

Hungary from the Age of the Angevins to the Time of Matthias Corvinus: A Chronology

- 1268
The beginning of Angevin rule in Naples with Charles I of Anjou.
- 1270–1272
Rule of Stephen V of Hungary, father of Mary. Mary married Charles II of Naples.
- 1285–1309
The rule of Charles II in Naples, the grandfather of Charles Robert.
- 1290
The death of Ladislas IV of Hungary. The Angevins of Naples make an unsuccessful bid for the Hungarian throne.
- 1301
Death of Andrew III of Hungary and the extinction of the male line of the Árpád dynasty.
- 1301–1308
Dynastic struggle in Hungary, culminating in the victory of Charles Robert.
- 1308–1342
The rule of Charles Robert I. He established his capital at Visegrád where he introduced Italian influence, defeated most of the “little kings,” reformed taxation and military service, and encouraged the development of towns.

- 1312 Charles Robert defeats the most powerful Hungarian oligarchs opposed to his rule, in the Battle of Rozgony.
- 1318–21 Charles Robert conquers Transylvania from his opponents.
- 1320 Charles Robert marries the sister of Casimir (later known as Casimir the Great) of Poland.
- 1321 After the death of the “little king” Máté Csák, Charles Robert extends royal power to Upper Hungary.
- 1323 Hungary becomes united under Angevin rule.
- 1326 Louis (the Great) is born.
- 1335 Charles Robert helps to establish a Polish-Bohemian-Hungarian alliance at a meeting of three sovereigns in Visegrád.
- 1342 The death of Charles Robert and the accession of Louis.
- 1342–82 The reign of Louis the Great, marked by campaigns in southern Italy and in the Balkans, struggles against Venice, and the establishment of an opulent royal court at Buda.
- 1343 The death of King Robert of Naples and the accession to the Neapolitan throne of Joanna, the wife of Andrew, Louis’s brother.
- 1345 The murder of Andrew in Naples.
- 1347–48 Louis’s first campaign to avenge his brother’s death and to conquer Naples.

- 1350
Louis's second campaign to conquer Naples.
- 1352
Louis leaves southern Italy.
- 1358
The Treaty of Zara, marking Hungarian gains in Dalmatia.
- 1360s
Louis's wars of conquest in the Balkans.
- 1370
Louis becomes the King of Poland on Casimir's death.
- 1372–81
Louis's third war against Venice.
- 1382
Louis's death.
- 1382–87
Interregnum in Hungary. The rule of Mary of Anjou (Louis's daughter from his second marriage), challenged by Charles of Durazzo, the last male member of the Neapolitan Angevins.
- 1387
Sigismund of Luxemburg, the husband of Mary, is crowned as King of Hungary and rules as co-sovereign until Mary's death in 1395.
- 1395
Sigismund becomes sole (but not undisputed) ruler of Hungary.
- 1396
Sigismund leads a crusade against the Turks and suffers defeat in the Battle of Nicopolis. Dalmatia is lost to the Venetians.
- 1410
Sigismund is elected Holy Roman Emperor.
- 1416
Sigismund visits England.
- 1436

Sigismund becomes King of Bohemia.

1437

Death of Sigismund. The emergence of John Hunyadi as the leader of Hungarians in the struggle against the Turks.

1437–39

The rule of Albert of Habsburg, son-in-law of Sigismund, as King of Hungary and Bohemia, and also as German Emperor.

1440–44

The rule of Vladislav I, marked by continued successes against the Turks under the leadership of John Hunyadi, a powerful frontier lord and able military commander.

1446–53

The regency of John Hunyadi during the minority of Ladislav, the son of Albert of Habsburg.

1456

John Hunyadi's triumph over the Turks at Belgrade. Hunyadi dies subsequent to the campaign.

1453–57

The rule of Ladislav V.

1457

The execution of László Hunyadi and the imprisonment of his brother Matthias by King Ladislav. The king's death later that year clears the way for the elevation of the young Matthias to the throne.

1458–90

The rule of Matthias Corvinus, also known as Matthias the Just, the younger son of John Hunyadi. It was characterized by the re-establishment of Hungary as a dominant power in East Central Europe, by the flowering of Renaissance art and learning at Buda, and by administrative, legal, and military reforms.

1470

Matthias proclaimed King of Bohemia.

- 1485 Matthias captures Vienna. Matthias's death this year brings to an end the Hunyadi "dynasty."
- 1490–1516 The rule of Ladislas II, under whom most of Matthias's achievements were undone.
- 1514 The great peasant revolt, ruthlessly suppressed by the nobles.
- 1516–26 The rule of the child-king Louis II, under whom royal power continued to disintegrate.
- 1526 The defeat of the royal Hungarian forces by the Turks in the Battle of Mohács, marking the beginning of the 150-year ascendancy of the Ottomans in Hungarian historical development.