TROY TIMELINE

TROY / TROAD

WORLD

2021: The Museum of Troy wins the "European Museum of the Year Special Mention Award" for 2020 and the "European Museum Academy Special Award" for 2020 and 2021.

2018: The Year of Troy. The Museum of Troy is opened.

2013: Prof. Rüstem Aslan becomes the director of the Troy excavations.

2012: Treasures which were stolen in the 1960s and had been displayed in the Penn Museum (USA) since 1966 are returned to Turkey.

1998: Troy is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

1996: The Archaeological Site of Troy and surrounding areas are designated a "National Historical Park".

1995: The Luwian Seal is found during the excavations of the odeon.

1993: It is announced that most of the Trojan treasures are at the Pushkin Museum (Russia).

1988–2005: Korfmann's excavations in Troy.

1981–1987: Manfred Osman Korfmann sheds light on the prehistory of Troy through the excavations he leads at Beşik-Sivritepe.

1946 : World War II ends and the Trojan treasures disappear.

1932–1938: Carl Blegen's excavations in Troy.

1893–1894: Wilhelm Dörpfeld's excavations in Troy.

1885: *The Iliad* is translated into Turkish for the first time, by Naim Fraşeri.

1879: Heinrich Schliemann is sentenced to pay the Ottoman government a fine of 50,000 Francs for the plundering and smuggling of the Trojan treasures.

1873: Heinrich Schliemann hides the treasures he found from the officials and smuggles them to Germany.

1871: Heinrich Schliemann starts excavating with the help of Frank Calvert and discovers the Bronze Age city of Troy.

1863–1870: English consul Frank Calvert excavates at Hisarlık.

1830: Peter Wilhelm Forchhammer publishes the first topographic map of Troy.

1822: Charles Maclaren announces that he believes Troy to have been located on Hisarlık Tepe.

1804: William Gell publishes his studies on Troy.

1787–1793: Engineer Franz Kauffer conducts research at Hisarlık Tepe.

1785: Jean-Baptiste Le Chevalier claims that Troy was located on Balli Dağ.

1762–MS 1789: Robert Wood conducts topographic studies of the Troad.

1939–1945: World War II.

1922: Discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb in Egypt.

1914–1918: World War I.

1760: Beginning of the Industrial Revolution.

1729: İbrahim Müteferrika establishes a printing house.

1715: Beginning of the Enlightenment period.

1698: Invention of the first steam engine.

1543: Publication of Copernicus' astronomical model, which places the sun rather than the earth at the centre of the universe.

1521: Publication of Piri Reis' map of the world.

1519–1521: Magellan's voyage around the world.

1492: Christopher Columbus' discovery of the Americas.

1440: Gutenberg's invention of the printing press.

1271–1295: Marco Polo's journey along the Silk Road.

1521: Piri Reis refers to Alexandria Troas as Troy.

1443: Mehmet II (the Conqueror) visits the Troad.

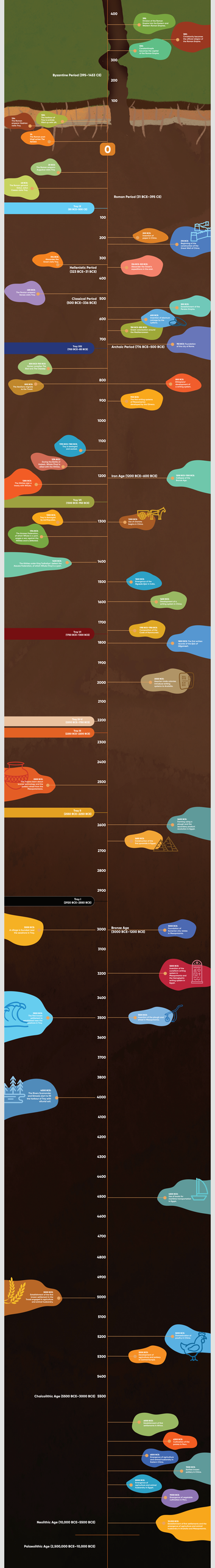
1320: The Ottomans conquer the Troad.

Ottoman Period (1299–1922 CE)

Troy X:
12.-13. Century CE

500: Two major earthquakes occur in the Troad.

2000 | 1900 | 1800 | 1700 | 1600 | 1500 | 1400 | 1300 | 1200 | 1100 | 1000 | 900 | 800 | 700 | 600 | 500


400
300
200
100
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
1100
1200
1300
1400
1500
1600
1700
1800
1900
2000
2100
2200
2300
2400
2500
2600
2700
2800
2900
3000
3100
3200
3400
3500
3600
3700
3800
4000
4100
4200
4300
4400
4500
4600
4700
4800
4900
5000
5100
5200
5300
5400
5500
Byzantine Period (395–1453 CE)
Roman Period (31 BCE–395 CE)
Hellenistic Period (323 BCE–31 BCE)
Classical Period (500 BCE–336 BCE)
Archaic Period (776 BCE–500 BCE)
Iron Age (1200 BCE–600 BCE)
Bronze Age (3000 BCE–1200 BCE)
Chalcolithic Age (5500 BCE–3000 BCE)
Neolithic Age (10,000 BCE–5500 BCE)
Paleolithic Age (2,500,000 BCE–10,000 BCE)
Troy IX (30 BCE–100 CE)
Troy VIII (100 BCE–30 BCE)
Troy VII (700 BCE–85 BCE)
Troy VI (1700 BCE–1300 BCE)
Troy V (1300 BCE–1100 BCE)
Troy IV (1900 BCE–1700 BCE)
Troy III (2200 BCE–2200 BCE)
Troy II (2500 BCE–2200 BCE)
Troy I (2900 BCE–2550 BCE)
1453 CE: The Ottoman Empire conquer the capital of the Byzantine Empire.
1204 CE: Crusaders conquer the capital of the Byzantine Empire.
1054 CE: Christianity becomes the official religion of the Roman Empire.
1054 CE: The Schism of the Church splits Christianity into two.
1054 CE: The Roman Empire ceases to exist.
1453 CE: The Byzantine Empire ceases to exist.
1453 CE: The Roman Empire ceases to exist.
Troy IX (30 BCE–100 CE)
Troy VIII (100 BCE–30 BCE)
Troy VII (700 BCE–85 BCE)
Troy VI (1700 BCE–1300 BCE)
Troy V (1300 BCE–1100 BCE)
Troy IV (1900 BCE–1700 BCE)
Troy III (2200 BCE–2200 BCE)
Troy II (2500 BCE–2200 BCE)
Troy I (2900 BCE–2550 BCE)
300 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
323 BCE–31 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
400 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
500 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
500 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
600 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
700 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
800 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
900 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
1000 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
1100 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
1200 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
1300 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
1400 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
1500 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
1600 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
1700 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
1800 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
1900 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
2000 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
2100 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
2200 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
2300 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
2400 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
2500 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
2600 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
2700 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
2800 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
2900 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
3000 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
3100 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
3200 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
3400 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
3500 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
3600 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
3700 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
3800 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
4000 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
4100 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
4200 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
4300 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
4400 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
4500 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
4600 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
4700 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
4800 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
4900 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
5000 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
5100 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
5200 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
5300 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
5400 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
5500 BCE: Alexander the Great's expeditions in the east.
Chalcolithic Age (5500 BCE–3000 BCE)
Neolithic Age (10,000 BCE–5500 BCE)
Paleolithic Age (2,500,000 BCE–10,000 BCE)