

## 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 <i>Acts of Thomas</i> )
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?	<i>Odes of Solomon</i> 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	<i>Diatessaron</i> 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	<i>Acts of Thomas</i> written <i>Liturgy of Mar Addai and Mar Mari</i> 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 <i>Didascalia Apostolorum (Doctrine of the Apostles)</i> 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 Aphrahat (?)
301	Armenian king Tiridates I converted by Gregory the Illuminator
303	Arnobius speaks of the Chinese as “united in the faith of Christ”
306	James ordained as first bishop of Nisibis 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 <i>Demonstrations</i> , 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

- 344 Martyrdom of Catholicos Shimun bar Sabbae, 5 bishops and 100 priests
- 345 Martyrdom of Catholicos Shahdost  
Aphrahat writes *Demonstrations*, Part II  
Thomas of Cana arrives in India (according to tradition)
- 346 Martyrdom of Catholicos Barbashmin
- 350 Ephrem the Syrian helps Nisibis repel Persian attack  
Birth of Theodore of Mopsuestia
- 354 Theophilus “the Indian” reports visiting Christians in India
- 356 Theophilus “the Indian” consecrated as a bishop and converts king of the Himyarites in Yemen
- 360 Julian “the Apostate” becomes Emperor of Rome and invades Persia
- 363 Persia defeats the Romans, killing Julian, and recaptures Nisibis  
School of Nisibis moves to Edessa, along with Ephrem the Syrian
- 373 Mawiyya becomes first Christian Arab queen of Tanukh tribe
- 379/80-401/2 Continuation of the Great Persecution of the Persian church
- 381 Second Ecumenical Council of Constantinople asserts Christ’s humanity and declares Rome and Constantinople equal  
Birth of Nestorius
- 390 East Syrian missionary Abdyeshu builds monastery on the island of Bahrain
- 390-430 *Doctrine of Addai* written
- 392 Theodore ordained as bishop of Mopsuestia
- 394 Death of Diodore of Tarsus
- 399 End of the Great Persecution under Yazdegerd I
- 409/10 Yazdegerd I’s Edict of Toleration
- 410 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
- 420 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
- 424 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
- 428 Nestorius ordained as Patriarch of Constantinople  
Death of Theodore of Mopsuestia
- 431 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  
Death of Nestorius in exile in Egyptian desert
- 455 First Persian embassy reaches northern China
- 457 Barsauma flees from Edessa to Nisibis  
Formal split between Syrian Monophysites and Syrian Nestorians
- c. 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  
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  
Romulus Augustus, last Western Roman Emperor, deposed by Odovacar the German
- 497 Fifth General Synod of the Persian Church (Synod of Babai II)
- 498 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 The Turks and the Byzantines ally against the Persians
- 575 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

- 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 Formation of the Uighur Empire in Mongolia
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
c. 760-790	Possible writing of a letter purported to be by Philoxenus which mentions Christianity among the early Turks
762	Uighurs adopt Manichaeism as state religion 'Abbasids move capital of the Caliphate to Baghdad
775	Patriarchate moved from Seleucia-Ctesiphon to Baghdad
779-823	Patriarchate of Timothy I, greatest Nestorian patriarch under the Arab Caliphate, during which metropolitans 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 Bishops consecrated for the Turks and for Tibet
807	Caliph Harun al-Rashid orders some churches to be torn down
830	<i>Dar al-Hikmah</i> ("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-Mutawakkil deposes the patriarch and institutes persecution of Christians
c. 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 overthrow 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 sieze Baghdad and establish Buwayhid Amirate (with the Caliph as puppet)
962	The Turkic Ghaznavid dynasty is established in Afghanistan
969	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 Temüchin (Chingiz Khan)
c. 1180	Metropolitan appointed for Kashgar
1187	The Muslims, under Salah ad Din, recapture Jerusalem from the Crusaders



- 1194 The death of Tüghril III, the last Persian Seljuq ruler, resulting in the end of Seljuq power in Iran and the rise of the Turkic Khwarezmians in Transoxiana
- c. 1200 Suleyman of Bakirghan, a subject of the Khwarezmshahs, writes a poem on the death of the Virgin, inspired by Nestorian writings
- 1203 Temüchin defeats Toghril Wang Khan
- 1206 Temüchin proclaimed Chingiz Khan (Great Khan of all Mongols)
- 1209 The Mongols defeat the Kirghiz and the Uighurs
- 1210 The Khwarezmians conquer Transoxiana, defeating the Qara-Khitai
- 1218 The Mongols defeat Küchlüg, Naiman ruler of the Qara-Khitai  
The Mongols capture Semirechye and the Tarim Basin, occupying Kashgar and crushing the Qara-Khitai
- 1220 The Mongols capture Bukhara and Samarkand
- 1221 The Mongols defeat the Khwarazmshah Aladdin Muhammad and capture Nishapur
- 1222 Patna, India becomes a metropolitan see (?)
- 1223/24 The Mongols defeat the Russians on the river Kalka
- 1227 Death of Chingiz Khan
- c. 1230? Birth of Rabban Sauma
- 1236-1241 Mongol invasion of Europe
- 1240 Kiev falls to the Mongols and Russia comes under the Mongol yoke
- 1241 Death of Khan Ogetai saves Europe from further destruction by the Mongols
- 1243 The Mongols defeat the Seljuqs at the Battle of Kösedagh
- 1245 Birth of Markos (later Yaballaha III) in China
- 1247 Visit of John of Plano Carpini to Karakorum
- 1248 Appointment of metropolitan for Khanbalik (Peking)
- 1249/50 The establishment of the Kipchak Turkic Mamluke dynasty in Egypt
- 1249-1345 Date of inscriptions on Nestorian gravestones near Bishkek
- 1252 Death of Sorkaktani, Christian mother of Mönke (Mangu), Hulagu and Kublai Khan
- 1253 Visit of William of Rubruck to Karakorum
- 1258 Overthrow of the 'Abbasid caliphate by the Mongols, led by Hulagu, the first Il-khan
- 1260 Capture of Aleppo and Damascus by Kitbuka, Christian Mongol general  
Defeat of the Mongols by the Mamlukes at 'Ayn Jalut  
Kublai Khan conquers China and establishes the Mongol Yüan dynasty
- 1260-1264 Civil war between Kublai Khan and Arikbuka (who was backed by Mongol Christians)
- 1264 Bar Hebraeus becomes Jacobite maphrian of the East
- 1265 Death of Hulagu and Dokuz Khatun, his Christian wife
- 1265/6 Maffeo and Niccolo Polo reach the court of Kublai Khan
- 1269 Mongol Chaghatayid khanate splits into eastern and western parts

- 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 Markos 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 Columbum (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 Yüan 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

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