

The Formation of the Kingdom of Sicily: An Abridged Timeline

- 535** – Byzantine armies conquer Sicily as part of Justinian's campaigns in Italy
- 827** – An ousted Byzantine official promises Sicily will pay tribute to the Aghlabid emirs of North Africa, if they can raise him to the position of governor.
- 831** - Palermo falls to the Aghlabids.
- 876** – Aghlabids conquer Syracuse, marking the end of Byzantine rule over Sicily.
- 909** – The Fatimid Revolution overthrows the Aghlabids in North Africa. The Fatimids take control of Sicily, and establish their own governor of the island.
- 970** – The Fatimids grant the Kalbite family hereditary control over the position of governor of Sicily.
- 972** – The Fatimids erect a new capitol in Egypt, moving the focus of Fatimid power eastward, away from Sicily. The Kalbites are only nominally under Fatimid lordship.
- 1016** – Lombard princes begin to employ Norman mercenaries in their battles against the Byzantine forces in Southern Italy. Norman mercenaries stream into the region.
- 1030** – Rainulf, a Norman warlord, is granted the territory of Aversa for his service. This is the first of many Norman principalities that will arise in the next two decades.
- 1040s** – The sons of Tancred Hauteville, a low ranking knight from Normandy, establish themselves as the foremost war leaders among the Southern Italian Normans. The most powerful of these brothers is Robert Guiscard.
- 1044** – The last of the Khalbite rulers of Sicily dies, and Muslim political power is divided between several emirs.
- 1053** – Robert Guiscard defeats the combined forces of the Holy Roman Emperor and the Papacy to cement his control over Southern Italy
- 1059** – Pope Nicholas II Recognizes Robert Guiscard as a papal vassal, and as Duke of Apulia, Calabria, and future Duke of Sicily. Robert entrusts the conquest of Sicily to his brother, Roger, who is given numerous holdings in Southern Italy.
- 1061** – The emir of Catania is ousted a rival emir. He then allies with Robert Gusicard and Roger and guides Norman forces into Sicily.
- 1071** – Robert Guiscard and Roger conquer Palermo
- 1091** – Roger, now Count of Sicily, conquers the last Muslim cities on the island.
- 1095** – Bohemond, son of Robert Guiscard, leads a Southern Italian contingent in the First Crusade.
- 1101** – Count Roger dies, leaving his wife Adelaide as the regent for his two infant sons. She moves the capitol from her holdings on the Italian mainland to Palermo.
- 1125** – Roger II appoints George of Antioch as his "Emir of Emirs"
- 1127** – William, Robert Guiscard's grandson, dies without a direct heir. Roger II claims William's territories, uniting Norman holdings in Southern Italy, despite revolts and papal objections.
- 1130** – A disputed papal election results in two popes; Honorius II and future anti-pope, Anacletus II. Anacletus, desperate for allies, agrees to crown Roger II, forming the kingdom of Sicily, in exchange for his support.
- 1132** – The Southern Italian nobles side with Honorius II and rise up in revolt against the Sicilian Crown.
- 1140** – Roger finally ends the revolt, and makes peace with the now victorious Honorius II, who recognizes the legitimacy of Roger's royal title.
-

The Rulers of the Kingdom of Sicily

Count Roger of Sicily (d. 1101)

Roger II (1130-1154)

William I (1154-1166)

William II (1166-1189)

Eunuchs in the Sicilian court and their time service as Chamberlain of the Palace

Philip of Mahdīya (?-1153)

Caid Andrew (? - 1160)

Caid Johar (? - 1162)

Caid Peter (1162- 1166)

Caid Richard (1166- 1187-?)

Caid Martin (1167- 1176-?)

