

Chronological Table

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| 218 B.C.E | Hannibal crosses the Alps and destroys the settlement of the Taurini, probably on the site later occupied by Turin. |
| 58 B.C.E | Julius Caesar begins the conquest of Gaul, using the future site of Augusta Taurinorum as a base. |
| 25 B.C.E (ca.) | Foundation of Augusta Taurinorum by Emperor Augustus. |
| 398 (ca.) | St Maximus, first bishop of Turin. |
| 493 | Establishment of the Ostrogothic kingdom in Italy. |
| 569 | Conquest of Italy by the Lombards, who establish a kingdom. |
| 773 | The Lombard kingdom is conquered by Charlemagne and absorbed into the Carolingian empire. |
| 887 | Deposition of Emperor Charles the Fat: dissolution of the Carolingian empire. |
| 950 (ca.) | The March of Turin is established by King Berengar of Ivrea and granted to Arduin "the Smooth-Faced". His descendants rule the March until 1091. |
| 962 | Otto I founds the Holy Roman Empire, incorporating northern Italy and the March of Turin as part of it. |
| 1045 | Marriage of Countess Adelaide of Turin to Count Oddo of Savoy. |
| 1091 | Death of Adelaide. The March of Turin breaks up. Turin is ruled by its bishops. |
| 1149 | First documentary reference to a communal government at Turin. |
| 1183 | Peace of Constance between Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa and the Lombard League recognizes the autonomy of the north Italian cities. |
| 1200 (ca.) | The communal government now dominates Turin's political life. |
| 1280 | Thomas III of Savoy becomes lord of Turin, inaugurating rule over the city by the House of Savoy. |
| 1282-1418 | Turin is ruled by the descendants of Thomas III, the princes of Savoy-Achaea. |
| 1348 | First epidemic of the Black Death (bubonic plague). |
| 1360 | Statutes issued for Turin's municipal government by Count Amadeus VI. |
| 1404 | Foundation of the University of Turin. |
| 1418 | Death of the last Savoy-Achaea prince; henceforth Turin is under the direct rule of the dukes of Savoy. |