667 BC

667 BC Byzantium was founded.

676 BC Greek colony of Chalcedon founded in Kadıköy today.

Photograph of Second Bosphorus Bridge

64 BC

Mosque Analytical + Perspectival Drawings (2011)

Topkapı Walls Analytical Conservation Studies (2011)

64 BC Pompeius captured Byzantium and it became a province in the Roman Empire.

Ports of Hagia Sophia

326

Constant's Aqueduct Valens's Aqueduct

326 Constantine founded Constantinople and incorporated Byzantium into a new city.

395 Emperor Theodosius I died. The Empire was divided into an eastern and western half. The eastern half was centered in Constantinople.

408 During the reign of Emperor Theodosius II the construction began on the new city walls.

Constantine's Forum

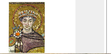
Drawings of Byzantine Walls Sphendone of Hippodrome

476

476 The fall of the western half of the Roman Empire.

532 Nika riots in Constantinople. Up to 30,000 people were killed in the Hippodrome.

537 Construction of Hagia Sophia, ordered by Emperor Justinian, was completed.



537

745

Constantine's Forum

745 Bubonic plague wipes out one third of the city.

976

Constantine's Forum

976 – 1025 Reign of Byzantine Emperor Basil II under whose reign the Empire reached its greatest height.

1096 The First Crusade reached Constantinople; helped recapture lands lost to the Seljuks.

1204 The Fourth Crusade conquered Constantinople.

1261 Michael VIII Palaeologus recovered Constantinople from the Latin Empire and transformed the Empire of Nicaea into restored Byzantine Empire.

1348 The Galata Tower was built to watch over the Pera districts.

Ruins of Hagia Sophia Hagia Sophia + Hippodrome

1204

1261

1453

1394 – 1442 Ottomans besieged Constantinople four times.

Sultan Mehmet II Mosque

The Sultan Mosque

Rüstem Pasa Interior

Hagia Sophia Interior

1453 Mehmet II conquered Constantinople and declared it the capital of the Ottoman Empire.

1455 The construction of the Grand Bazaar started.

1478 The Topkapı palace was completed.

1517 Selim the Grim captured Cairo and appointed himself Caliph of all Islam.

1520 – 1566 Reign of Suleyman the Magnificent. Ottoman Empire reached its zenith.

1556 Inauguration of the Suleymaniye mosque by Mimar Sinan, Sinan at the Architect: Beginning of "rule of the women".

Hagia Sophia Interior

Corbusier's Drawings of Süleymaniye Mosque Yuchiel Carol

1616 After eight years of construction, the Blue Mosque was finished.

1622 Janissaries murdered Osman II, Genc Osman, Osman the Young.

1699 The loss of Hungary in the Treaty of Karlowitz marked the beginning the Ottoman Empire withdrawal from Europe.

1651 – 1783 Janissaries revolted 11 more times.

1778 Plague wipes out one third of the city.

1807 Big part of the city destroyed during the Janissary revolt vs Mahmut II.

1826 Janissaries destroyed by Mahmut II.

Blue Mosque Interior

Trade Issues Istanbul Fair

Corbusier's Drawings of Selimiye Camii

1853

Beyazit Square and Library

Beyazit Square and Library

Corbusier's Drawing of Selimiye Camii

1845 The first wooden Galata bridge opened the Golden Horn.

1853 Dolmabahce Palace is completed.

1854 The first Istanbul stock exchange opened.

1854 – 1856 Crimean War and revolts against Ottoman rule in the Balkans.

1856 Abdulmecit I left Tokapı Palace and moved to the new Dolmabahce Palace.

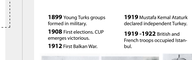
1875 The Tunel-metro, the third metro worldwide was inaugurated in Galata.

1877 First Ottoman Parliament.

1878 Russians siezed Balkans. Abdulhamit dissolved parliament and closed by decree.

1885 The Orient Express pulls into Istanbul.

19th Century Istiklal Caddesi



Haydarpasa Rail Station

Pera Palas Represents Successful Istanbul Life

1899 Young Turks groups formed in military.

1908 First elections. CUP emerges victorious.

1912 First Balkan War.

1913 Second Balkan War.

1914 Ottomans entered WWI on German side.

1915 Allied forces landed in Gallipoli but had to retreat.

1919 Mustafa Kemal Ataturk declared independent Turkey.

1919 - 1922 British and French troops occupied Istanbul.

1920 Turkish Parliament was formed in Ankara.

1922 Turkish independence war. After two years of fighting, the Turks forced Greece out of Izmir. The Sultanate was abolished.

1923

Corbusier's Drawing of Izmir

Corbusier's Drawing of Ankara

Corbusier's Drawing of Sultanahmet Camii

1923 Allied occupation of Istanbul ended. Ankara declared capital of new republic.

1928 Istanbul became the official name.

1936 Hagia Sofia became a museum. Restoration started.

1938 Ataturk died at 09:05 on November 10th in the Dolmabahce Palace.

Atatürk's Drawing of Ankara

Istanbul Reinterpreted in a Parisian manner

The Hilton Hotel

1950 The first democratically elected Turkish government.

1973 First suspension bridge over the Bosphorus was built.

1950

Map of Transportation Networks

1983 Growth of shanty towns on outskirts of Istanbul moves in from rural areas.

1999 The population of Istanbul quadrupled in 20 years time from 2.5 million in 1980 to 11.8 million. On August 17, an earthquake devastated parts of Istanbul and North-west Turkey. Over 17,000 people died.

2005 Introduction of the New Turkish Lira (YTL) 6 zeroes on the bank notes are dropped.

2007 Abdullah Gul elected president of Turkey.