

### TIMETABLE - OTTO IV.

1168		In Minden Henry the Lion weds Mathilde, daughter of King Henry II. of England and Eleonore of Aquitaine
1173		Birth of the eldest son Henry
1175/76		Birth of the third son Otto
1178		Beginning of the Trial against Henry the Lion
1179		The ban of the empire is imposed on Henry the Lion
1180		The Emperor imposes the highest ban on Henry the Lion. The imperial feuds are taken from him and new distributed. The Ascanian Bernhard gains Saxony, the Church of Cologne the duchy of Westphalia, Otto of Wittelsbach Bavaria September 18 <sup>th</sup> the french king Philipp II. succeeds his father Louis VII. To the crown
1182/85		Henry the Lion and his family go into exile at the english royal court; after that Otto does not yet return to Braunschweig and remains in England
1182		Henry's Pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela
1184		Birth of the fourth son, William
1189	June 28 <sup>th</sup> July 6 <sup>th</sup>	Henry The Lion goes into exile again Death of Duchess Mathilde Death of the english king Henry II., Otto's grandfather; Richard Lionheart becomes king.
1190	June 10 <sup>th</sup>	King Richard I. feofs Otto with Yorkshire Death of Emperor Frederic I. Barbarossa during the third crusade
1192	December 21 <sup>st</sup>	Capture of King Richard in Austria
1193		Marriage of the eldest Guelph Inheritor Henry with Agnes from Staufen, heiress of the earl of Palatine Count Conrad near Rhein
1194	March 13 <sup>th</sup> August	Settlement between the Guelphs and Henry VI., who feoffs young Henry with the shire of Palatinate The released King Richard I. returns home Otto returns after being held hostage in Germany, to the english royal court . Richard plans for him to be his successor and respectively die successor for the scottish empire
1195		August 6 <sup>th</sup> – Death of Henry the Lion who disposes the castle and town Haldensleben to his son Otto by will.
1196	September	King Richard feoffs Otto with Aquitaine and Poitou
1197	September 28 <sup>th</sup>	Death of Henry VI.
1198	Januar 8 <sup>th</sup>  March 8 <sup>th</sup> June 9 <sup>th</sup>	the cardinals elect the Earls son Lothar of Segni as successor to Cölestin III, who died the same day. Lothar named himself Innozenz III. the majority of the german princes elect Philip of Staufen king. a minority of princes, most of them from northwest Germany elect Otto of Braunschweig king. Main agitator of

	July 12 <sup>th</sup> September 9 <sup>th</sup>	the election is archbishop Adolf from Cologne, supported by influential circles of Cologne. Archbishop Adolf of Cologne crowns Otto king at the Aachen Marien Minster. Otto gets engaged to Maria of Brabant on the occasion of these two ceremonies a crest coil generates. Philip's coronation as king in the cathedral of Mainz
1199	April 6 <sup>th</sup>	Death of King Richard I. Lionheart Turn of the year –in a secret speech before the roman consistory Pope Innozenz III. defines his disapproval of the election of Philipp and his approval of Otto's election.
1200	January 6 <sup>th</sup> July/August	Otto donates his coronation regalia for the shrine of the three magi in Colognes cathedral Philipp of Staufen lays siege to Braunschweig in vain. Hereupon the five parishes of the city are consistently moated by a wall.
1201	March 1 <sup>st</sup> September 9 <sup>th</sup>	In a writing Pope Innozenz III. accepts Otto and starts an active diplomatic task in order to hustle the princes into voting for Otto as king. A relic ascertainment of the holy empress Kunigunde by Philipp in Bamberg.
1202	May 1 <sup>st</sup>	William of Lüneburg weds Helena, daughter of King Waldemar II. of Denmark in Hamburg The Paderborn Division of the Guelph heritage: Otto receives Braunschweig with Sommerschenburg and the Harz castles. William receives Lüneburg with Haldensleben, Blankenburg, Heimburg and Regenstein. Henry all possessions west of Leine and Seeve with Hannover, Celle, Einbeck and Stade.
1203	August 24 <sup>th</sup> Autumn	Otto crowns Duke Otakar of Bohemia king To blockade Goslar Otto builds the fortress Harliberg
1204	March March 31 <sup>st</sup> March/April April 12 <sup>th</sup> May 9 <sup>th</sup> November 12 <sup>th</sup> December 25 <sup>th</sup> /26 <sup>th</sup>	Ante Constantinople the princes of the fourth crusade elect Duke Balduin of Flanders, an adherent to Otto IV., to be Emperor of the , yet to be conquered, latin Empire Death of the english kings widow Eleonore of Aquitaine The Palatinate earl Henry declines from Otto; later on the landgrave Hermann of Thüringen The troupes of the fourth crusade capture and plunder Constantinople – an immense import of robbed relics to Westeurope begins Death of Agnes of Staufen, first wife of the palatine Henry Adolf of Cologne changes allegiances to the Staufers – Otto celebrates Christmas in Lichtenberg fortress
1205	July 25 <sup>th</sup> – (Jacobs Day)	In Otto's presence the Colognians elect Bruno of Sayen archbishop instead of Adolf who had been displaced by the pope.
1206	June 8 <sup>th</sup> July 27 <sup>th</sup>	Otto's sewer Gunzelin of Wolfenbüttel captures Goslar Battle of Wassenberg – Otto has a narrow escape
1207	January April – June	The Colognians arrange peaceagreements with King Philipp Otto visits King John in England – the Londoners welcome him warm heartedly
1208	June 21 <sup>st</sup>	Philipp is murdered in Bamberg

	July/August November 11 <sup>th</sup>	Leaders of the imperial ministry offer Otto the Crown under the promise to wed Beatrix, eldest daughter of Philipp, and to track down the regicide Otto's great diet in Frankfurt. Bye-election and approval of Otto
1209	May 24 <sup>th</sup> July 25 <sup>th</sup> - Jacobs Day	Pentecost – Otto's diet in Braunschweig – presumed foundation of a knights association (Quedlinburger crest casket) great diet in Würzburg: Affirmation of Otto's engagement to Beatrix of Staufen; Otto's to undertake a crusade and to found monestrys Military review on the Lechfeld near Gunzenle, Otto starts his Rome campaign
	October 4 <sup>th</sup>	Imperial Coronation of Otto by pope Innozenz III.
	December 25 <sup>th</sup> /26 <sup>th</sup>	Otto celebrates Christmas in Foligno after having reconstituted imperial rights in center Italy – he probably welcomes powerful representatives of the Sicilian Kingdom
1210	February	– Pope Innozenz III. excommunicates Otto and informs only him for the time being
	April 17 <sup>th</sup> -23 <sup>rd</sup> Mid-July Mid-August End of October November 18 <sup>th</sup>	great diet in Milan – Otto turns over the imperial regalias for custody to the citizens of Milan Beginning of July – Partial public proclamation of Otto's excommunication, mainly in Italy an imperial legation travels to the imperial christian kingdoms of the Orient – Wilbrand of Oldenburg authors a travelogue Otto campaigns with his army into the Patrimonium Petri and conquers despite his excommunication Montefiascone, and numerous other cities and castles; only Viterbo resists Beginning of a campaign against the Sicilian kingdom – Frederic II. offers him to take his kingdom into imperial fief Due to the invasion of the kingdom, Innozenz III. solemnly announces the excommunication of Otto and releases his subjects from their oath of loyalty
1211	March 31 <sup>st</sup> April/June Beginning of November	(Holy Thursday) Solemn recurrence of the excommunication Election of Frederic of Sicily as emperor Otto abandons his so far successful Sicilian campaign and retreats to Center Italy.
1212	End of February/Beginning of March February 2 <sup>nd</sup> April 16 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> May 1 <sup>st</sup> – 10 <sup>th</sup> May 10 <sup>th</sup> – 21 <sup>st</sup>	Otto returns from Italy  Candlemas – in the archdiocese of Magdeburg the ban on Otto is announced in public from his imperial palace of Hagenau Otto deals with the burghers and ministerials of Trier and draws them to his side Otto invites to a gallant knights feast in the Forests of a royal town (Nürnberg?) Diet of Nürnberg where Otto also celebrates Pentecost – King Otakar of Bohemia is proscribed, his kingdom

	July 16 <sup>th</sup> July 22 <sup>nd</sup> August 11 <sup>th</sup> December 9 <sup>th</sup>	Bohemia goes to his son Wratlslaw – Walther von der Vogelweide now composes at Otto's court Beginning of July – Otto IV. beseges Weißensee – the Tribok (gigantic Katapillar) is deployed successfully King Alfons VIII. of Castile defeats a Saracen army near Las Navas de Tolosa The emperors solemn wedding with Beatrix of Staufen in Nordhausen Beatrix dies unexpectedly and is buried in St. Blasii cathedreal in Braunschweig in front of Henry the Lion's grave Royal coronation of Frederic II. at the minster of Aachen
1213	April 19 <sup>th</sup>  April 22 <sup>nd</sup> – 24 <sup>th</sup> May 15 <sup>th</sup> December 12 <sup>th</sup>	In his "Vineam domini Sabaoth" Innozenz III. invites to a general council in Rome November 1215 and a few days later appeals for a crusade Otto IV. visits the tournament of St.Trond (Province of Limburg) King John of England submitts to the pope and takes his kingdom as fiefdom Death of William of Lüneburg, the younger brother of Otto IV., who takes over the regency in Lüneburg for William's minor son Otto
1214	April 26 <sup>th</sup>  May 19 <sup>th</sup> /25 <sup>th</sup> July 27 <sup>th</sup> September 18 <sup>th</sup>	the presumed successor of Otto IV. and his brother Henry, the count palatineHenry the younger one, dies unexpectedly Otto's new engagement and subsequent marriage to Maria of Brabant, his former fiancée Otto IV. and his flamish, english and french allies are defeated by King Philipp in the Battle of Bouvines the kings John of England and Philipp August of France agree on a ceasefire until 1220; John reserves Otto's support.
1215	June 15 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> July 24 <sup>th</sup> July 27 <sup>th</sup>  November 1 <sup>st</sup> November 30 <sup>th</sup>  After 1215	The Magna Carta restricts the power of the english king to internal affaires Frederic II. takes Aachen on the centenary of the battle of Bouvines Frederic II. seals the shrine of Charlemagne in Aachen Around August – Otto attacks the Holstein possessions of King Waldemar of Denmark and frees Hamburg , where he unites Alt- and Neustadt into a local government for good. Opening of the fourth Lateranian Council – Citizens of Piacenza and Milan apeare as representatives of Otto. Despite an appelliation of Otto, Pope Innozenz confirms the Kings election of Frederic of Sicily through the council. the Ebstorfer world map originates
1216	July 16 <sup>th</sup> July 18 <sup>th</sup> October 19 <sup>th</sup>	The citizens of Cologne and Bremen turn away from Otto Death of Innozenz III. The cardinals elect cardinal Cencius as the new pope (Honorius III.) Death of the english king John Lackland
1218	May 18 <sup>th</sup>  May 19 <sup>th</sup>	Otto defines his last will in Harzburg and the Bishop of Hildesheim detaches Otto of the anathema – as executor he appointes the Palatine count Henry – who is also his sole heir – and the citizens of Braunschweig Otto dies and is burried in the St. Blasii cathedreal, next to his wife Beatrix of Staufen

1219	July	Palatine count Henry turns in the inherited insignias of Otto to Frederic II.
1220	November 22 <sup>nd</sup>	Imperial coronation of Frederic II.
1223	July 14 <sup>th</sup>	Death of the french king Philipp II. August
1227	April 28 <sup>th</sup>	Death of the Palatine count Henry, the last remainig son of Henry the Lion
1231/37		Otto's widow, Maria of Brabant founds the cistercian monestry "Kaiserinnenort" near Helmond (North Brabant) in his memorial
1235		Otto of Braunschweig –nephew of Otto IV. assigns all his patrimony to Emperor Frederic II. and regains them and Frederics parts of the Guelph treasure as a Duchy feud. The Guelph's position as imperial princes is therewith assured, their commissionars are equated with the imperial ministry
1257	May 17 <sup>th</sup>	Some of the German princes elect Richard of Cornwell, a cousin of Otto, Roman-German King
1260		Death of Empress Maria (of Brabant)

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