

From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Portuguese_history

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| 1128 | | Theresa, Countess of Portugal donates Soure to the Knights Templar. |
| | 24 July | Count Afonso Henriques defeats his mother, Theresa, Countess of Portugal, in the Battle of São Mamede (near Guimarães) and becomes sole ruler (<i>Dux</i> - Duke) after demands for independence from the county's people, church and nobles. |

Kingdom of Portugal

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| 1143 | | Treaty of Zamora: Alfonso VII of León and Castille recognizes the Kingdom of Portugal in the presence of King Afonso I of Portugal, witnessed by the papal representative, the Cardinal Guido de Vico, at the Cathedral of Zamora. Both kings promise durable peace between their kingdoms. |
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Conquest of Lisbon

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| 1147 | | The towns of Almada and Palmela, just south of Lisbon, are taken from the Moors. |
| | | King Afonso I of Portugal orders the construction of the church and monastery of Church of São Vicente de Fora (St. Vincent outside the Walls), in Lisbon, in honour of St. Vincent the Deacon. |
| | March | King Afonso I of Portugal takes the Taifa of Santarém in a surprise attack. |
| | 19 May | A fleet of almost 200 ships of crusaders (Second Crusade) leaves from Dartmouth in England, consisting of Flemish, Frisian, Norman, English, Scottish, and some German crusaders. The fleet was commanded by Arnold III of Aerschot (nephew of Godfrey of Louvain) Christian of Ghistelles, Henry Glanville (constable of Suffolk), Simon of Dover, Andrew of London, and Saher of Archelle. |
| | 16 June | The crusaders fleet arrives at the northern city of Porto, and are convinced by the bishop, Pedro II Pitões, to continue to Lisbon. |
| | 1 July | The Siege of Lisbon begins, after the armies of King Afonso I of Portugal were joined by the crusaders. |
| | 21 October | The Moorish rulers of Lisbon agree to surrender to King Afonso I of Portugal, basically due to the hunger that was felt inside the city walls. The terms of surrender indicated that the Muslim garrison of the city would be allowed to flee. |

Conquest of the Algarve

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| 1236 | | Portugal captures most of the Algarve. |
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Portuguese Pope John XXI

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| 1272 | | Afonso III conquers Faro from the Moors, thus removing all Muslim communities from Portuguese soil and ending the Portuguese Reconquista. |
| 1276 | | John XXI becomes the first and only Portuguese Pope (died 1277). |

Inês de Castro removed from her grave

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| 1355 | | Inês de Castro is killed by royal order; begins civil war between Afonso IV and his heir Pedro. |
| 1357 | | Pedro I of Portugal becomes king; Inês de Castro is removed from her grave and crowned Queen of Portugal. |

Alliance with England

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| 1386 | | Treaty of Windsor, an alliance between England and Portugal. |
| 1394 | | Henry the Navigator, son of king João I of Portugal, is born. |

Discoveries; “division” of the World with Spain

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| 1491 | | Bartolomeu Dias becomes the first European captain to cross the Cape of Good Hope. |
| 1494 | | The Treaty of Tordesilhas signed between Spain and Portugal, dividing the colonisable world in two halves. |

Discoveries: maritime path to India; Brazil

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| 1498 | | Vasco da Gama reaches India through navigation around Africa. |
| 1500 | | Diogo Dias discovered an island they named after St Lawrence after the saint on whose feast day they had first sighted the island later known as Madagascar |
| | | Manuel I orders expulsion or conversion of the Portuguese Jews. |
| | | Gaspar Corte-Real made his first voyage to Newfoundland, formerly known as Terras Corte-Real. ^[citation needed] |
| | 19 April | Pedro Álvares Cabral discovers Brazil. |

Bahrain; Japan; Macau (China)

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| 1521 | | João III of Portugal becomes king. |
| | | António Correia captures Bahrain, which is under Portuguese rule until 1602. |
| 1526 | | Jorge de Meneses reaches New Guinea for the first time. |
| 1542 | | Portuguese explorers Fernão Mendes Pinto, Diogo Zeimoto and Cristovão Borralho are the first Europeans to land in Japan. |
| 1557 | | Macau given to Portugal by the Emperor of China as a reward for services rendered against the pirates who infested the South China Sea. |

Loss of independence to Spain

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| 1580 | | Cortes in Almeirim . |
| | | King Cardinal Henrique I of Portugal dies. |
| | | Invasion of Portugal by a Spanish army commanded by Fernando Álvarez de Toledo, Duke of Alba. |
| | | Battle of Alcântara between Portuguese and Spanish forces. |
| | | The Fortress of St. Julian, in Lisbon, surrenders to the Spanish. |
| | | Anthony of Portugal , the Prior of Crato, is acclaimed King of Portugal in Santarém. |
| | | Death of Luís de Camões, Portugal's national poet. |
| | | Beginning of the Cortes (General Assembly of the Kingdom) of Tomar. |
| 1581 | | Philip II of Spain is acclaimed in the Cortes of Tomar as King Philip I of Portugal in a personal union of the Crowns. Portugal loses de facto independence to Spain. |

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| 1621 | | Philip IV of Spain becomes Philip III of Portugal . |
| 1640 | 1 December | a small group of conspirators storms the Palace in Lisbon and deposes the Spanish Governor, the Duchess of Mantua. The Duke of Bragança, head of the senior family of the Portuguese nobility (and descended from a bastard of João I), accepts the throne as Dom João IV of Portugal , despite deep personal reluctance, by popular acclaim and at the urging of his wife. His entire reign will be dominated by the struggle to establish and maintain independence from Spain. Francisco de Lucena, secretary to the governing council of Portugal for the past 36 years and thus the most experienced bureaucrat in the country, smoothly changes his loyalties and becomes chief minister of the restored monarchy. |

Elvas sieged by Spain

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| 1644 | | Elvas withstands a nine-day siege by Spanish troops. |
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The 1755 earthquake

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| 1752 | | Building of the Rococo palace of Queluz. |
| 1755 | | The Great Earthquake of Portugal is the most shattering natural phenomenon of the Age of Enlightenment. Striking at 9.30 am on All Saints' Day (1 November), it destroys much of Lisbon and many towns in parts of the Alentejo and Algarve (Faro, Lagos and Albufeira are devastated). In Lisbon, three major shocks within ten minutes, a host of rapidly-spreading fires touched off by the candles of a hundred church altars, and a vast tidal wave (tsunami) that engulfs the seafront, leave 40,000 dead out of a total population of 270,000. The Alfama district of the old city is largely untouched owing to its situation on a rocky massif, as is Belem. The Customs House is flooded and the India House and the English Factory destroyed, so that no trade can legitimately be conducted. The King proves himself able in crisis management and his illegitimate half-brothers, the royal dukes, organize defence, security, the burying of the dead and the continuance of religious observance. The disaster is described by Voltaire in <i>Candide</i> . Rebuilding begins immediately under the vigorous direction of Pombal, who now consolidates his position as Portugal's enlightened despot and leading statesman. It is decided to reconstruct Lisbon as the finest city in Europe, on the grid plan already adopted in the leading cities of Spanish America. |

Monarchy; king is killed

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| 1908 | | Manuel II of Portugal , King Carlos youngest son, becomes king. |
| | | The Portuguese Republican Party manages to elect all its candidates in the local elections of Lisbon. |
| | 28 January | Failed Republican revolutionary attempt. The conspirators are arrested. |
| | 1 February | February 1, King Carlos I of Portugal and his son and heir, prince Luis Filipe, Duke of Braganza, are killed in the Regicide of Lisbon by Alfredo Costa and Manuel Buiça, republicans of the Carbonária (the Portuguese section of the Carbonari). |

Republic

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| 1910 | 4 October | Beginning of the Republican Revolution. Beginning of the Republican Revolution . The Republic is proclaimed in Loures, just north of Lisbon. |
| | 5 October | The last King of Portugal, Manuel II of Portugal , flees into exile. After Manuel, several lines of pretenders ensued. The Republic is officially proclaimed in Lisbon. End of the Monarchy . The Republican Revolution, supported by popular uprising and virtually no resistance, is victorious and puts an end to the Monarchy . The last King of Portugal, Manuel II of Portugal , and the Portuguese Royal Family embark in Ericeira for exile in England. The Republic is officially proclaimed in Lisbon. |

Revolution of 1974

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| 1974 | | The Carnation Revolution of the 25 April puts an end to five decades of dictatorship. |
| | 25 April | The Carnation Revolution puts an end to the authoritarian regime of Estado Novo . Prime-minister Marcello Caetano exiled to Brazil |
| 1386 | | Treaty of Windsor , an alliance between England and Portugal . |
| 1394 | | Henry the Navigator , son of king João I of Portugal , is born. |

Portalegre (= “Cheerful Port”)

O nome de Portalegre terá origem em *Portus Alacer* (*porto*, ponto de passagem, e *alacer*, alegre), ou mais simplesmente Porto Alegre.^{[7][a]}

É provável que no século XII existisse um povoado no vale a leste da Serra da Penha. O nome de Portalegre, onde uma das actividades importantes seria a de dar abrigo e mantimentos aos viajantes (daí o nome de porto, ponto de passagem ou abastecimento). Sendo o local aprazível (*alegre*), nomeadamente pelo contraste das suas encostas e vales verdejantes com a paisagem mais árida e monótona a sul e norte, a povoação prosperou e sabe-se que em 1129 era uma vila do concelho de [Marvão](#), passando a sede de [concelho](#) em 1253, tendo-lhe sido atribuído o primeiro [foral](#) em 1259 por D. Afonso III, que mandou construir as primeiras fortificações, as quais não chegaram a ser completadas.^[b] Juntamente com [Marvão](#), [Castelo de Vide](#) e [Arronches](#), Portalegre foi doada por D. Afonso III ao seu segundo filho, [Afonso](#).^[8]



Muralha junto à Rua dos Muros de Baixo; ao fundo situava-se a Porta do Postigo.

