narbonne forfeited by the Catholic Church to Jews (until 828 or later)
688	Caliph al-Malik begins the Dome of the Rock
700	Pioneer Period at Snaketown (metal tools, trade, irrigation systems); Rabbinical Judaism and the Talmud brought from Baghdad to France (until 1250); beginning of "Jewish Renaissance in the West" (Salo Baron)
705	Date on Cross 13b: High point of Umayyad dynasty and reorganization of Jerusalem under Caliph al-Walid (died 715); Al-Aqsa mosque built on Temple Mount (before 725); widespread plague; John V becomes Patriarch of Jerusalem with new Patriarchate in place

711	Umayyad conquest of Spain
714	Foundation of Ramla as new administrative center outside Jerusalem
717	Charles Martel, mayor of the palace, first Carolingian (until 741); 718, Constantinople survives Arab attack; Covenant of Umar (II) allows 40 Jewish families in Jerusalem; wealthy Jews purchase Mount of Olives; foundation of Quanzhou (Canton) under Tang
723	Willibald visits Tiberias
732	Charles Martel turns back Arab armies from Spain at Battle of Poitiers/Tours
737	Charles Martel lays siege to Narbonne, under Muslim rule since 720
ca. 740	King Bulan of the Khazars adopts Judaism
745	Theodore I appointed patriarch of Jerusalem
748	Earthquake strikes Jerusalem, completely destroys Tiberias
750	End of Umayyad Caliphate, beginning of Abbasid; Pueblo I, Late Pioneer Period, ball court at Pueblo Grande; earliest reference to Jews in Fustat; Pepin anointed like King Saul, becomes first Carolingian, the dynasty named for Charles Martel (until 888 in France); last Merovingian ruler, Childeric III, deposed by Pope Zachary and enclosed in a cell (died after 754); heyday of Champa, Indianized gold kingdom with Shaivite religion in Vietnam; ascendancy of Srivijaya on Sumatra, principal entrepôt between India and China
754	Pope Stephen bestows on Pepin the title of Patrician of the Romans; Al-Mansur begins his reign
759	Surrender of Narbonne to Franks and award of the city to Jews
765	Forgery of the Donation of Constantine (False Decretals); Filioque schism; Papal States (until 870); Caliph Al-Mansur founds Baghdad with two Jewish quarters, visits Jerusalem in 771
767	Pepin launches conquest of Aquitaine from Narbonne under a Latin cross, rewarding his men with confiscated church titles and property; 768, establishment of Jewish principedom in Southern France by Carolingians on 700 th anniversary of the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem under the Romans; Makhir, dubbed Theodoric, marries Alda, Pepin's sister and Charlemagne's aunt; Pope Stephen's virulent denunciation of Jews in Narbonne ("Convenit nobis qui clavem")
775	Romani expeditionary forces convene at Rome and sail to Calalus, a multi-year voyage, Makhir (called Theodore) is Nasi and Exilarch in the West (artifact 18)
778	Roland slain at Roncesvalles (August 15)
781	Louis, son of Charlemagne and future emperor, becomes King of Aquitaine
787	2 nd Council of Nicaea demands Jewish converts "return to Judaism to practice their religion openly"
788	Death of Emir ar-Rahman in Spain; capture of northeast Spain by Jewish marcher lords of Barcelona
790	First year of kingdom of Rhoda in Calalus, with Theodore king; Aachen, Charlemagne's "golden" palace begun (finished about 814)
791	Makhir of Narbonne named in cartulary of Cannes; Jewish principate becomes permanent institution
793	Makhir/Theodoric dies in battle in Pannonia (July 6)

797-807	Charlemagne's embassy to Harun al-Rashid, Charlemagne's protectorate in Holy Land; George, patriarch of Jerusalem; 801, Harun sends return embassy to Charlemagne; 799, more visits to and from Holy Land; 807, second exchange of embassies between Charlemagne and Harun; Count Burrellus recaptures Ausona (Vich) on the Spanish March, which becomes a "purely" Jewish city for nearly 100 years
800-900	Colonial Period at Snaketown; Carolingian dynasty rules in West of Europe; Amittai, Hebrew poet in Oria, first of several generations of Ahimaaz literary figures in Southern Italy; Khmer Empire founded by Jaya-Varman II (802-850)
800	Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the Romans in Rome; death of first king of Rhoda, the hero Theodore, accession of second king, Jacob, a Breton Jew (rules for six years); the keys to Holy Sepulcher and Banner of Jerusalem, military standard of its Frankish guardians (cf. artifact 13) are brought to Aachen through agency of William (Isaac), son of Makhir
803	William, nasi and count of Toulouse, captures Barcelona; establishment of March of Spain under the Jews
ca. 805	Writings like Dead Sea scrolls discovered in cave near Jericho; 807, Thomas patriarch of Jerusalem; third king of Rhoda, Israel I, a Frankish Jew, begins his rule, reigns for 67 years and dies in warfare (873); 804, <i>Seder Olam Zuta</i> chronicles the genealogies of the high priests and exilarchs
809	Death of Caliph Harun Al-Rashid; Church of Jerusalem adopts a Frankish rite; 810, decree of Charlemagne about taxes to be sent to Jerusalem
810	Einhard mentions a Count Haimericus "once captured by the Saracens" (Aymeri, Makhir)
814	Death of Charlemagne (January 28, ruled since 768); accession of Louis the Pious (to 840)
812/822	Death of William of Toulouse, son of Mahkir/Theodoric, at Bet-El (yahrzeit May 28)
817-824	Pope Paschal I enriches churches of Rome with gold and silver (all carried off by Muslim raiders twenty years later); a showpiece is the mosaic of Jerusalem in Santa Prassede; he also restores Rome's "soldiers' church," Santi Giovanni e Paolo (first built 398)
820	Basil patriarch of Jerusalem; severe dispute over the Exilarchate; Michael II emperor in Constantinople is pro-Jewish and thought to <i>be</i> a Jew
823	The Syrian Christian or Nestorian merchant prince Mar Sapir Iso arrives in Cranganore near Cochin in Kerala and receives grant witnessed by four Jews, Hassan, Ali, Isaac ben Michael and Abraham
822-826	Agobard of Lyons attacks rights of Jews, is reproofed by Louis the Pious; Judaism a "real threat" to the Frankish Church (Bachrach)
824-844	Formation of <i>gestes</i> that became Old French <i>Song of William</i> , discovered in 1903; monastery of Aniane falsifies his story and transforms him into St. William; Sulaiman, a Spanish Jew, visits Hebrew-speaking Jews in China
831	Louis the Pious makes King Nominoe duke of Brittany, remembered by Bretons as Father of Our Country (died 851)
832	Under co-regent and later Holy Roman Emperor Lothar I, Jews provision and outfit the imperial army and courts

838	John VI patriarch of Jerusalem
839	Bodo, a deacon in court of Emperor Louis, converts to Judaism, takes name Eleazar, marries Jewess, dons military dress of Jewish soldier and moves to Muslim Spain, and after 847 to Baghdad (?); Aethelwulf, father of Alfred the Great, is king in England (to 858)
842	Oaths of Strasbourg in Latin, French and German between Louis the German (†876), ruler of East Francia, and his half-brother Charles the Bald (†877), ruler of West Francia (February 12) mark the dawn of Old French as separate language from Latin; Sergius I patriarch of Jerusalem
843	Normans invade Brittany, killing the Frankish bishop of Nantes, Gunhard; 843, Duoda, wife of Bernard, duke of Septimania (died 844), and sister or step-sister of Louis the Pious, sends handbook on noble behavior to son William of Septimania, count of Toulouse, killed by anti-Jewish partisans in Barcelona, 850
845	Pesikta Rabbai (midrash), composed 777 years after Fall of Jerusalem, maintains Jews have a right to live in the Land of Israel; 846, Muslims sack Rome, looting Old St. Peter's and other basilicas
850-878	New Branch of Makhiri in Spain under Marquis Solomon and his son Bernard; 852, Barcelona taken back from Carolingians by Moors and Jews; Aaron of Baghdad, "father of Jewish mysticism," brings the Cabala to Gaeta, Benevento, Oria, Bari, among his pupils is Moses ben Kalonymus, who takes it to Mainz and becomes "father of Jewish learning in Germany"; construction starts on mammoth Hindu temple complex of Prambanan in Java, dedicated to the Indian trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva; the Malagasy from Indonesia colonize Madagascar, where they mine and smelt iron and copper in huge amounts
851	King Erispoe of Brittany, son of Nominoe, leads successful revolt against Franks, is assassinated by his cousin Solomon, 857; 852, Solomon, remembered by Bretons as St. Solomon, becomes king of Brittany under the Franks (assassinated 874)
853	Vikings plunder Nantes
856	Solomon patriarch of Jerusalem; earthquake in Palestine; Frotmund, French nobleman, makes pilgrimage to Jerusalem; birthdate of Israel III of Rhoda, grandson of Israel I, born at Rhoda; death of Rhabanus Maurus (born 776)
858	Pope Nicolaus I reproves Bishop Arsenius of Orta for wearing Jewish vestments and mitre
860	Hilduin and Hincmar (died 882) attack Jews under Charles the Bald (ruled until 877); Theodosius patriarch of Jerusalem; ibn Kurradadhbah describes Rhadanites in <i>The Book of the Routes and the Kingdoms</i>
861	Grant of privileges on copper tablet (<i>chepped</i>) in Cranganore in Kerala, Southwest India, to Joseph Rabban, believed synonymous with the Breton Jew, Joseph, father of Oliver (artifact 5; see VII.4)
866	Louis the Stammerer, son of Charles the Bald, becomes King of Aquitaine, later King of West Francia and emperor
867	Bernard, a Breton monk of the monastery of Mount St. Michel, visits Palestine
869-883	Zanj Rebellion in Iraq
872	Last of Makhiri's descendants Bernard of Toulouse killed in ambush by

	Christian zealots sent by rival Bernard of Gothia; Hincmar of Rheims stigmatizes “Jews who pass for Christians” in Nantes
873	Fourth king of Rhoda, Israel II, reigns six years at Rhoda, dying in 879
876	Judicael (Yezekeal) duke of Brittony (died 888); Judah the Hebrew a legate of the emperor
877	Death of Emperor Charles the Bald, accession of Louis the Stammerer (died 879)
878	Elias III patriarch of Jerusalem
879	120,000 Muslim, Jewish, Christian and Persian merchants die in Canton Massacre in China
880	Banishment of King Israel III of Rhoda for freeing the Toltecs; earthquakes; 881, Charles III the Fat becomes emperor (died 888)
883	Toltec inhabitants return to Rhoda but keep out Romani
886	Death of Bernard Plantapilosa of Auvergne, grandson of William of Toulouse
888	End of Carolingian golden age and beginning of chaotic rule in the West
892	Aaron b. Moses b. Meir becomes head of Palestinian yeshiva; Charles the Simple king of France and Aquitaine; birth of Saadia Gaon in Egypt, influential rabbi who wrote the cabalistic text, <i>Book of Creation</i> (died 942)
895	Civil war continues in Rhoda, 3,000 killed (artifact 5b)
896	Death of Pope Formosus, who had a mosaic of Jerusalem installed in Old St. Peter’s, and whose cadaver was dug up and put on trial in a low point of the Papacy
898	Death of Odo, first king of West Francia in the Robertian dynasty
899	In a sweeping reversal of Carolingian policy, Charles the Simple formally restores to the bishop of Narbonne all lands, titles and privileges enjoyed for the previous two hundred years by Jewish lords and tenants; Duchy of Gothia replaces Septimania; end of Jewish control of trade and the wine industry; death of Alfred the Great
900	Oliver’s last date (artifact 3), 100 years since Jacob was king; Santa Cruz “red on buff” pottery, Pueblo II (to 1100); floods, cold, earthquakes, plague, crop failures, starvation, violence, depopulation, migrations, regime change; nadir of Byzantine Jewry; Karaite schism grows; Western Jews are called Bnei Romi; Yaso-varman builds new capital at Angkor Wat in Cambodia