Niketas Choniates (Greek: Νικήτας Χωνιάτης; c. 1155 – 1217), whose real surname was Akominatos (Ἀκομινάτος), was a Greek Byzantine government official and historian – like his brother Michael Akominatos, whom he accompanied to Constantinople from their birthplace Chonae (from which came his nickname, "Choniates" meaning "person from Chonae").

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O City of Byzantium is the first English translation of a history which chronicles the period of Byzantine history from 1118 to 1207. The historian Niketas Choniates provides an eye-witness account of the inexorable events that led to the destruction of the longest lived Christian empire in history, and to the ultimate catastrophe of the fall of Constantinople in 1204 to the Fourth Crusade.

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Niketas Choniates - Wikipedia

First it attacked the Christian city of Zara, and then Constantinople itself. The result was the establishment of a series of Latin states in Greece and the Agean, and the permanent collapse of communion between Catholic and Orthodox Churches. The Byzantine historian Niketas Choniates here gives an account of the sack of the city.

Internet History Sourcebooks Project

John Kinnamos, Niketas Choniates, and the Reign of Manuel I Komnenos. The reign of Manuel I Komnenos was a critical time in the history of the Byzantine Empire. [1] Lasting from 1143 to 1180, this was a time in which Byzantium had to find its place in the face of increasing globalization between East and West: yet only twenty-four years after Manuel’s death, the Byzantine Empire was greatly weakened and had succumbed to conquest by the Fourth Crusade causing modern historians to trace the ...

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O City of Byzantium | Wayne State University Press

Niketas Choniates, Niketas also spelled Niketas, (born c. 1155, Chonae, Byzantine Empire [now in Turkey]—died 1217, Nicaea, Empire of Nicaea [now Iznik, Turkey]), Byzantine statesman, historian, and theologian. His chronicle of Byzantium’s humiliations during the Third and Fourth Crusades (1189 and 1204) and his anthology of 12th-century theological writings constitute authoritative historical sources for this period and established him among the most brilliant medieval Greek ...

Niketas Choniates | Byzantine historian | Britannica


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Niketas Choniates | Military Wiki | Fandom

My personal interest in this book lies in Choniates' account of a Byzantium in which survived the achievements of classical antiquity: literature, building and engineering, art and sculpture. This is a city in which the Greek pagan past was still intact.

Amazon.com: Customer reviews: O City of Byzantium: Annals ... Finally, the Byzantine historian Niketas Choniates gives a vivid eyewitness account of the destruction and looting of the city in his Historia. Horses from the Hippodrome of Constantinople by Tteske (CC BY) Constantinople, in 1204 CE, had a population of around 300,000, dwarfing the 80,000 in Venice, western Europe's largest city at the time.

1204: The Sack of Constantinople - Ancient History ... The Sack of Constantinople occurred in April 1204 and marked the culmination of the Fourth Crusade. Crusader armies captured, looted, and destroyed parts of Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantine Empire. After the capture of the city, the Latin Empire (known to the Byzantines as the Frankokratia or the Latin Occupation) was established and Baldwin of Flanders was crowned Emperor Baldwin I ...

Sack of Constantinople - Wikipedia The Greek historian Nicetas Choniates had heard that Ioannitsa in a fit of rage ‘removed Baldwin from prison, gave orders that his legs be summarily chopped off at the knees and his arms at the ...

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