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sequence with the position in the sequence labeled in Roman numerals and the value in Arabic-Hindu numerals. 1210: Qutb-ud-Din Albak, the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, fell down from a horse while playing chowgan (a form of polo on horseback) in Lahore and died instantly when the pommel of the saddle pierced his ribs. 1212: The Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa in Iberia marks the beginning of a rapid Christian reconquest of the southern half of the Iberian Peninsula, mainly from 1230–1248, with the defeat of Moorish forces. 1212: Frederick of Sicily is crowned King of the Romans at Mainz. 1213: The Kingdom of France defeats the Crown of Aragon at the Battle of Muret. 1214: France defeats the English and Imperial German forces at the Battle of Bouvines. 1215: King John signs Magna Carta at Runnymede. 1216: Battle of Lipitsa between Russian principalities. 1216: Maravarman Sundara I reestablishes the Pandya Dynasty in Southern India 1217–1221: Fifth Crusade captures Egyptian Ayyubid port city of Damietta; ultimately the Crusaders withdraw. Main article: 1220s c. 1220: The Kingdom of Mapungubwe was established 1220: Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor is crowned in Rome 1221: Merv, Herat, Bamyan and Nishapur are destroyed in the Mongol invasion of the Khwarazmian Empire. 1222: Andrew II of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungarian nobility. 1223: The Signoria of the Republic of Venice is formed and consists of the Doge, the Minor Council, and the three leaders of the Quarantia. 1223: The Mongol Empire defeats various Russian principalities at the Battle of the Kalka River. 1223: Volga Bulgaria defeats the army of the Mongol Empire at the Battle of Samara Bend. 1225: Trần dynasty of Vietnam was established by Emperor Trần Thái Tông ascended to the throne after his uncle Trần Thủ Đô orchestrated the overthrow of the Lý dynasty. 1226–1250: Dispute between the so-called second Lombard League and Emperor Frederick II. 1227: Estonians are finally subjugated to German crusader rule during the Livonian Crusade. 1227: Genghis Khan dies. 1228–1229: Sixth Crusade under the excommunicated Emperor Frederick II, who returns Jerusalem to the Crusader States in a negotiated settlement with the Sultan of Egypt, Al-Kamil 1228–1230: First clash between Gregory IX and Emperor Frederick II. Main article: 1230s Portrait of the Chinese Zen Buddhist Wuzhun Shifan, painted in 1238, Song dynasty. 1231: Emperor Frederick II promulgates the Constitutions of Melfi, a far-reaching legal code influential in the development of continental European statehood.[7][8] 1232: The Mongols besiege Kaifeng, the capital of the Jin dynasty, capturing it in the following year. 1233: Battle of Ganter, Ken Arok defeated Kertajaya, the last king of Kediri, thus established Singhasari kingdom[9] Ken Arok ended the reign of Isyana Dynasty and started his own Rajasa dynasty. 1235: The Mandinka kingdoms unite to form the Mali Empire which leads to the downfall of Sosso in the 1230s. 1237: Emperor Frederick II virtually annihilates the forces of the second Lombard League at the Battle of Cortenuova. 1239–1250: Third conflict between the Holy Roman Empire and the Papacy. 1237–1240: Mongol Empire conquers Kievan Rus. 1238: Sukhothai becomes the first capital of Sukhothai Kingdom. Main article: 1240s 1240: Russians defeat the Swedish army at the Battle of the Neva. 1241: Mongol Empire defeats Hungary at the Battle of Mohi and defeats Poland at the Battle of Legnica. Hungary and Poland ravaged. 1242: Russians defeat the Teutonic Knights at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1243–1250: Second Holy Roman Empire-Papacy War. 1244: Ayyubids and Khwarezmians defeat the Crusaders and their Muslim allies at the Battle of La Forbie. 1249: End of the Portuguese Reconquista against the Moors, when King Afonso III of Portugal reconquers the Algarve. 1248–1254: Seventh Crusade captures Egyptian Ayyubid port city of Damietta, crusaders ultimately withdraw, after the capture of French king Louis IX. Mameluks overthrow Ayyubid Dynasty. Main article: 1250s Mongol Empire in 1227 at Genghis Khan's death By 1250, Pensacola culture, through trade, begins influencing Coastal Coles Creek culture.[10] 1250: The Mamluk dynasty is founded in Egypt. 1250: Death of Emperor Frederick II on December 13th. 1257: Baah Mashur Malamo established the Sultanate of Ternate in Maluku. 1258: Baghdad captured and destroyed by the Mongols, effective conclusion of the Abbasid Caliphate in Baghdad. 1258: Pandayan Emperor Jatavarman Sundara I invades Eastern India and northern Sri Lanka. 1259: Treaty of Paris is signed between Louis IX and Henry III Main article: 1260s 1260: Mongols first major war defeat in the Battle of Ain Jalut against the Egyptians. 1260: Toluid Civil War begins between Kublai Khan and Ariq Böke for the title of Great Khan. 1261: Byzantines under Michael VIII retake Constantinople from the Crusaders and Venice. 1262: Iceland brought under Norwegian rule, with the Old Covenant. 1265: Dominican theologian Thomas Aquinas begins to write his Summa Theologiae. 1268: Fall of the Crusader State of Antioch to the Egyptians. Main article: 1270s The opening page of one of Ibn al-Nafis' medical works. This is probably a copy made in India during the 17th or 18th century. 1270: Goryeo dynasty swears allegiance to the Yuan dynasty. 1270: The Zagwe dynasty is displaced by the Solomonic dynasty. 1271: Edward I of England and Charles of Anjou arrive in Acre, starting the Ninth Crusade against Baibars. 1272–1274: Second Council of Lyon attempts to unite the churches of the Eastern Roman Empire with the Church of Rome. 1274: The Mongols launch their first invasion of Japan, but they are repelled by the Samurai and the Kamikaze winds. 1274: The Tapanec give the Mexica permission to settle at the islet Cauhmixtitlan (Eagle's Place between the Clouds) 1275: Sant Dnyaneshwar who wrote Dnyaneshwari (a commentary on the Bhagavad Gita) and Amrutanubhav was born. 1275: King Kertanegara of Singhasari launched Pamalayu expedition against Malayu Kingdom in Sumatra (ended in 1292). 1277: Passage of the last and most important of the Paris Condemnations by Bishop Tempier, which banned a number of Aristotelian propositions 1279: The Song dynasty ends after losing the Battle of Yamen to the Mongols. 1279: The Chola Dynasty in Southern India officially comes to an end. Main article: 1280s 1281: The Mongols launch their second invasion of Japan, but like their first invasion they are repelled by the Samurai and the Kamikaze winds. 1282: Aragon acquires Sicily after the Sicilian Vespers. 1284: Peterhouse, Cambridge founded by Hugo de Balsham, the Bishop of Ely. 1284: King Kertanegara launches the Pabali expedition to Bali, integrating Bali into the Singhasari territory. 1285: Second Mongol raid against Hungary, led by Nogai Khan. 1289: The County of Tripoli falls to the Bahri Mamluks led by Qalawun. 1289: Kertanegara insulted the envoy of Kublai Khan, who demanded that Java pay tribute to the Yuan Dynasty.[11][12] Main articles: 1290s and 1300s Hommage of Edward I (kneeling), to the Philippe le Bel (seated). As duke of Aquitaine, Edward was a vassal to the French king. The Mamluk Dynasty comes to an end and is replaced by the Khajji dynasty. 1290: By the Edict of Expulsion, King Edward I of England orders all Jews to leave the Kingdom of England. 1291: The Swiss Confederation of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden forms. 1291: Mamluk Sultan of Egypt al-Ashraf Khaili captures Acre, thus ending the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem (the last Christian state remaining from the Crusades). 1292: Jayakatwang, duke of Kediri, rebels and kills Kertanegara, ending the Singhasari kingdom. 1292: Marco Polo, on his voyage from China to Persia, visits Sumatra and reports that, on the northern part of Sumatra, there were six trading ports, including Ferlec, Samudera and Lambri.[13] 1292: King Mangrai founds the Lanna kingdom. 1293: Mongol invasion of Java.[14] Kublai Khan of Yuan dynasty China, sends punitive attack against Kertanegara of Singhasari, who repels the Mongol forces. 1293: On 10 November, the coronation of Nararya Sangramawijaya as monarch, marks the foundation of the Hindu Majapahit kingdom in eastern Java. 1296: First War of Scottish Independence begins. 1297: Membership in the Mazor Consejo or the Great Council of Venice of the Venetian Republic is sealed and limited in the future to only those families whose names have been inscribed therein. 1299: Ottoman Empire is established under Osman I. 1300: Islam is likely established in the Aceh region. 1300: Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti founds the Kingdom of Kutai Kartanegara/Sultanate of Kutai in the Tepian Batu or Kutai Lama. 1300: The Turku Cathedral was consecrated in Turku.[15] 1300: Sri Rajahmura Lumaya, known in his shortened name Sri Lumay, a half-Tamil and half Malay minor prince of the Chola dynasty in Sumatra established the Indianized Rajahnate of Cebu in Cebu Island on the Philippine Archipelago. Alai Gate and Qutub Minar were built during the Mamluk and Khajji dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate.[16] Early 13th century – Xia Gui paints Twelve Views from a Thatched Hut, during the Southern Song dynasty (now in Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, Kansas City, Missouri). The motet form originates out of the Ars antiqua tradition of Western European music. Manuscript culture develops out of this time period in cities in Europe, which denotes a shift from monasteries to cities for books. Pecia system of copying books develops in Italian university-towns and was taken up by the University of Paris in the middle of the century. Wooden movable type printing invented by Chinese governmental minister Wang Zhen in 1298. The earliest known rockets, landmines, and handguns are made by the Chinese for use in warfare. The Chinese adopt the windmill from the Islamic world. Guan ware vase is made. Southern Song dynasty. It is now kept at Percival David Foundation of Chinese Art, London. 1250 – Cliff Palace, Mesa Verde, and other Ancestral Pueblo architectural complexes reach their apex[17] 1280s – Eyeglasses are invented in Venice, Italy. Late 13th century – Night Attack on the Sanjo Palace is made during the Kamakura period. It is now kept at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Late 13th century – Descent of the Amida Trinity, raigo triptych, is made, Kamakura period. It is now kept at the Art Institute of Chicago. The Neo-Aramaic languages begin to develop during the course of the century. Christianity in the 13th century ^ "Samudra Pasai worthy to be world historical site". Republika Online. 2017-03-24. Retrieved 2020-01-24. ^ Coedès, George (1968). Walter F. Vella (ed.). The Indianized States of Southeast Asia. trans.Susan Brown Cowing. University of Hawaii Press. ISBN 9780275958237. ^ "Greater London, Inner London Population & Density History". www.demographia.com. Retrieved 2023-02-10. 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Genghis khan and the making of the modern world. New York: Random House, p. 239. ISBN 0-689-80964-4. ^ "Kenelie kailait soivat? – Kipeä 360-videon avulla Turun tuomiokirkon torniin". *Yle Uutiset* (in Finnish). 2017-07-02. Retrieved 2023-02-10. ^ "Qutub Minar and its Monuments, Delhi". UNESCO World Heritage Centre. Retrieved 2023-02-10. ^ Berlo and Phillips, 275 James J. Walsh (1907). "The Thirteenth: Greatest of Centuries".