

- A. D.
- 1014 Hallfreður, an Icelander, the scald of king Ólafur Tryggvason, d.  
Battle of Clontarf or Brian's battle where many Icelanders were engaged.
- 1024 St. Ólafur, king of Norway, makes an unsuccessful attempt to gain possession of Iceland.
- 1031 Snorri goði (chief) d. and Grettir, the outlaw killed, these two being the last notable personages of the saga period or heroic age.
- 1056 Ísleifur Gizurarson first native consecrated as bishop of Iceland by order of the Pope.
- 1067 Ari fróði, the historian, b.
- 1080 Bishop Ísleifur Gizurarson d.
- 1082 Bishop Ísleifur succeeded by his son Gizur, of whom "it can be truthfully said that he was both king and bishop of the island until his death" (1118).
- 1096 System of tithes introduced by bishop Gizur and others.
- 1117 Laws committed to writing. Beginning of literary period.
- 1148 Death of Ari fróði, 'the father' of Icel. history writing.
- 1178 The greatest Icel. historian, Snorri Sturluson, b.
- 1197 Jón Loftsson, the great chief and peace-maker, d.
- 1200 Civil war of the Sturlunga period (1200—1264) begins.
- 1220 Snorri Sturluson persuades Hákon king of Norway and duke Skúli to abandon their plan of a military expedition to Iceland.
- 1238 Battle of Örlygsstaðir, where many of the Sturlunga family were killed.
- 1241 Snorri Sturluson treacherously assassinated by order of king Hákon of Norway (Sept. 22).
- 1244 Sea-battle of Húnabay (June 25.).
- 1258 Death of Thórður Kakali, a great chief of the Sturlunga family.  
Gizur Thorvaldsson illegally created earl or governor of Iceland by the king of Norway.
- 1262 End of the Commonwealth, the Icelanders become the subjects of the king of Norway.
- 1268 Gizur Thorvaldsson d.
- 1271-3 The Járnsíða code of law adopted.
- 1281 Jónsbók, a new code of law, adopted.
- 1284 Sturla Thórðarson, the historian, d.
- 1286 The Icelanders refuse conscription.