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, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,937 active editors 7,001,027 articles in English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement. Andrea Navagero (14831529) was a Venetian diplomat and writer. He entered the Great Council of Venice at the age of twenty, five years younger than was normal at the time. He edited manuscripts at the Aldine Press, garnering a reputation as a scholar and a highly skilled writer. In 1515, he was appointed the official historian of the Republic of Venice as well as the caretaker of a library containing the collection of the scholar Bessarion. Navagero was named the Venetian ambassador to Spain in 1523 and navigated the volatile diplomatic climate caused by the conflict between CharlesV of Spain and FrancisI of France. By the time Navagero arrived back in Venice in 1528, he had grown disillusioned with politics and wished to return to editing manuscripts and cultivating his prized gardens. Much to his dismay, he was appointed ambassador to France in January 1529. After traveling to meet with FrancisI, he fell ill and died that May. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Nosy KombaMcDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK serviceTransportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and ParalympicsArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutEngraving of the Great Pyramid of Giza... that the 1572 Eight Wonders of the World (engraving pictured) is the source of the World?... that Hedwig Tam gained 20 pounds to play a postpartum mother in Montages of a Modern Motherhood?... that the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement if they disguised their identity with the intention of "sinning with Christian women"?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on the window of the had never seen a field hockey game. suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction?... that an Arizona TV station put a satellite dish in a vacant swimming pool?... that 42 years after Jilly Cooper's How to Stay Married was first published, she described it as "terribly politically incorrect"?... that wrestler Kurt Howell won all 108 of his matches in high school?... that the second-place candidate in the 2018 Taipei mayoral election lost by just 0.23%, demanded a recount, and ended up losing by even more? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNominate and articleNominate articleNominate and articleNominate articleNominate articleNominate and articleNominate articleNomi association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title. In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500. Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of Ukrainetimeline Sudanese civil wartimeline Su of Saint PaulVI (Catholicism) Headline in the New York Times 1233 Mongol Jin War: The Mongols entered and began looting Kaifeng, the capital of the Jin dynasty of China, after a 13-month siege. 1416 A squadron of the Venetian navy captured many Ottoman ships at the Battle of Gallipoli, confirming Venetian naval superiority in the Aegean Sea for the next few decades. 1913 During the premiere of the ballet Le Sacre du printemps by Igor Stravinsky at the Thtre des Champs-lyses in Paris, the avant-garde nature of the music and choreography caused a near-riot in the audience (report pictured). 1999 Charlotte Perrelli, representing Sweden, won the Eurovision Song Contest, the first edition not to feature an orchestra or live accompaniment. 2011 Residents of Portland, Oregon, held a rally called Hands Across Hawthorne in response to an attack against a gay couple holding hands while crossing the Hawthorne Bridge. Benedetto Pistrucci (b. 1783) G.K. Chesterton (b. 1874) Hubert Opperman (b. 1904) Uro Drenovi (d. 1944) More anniversaries: May 28May 29May 30ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutThe Australian white ibis (Threskiornit molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornithidae. It is widespread across much of Australia, and has a predominantly white plumage with a bare, black head, long downcurved bill, and black legs. While it is closely related to the African sacred ibis, the Australian white ibis is a native Australian bird. Due to its increasing presence in the urban environment and its habit of rummaging in garbage, the species has acquired a variety of colloquial names such as "tip turkey" and "bin chicken". This Australian white ibis was photographed at the Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney. Photograph credit: Charles J. SharpRecently featured: Hell Gate BridgeAnemonoides blandaBluespotted ribbontail rayArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia. 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calendar17751776Tibetan calendar(male Water-Dragon)1359 or 978 or 206to(female Water-Snake)1360 or 979 or 207 Henry I of Cyprus receives a messageYear 1233 (MCCXXXIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. War of the Lombards: Lombard forces at Kyrenia surrender to John of Beirut, after a 10-month siege The defenders, with their personal belongings, are allowed to retire to Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Cyprus is wholly restored under the rule of the 16-year-old King Henry I ("the Fat"). His vassals are rewarded, and loans that they have made are repaid.[1] August 20 Oath of Bereg: King Andrew II of Hungary vows to the Holy See that he will not employ Jews and Muslims to administer royal revenues, which causes diplomatic complaints and ecclesiastical censures.[2]Winter Reconquista: King Ferdinand III of Castile ("the Saint") conquers the cities of Trujillo and beda. The Castilian army besieges the city of Peniscola. Ferdinand forces Ibn Hud, ruler of the Taifa of Zaragoza, to sign a truce.[3] August Richard Marshal, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, signs an alliance with Llywelyn the Great, to join forces to revolt against King Henry III. Richard is faced by demands from royal bailiffs in September where the garrison of Usk Castle is forced to surrender. November Henry III's army camped at Grosmont Castle is attacked in the night, by a force of Welsh and English rebels. Several of the rebels. May 29 Mongol in War: The Mongol army led by gedei Khan captures Kaifeng, capital of the Jin dynasty ('Great Jin'), after the 13month Siege of Kaifeng (1232). The Mongols plunder the city, while Emperor Aizong of Jin flees for the town of Caizhou. Meanwhile, gedei departs and leaves the final conquest to his favoured general, Subutai. December Siege of Caizhou and ally themselves with the Chinese Song dynasty to eliminate the Jin Dynasty. Gendt receives its city rights from Otto II ("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands). Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition, to regularize the persecution of heresy. June/July Ibn Manzur, Arab lexicographer and writer (d. 1312) August 15 Philip Benizi de Damiani, Italian religious leader (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1273)Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261)January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1171) January 18 Yang (or Gongsheng), Chinese empress (b. 1162) February 12 Ermengarde de Beaumont, queen of Scotland March 1 Thomas I (or Tommaso), count of Savoy (b. 1178) May Simon of Joinville, French nobleman and knight (b. 1175) June Yolanda de Courtenay, queen consort of Hungary July 8 Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (b. 1160)July 26 Wilbrand of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of UtrechtJuly 27 Ferdinand (or Ferrand), count of Flanders (b. 1181)July 30 Konrad von Marburg, German priest (b. 1180)October 8 Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1148)October 22 Fujiwara no Shunshi, Japanese empress consort (b. 1209)November 22 Helena, duchess of Brunswick-LneburgNovember 27 Shi Miyuan, Chinese politician (b. 1164)Ibn al-Athir, Seljuk historian and biographer (b. 1175)Gkbri ("Blue-Wolf"), Ayyubid general and ruler (b. 1154)Guilln Prez de ISBN 978-0-241-29877-0. Berend, Nora (2001). At the Gate of Christendom: Jews, Muslims and "Pagans" in Medieval Hungary, c. 1000-c.1300. Cambridge University Press. p.158. ISBN 978-0-521-02720-5. Lourie, Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena Lourie. Brill. p.270 ISBN90-04-12951-0.[permanent dead link]Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1101 to 1200See also: Renaissance of the 12th century/12thcentury/12thcentury/13thcentury/13thcentury/12thcentury/13th leaders11thcentury12thcentury12thcentury13thcentury12thcentury13thcentury12thcentury12thcentury12thcentury13thcentury12thcentury13thcentury12thcentury12thcentury13thcentury12thcentury13thcentury12thcentury13th culture, this period is considered part of the High Middle Ages and overlaps with what is often called the "'Golden Age' of the Cistercians". The Golden Age of Islam experienced significant development, particularly in Islamic Spain. In Song dynasty China, an invasion by Jurchens caused a political schism of north and south. The Khmer Empire of Cambodia flourished during this century, while the Fatimids of Egypt were overtaken by the Ayyubid dynasty. Following the expansions of the Chaznavids and Ghurid Empire converted to Islam from Buddhism.1101: In July, the Treaty of Alton is signed between Henry I of England and his older brother Robert, Duke of Normandy in which Robert agrees to recognize Henry as king of England in exchange for a yearly stipend and other concessions. The agreement temporarily ends a crisis in the succession of the Anglo-Norman kings.11011103: David the Builder takes over Kakheti and Hereti (now parts of Georgia).1102: King Coloman unites Hungary and Croatia under the Hungarian Crown.1102: Muslims conquer Seoro de Valencia.11031104: A church council is convened by King David the Builder defeats an army of the Treaty of Devol, signed in September, Bohemond I of Antioch has to submit to the Byzantine Empire, becoming the vassal of Alexius I.1109: In the Battle of Nako, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats the Pomeranians and re-establishes Polish access to the sea.1109: On August 24, in the Battle of Hundsfeld, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor.1113: Paramavishnulok is crowned as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expandson to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor.1113: Paramavishnulok is crowned as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expandson to Rome, he is crowned as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. the Khmer Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the first half of the century. He establishes diplomatic relations with China.1115: In Java, King Kamesvara of Kadiri ascends to the throne. Janggala ceases to exist and comes under Kadiri domination, highly possible under royal marriage. During his reign, Mpu Dharmaja writes Kakawin Smaradahana, a eulogy for the king which spread across Southeast Asia.[1]1116: The Byzantine army
defeats the Turks at Philomelion.1116: Death of doa Jimena Daz, governor of Valencia from 1099 to 1102.c. 1119: The Knights Templan are founded to protect Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem. A Black and White Photo of the 12th century Cuenca Cathedral (built from 1182 to 1270) in Cuenca, Spain1120: On January 16, the Council of ecclesiastic and secular lords in the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, establishes the first written laws for the kingdom. 1120: On 15,000 Kipchak auxiliaries, 500 Alan mercenaries and 100 French Crusaders defeats a much larger Seljuk-led Muslim coalition army.1121: On December 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order.1122: The Battle of Beroia (Modern-day Stara Zagora, Bulgaria) results in the disappearance of the Pechenegs Turkish tribe as an independent force.1122: On September 23, the Concordat of Worms (Pactum Calixtinum) is drawn up between Emperor Henry V and Pope Calixtus II bringing an end to the first phase of the power struggle between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire.1122: King David the Builder captures Tbilisi and declares it the capital city of Georgia, ending 400 years of Arab rule.1123: The Jurchen dynasty of China forces Koryo (now Korea) to recognize their suzerainty.1124: In April or May, David I is crowned King of the Scots.1125: On June 11, in the Battle of Azaz, the Crusader states, led by King Baldwin II of Jerusalem, defeat the Seljuk Turks.1125: In November, the Jurchens of the Jin dynasty declare war on the Song dynasty, beginning the great struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines.1127: The Northern Song dynasty declare war on the Song dynasty, beginning the great struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines.1127: The Northern Song dynasty declare war on the Song dynasty. loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty.1128: On June 24, the Kingdom of Portugal gains independence from the Kingdom of Len at the Battle of So Mamede; (recognised by Len in 1143). The temple complex of Angkor Wat, built during the reign of Suryavarman II in Cambodia of the Khmer Era.11301180: 50-year drought in what is now Sicily, the royal title being bestowed on him by Antipope Anacletus II.1132: The Southern Song dynasty establishes China's first permanent standing navy, although China had a long naval history prior. The main admiral's office is at the port of Dinghai.11321183: the Chinese navy increases from a mere 3,000 to 52,000 marine soldiers stationed in 20 different squadrons. During this time, hundreds of treadmill-operated paddle wheel craft are assembled for the navy to fight the Jin dynasty in the north.1135: King Jayabaya of Kadiri ascends to the throne.[2]11351154: The Anarchy takes place, during a period of civil war in England.1136: Suger begins rebuilding the abbey church at St Denis north of Paris, which is regarded as the first major Gothic building.1137: On July 22, the future King Louis VII of France marries Eleanor, the Duchess of Aquitaine.1138: On October 11, the 1138 Aleppo earthquake devastates much of northern Syria.1139: in April, the Second Lateran Council ends the papal schism.1139: On July 5, in the Treaty of Mignano Pope Innocent II confirms Roger II as King of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, and Prince of Capua and invests him with his titles.1139: On July 25, the Portuguese defeat the Almoravids led by Ali ibn Yusuf in the Battle of Ourique; Prince Afonso Henriques is acclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers. Averroes in a 14th-century painting by Andrea di Bonaiuto11401150: Collapse of the Ancestral Puebloan culture at Chaco Canyon (modern-day New Mexico).1141: The Treaty of Shaoxing ends the conflict between the Jin dynasty and Southern Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories north of the Huai River. The treaty reduces the Southern Song into a quasi-tributary state of the Jurchen Jin dynasty.1143: Manuel I Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos.1143: Afonso Henriques is proclaimed King of Portugal by the cortes.1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes Portuguese independence from the Kingdom of Len. Portugal also recognizes the suzerainty of the pope.1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi.11451148: The Second Crusade is launched in response to the fall of the County of Edessa.1147: On October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords.1147: A new Berber dynasty, the Almohads, led by Emir Abd al-Mu'min, takes North Africa from the Almoravides and soon invades the Iberian Peninsula. The Almohads began as a religious movement to rid Islam of impurities.1147: The Wendish Crusade against the Polabian Slavs (or "Wends") in what is now northern and eastern Germany.1150: Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona marries Petronilla, the Queen of Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and Raymond Berengar IV, Count of Barcelona, recognizing the Aragonese conquests south of the Jcar and the right to expand in and annex the Kingdom of Murcia.1153: The Treaty of Wallingford, ends the civil war between Empress Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda's son Henry of Anjou as heir.1153: The First Treaty of Constance is signed between Emperor Frederick I and Pope Eugene III, by the terms of which, the emperor is to prevent any action by Manuel I Commenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil and to assist the pope against his enemies in revolt in Rome.1154: On December 27, Henry II is crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey.1155: Pope Adrian IV grants overlordship of Ireland to Henry II of England in the bull Laudabiliter.1156: On June 18, the Treaty of Benevento is entered into by Pope Adrian IV and the Norman Kingdom of Sicily. After years of turbulent relations, the popes finally settles down to peace with the Hauteville kings. The kingship of William I is recognized over all Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Campania, and Capua. The tribute to the pope of 600 schifati agreed upon by Roger II in 1139 at Mignano is affirmed and Len. The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, 11651161: the Song dynasty Chinese navy, employing gunpowder bombs launched from trebuchets, defeats the enormous Jin dynasty navy in the East China Sea in the Battle of Caishi.1161: Kilij Arslan II, Sultan of Rum, makes peace with the Byzantine Empire, recognizing the emperor's primacy.1161: In the siege of Ani, troops from the Kingdom of Georgia take control over the city, only to have it sold for the second time to the Shaddadids, a Kurdish dynasty.1162: Genghis Khan, the founder of the Mongol Empire, is born as Temjin in present-day Mongolia.1163: The Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect.11651182: Tensions and disputes between the Pagan Empire and the Kingdom of Polonnaruwa causes the Sinhalese under Parakramabahu the Great to raid Burma.1168: King Valdemar I of Denmark conquers Arkona on the Island of Rgen, the strongest pagan fortress and temple in northern Europe.1169: On May 1, the Norman invasion of Ireland begins. Richard fitzGilbert de Clare ('Strongbow') allies with the exiled Irish chief, Dermot MacMurrough, to help him recover his kingdom of Leinster. The defense of the Carroccio during the battle of Legnano (1176) by Amos Cassioli (18321891)1170: The Treaty of Sahagn is signed by Alfonso VIII of Castile and Alfonso II of Aragon. Based on the terms of the accord, Alfonso VIII agrees to provide Alfonso II with three hostages, to be used as tribute payments owed by Ibn Mardan of Valencia and Murcia.1171: Saladin deposes the last Fatimid Caliph Al-'id and establishes the Ayyubid dynasty.1171: On November 11, Henry II of England lands in Ireland to assert his claim as Lord of Ireland.1172: The Pandyan city of Madurai is sacked by the Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan in the Pandyan Civil War.1174: On July 12, William I of Scotland is captured by the English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonial allegiance at York.1175: The Treaty of Windsor is signed by King Henry II of England and the High King of Ireland, Ruaidr Ua Conchobair.1176: On May 29, Frederick Barbarossa's forces are defeated in the Battle of Legnano by the Lombard League which results in the emperor's acknowledgment of the pope's sovereignty over the Papal States and Alexander acknowledging the emperor's overlordship of the imperial Church.1176: On September 17, The Battle of Myriokephalon (Myriocephalum; Turkish: Miryakefalon Sava) is fought between the Byzantine Empire and the Seljuk Turks in Phrygia. It is a serious reversal for the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantines to recover the interior of Anatolia from the Seljuk Turks.1177: The Treaty or Peace of Venice is signed by the papacy and its allies, and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. The Norman Kingdom of Sicily also participates in negotiations and the treaty thereby determines the political course of all of Italy for the next several years.1178: Chinese writer Zhou Qufei, a Guangzhou customs officer, writes of an island far west in the Indian Ocean (possibly Madagascar), from where people with skin "as black as lacquer" and with frizzy hair were captured and purchased as slaves by Arab merchants.1179: The Treaty of Cazola (Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquista would not be stymied by internecine feuding.1180: The Portuguese Navy defeats a Muslim fleet off the coast of Cape Espichel.11801185: the Genpei War in Japan.1181: Parakramabahu the Great conducts a
large-scale raid on Burma, after a ship transporting a Sinhalese princess to the Khmer Empire is attacked by Burmese naval fleets.1182: Religious reformations of Theravada Buddhism in Pagan Burma under the patronage of Narapatisithu are continued with the end of the Polonnaruwa-Pagan War.1182: Revolt of the people of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus II Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus II Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus II Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus II Constantinople against the Latins, who are constantinople against the Latins, who are constantinople against the Latins and the Latin between Frederick Barbarossa, the pope and the Lombard towns is signed, confirming the Peace of Venice of 1177.1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nephew Alexius II Comnenus strangled.1184: On March 24, Queen Tamar, King of Georgia, accedes to the throne as sole ruler after reigning with her father, George III, for six years.1184: Diet of Pentecost organised by Emperor Frederick I in Mainz.1185: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine Empire leads to the restoration of the Norman massacre of the Greeks of Thessalonika.1185: The cathedral school (Katedralskolan) in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is the oldest in northern Europe and one of the oldest in all of Europe.1185: Beginning in this year the Kamakura shogunate deprives the emperor of Japan of political power.1186: On January 27, the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily, the heiress to the Sicilian throne.1187: On July 4, in the Battle of Hattin, Saladin defeats the king of Jerusalem.1187: In August, the Swedish royal and commercial center Sigtuna is attacked by raiders from Karelia, Couronia, and/or Estonia.[3]1188: The Riah were introduced into the Habt and south of Tetouan by the Almohad caliph, Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur, and Land from Saladin.Richard I of England, or Richard the Lionheart.1190: On June 10, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa drowns in the River Salef, leaving the Crusader army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the army.1191: Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI attacked the Kingdom of Sicily from May to August but fails and withdrawn, with Empress Constance captured (released 1192).1191: On September 7, Saladin is defeated by Richard I of England at the Battle of Jaffa, King Richard the Lionheart defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart. Under the terms of the agreement, Jerusalem will remain under Muslim control. However, the city will be open to Christian pilgrims. The Latin Kingdom is reduced to a coastal strip that extends from Tyre to Jaffa.1192: Minamoto no Yoritomo is appointed Sei-i Taishgun, "barbarian-subduing great general", shgun for short, the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to be an interest military dictat Henry VI conquers the Kingdom of Sicily.1195: On June 16, the struggle of Shamqori. Georgian forces annihilate the army of Abu Baqar.1198: The brethren of the Crusader hospital in Acre are raised to a military order of knights, the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutons in Jerusalem.1199: Pope Innocent III writes to Kaloyan, inviting him to unite the Bulgarian Church with the Roman Catholic Church.1200: Construction begins on the Grand Village of the Natchez near Natchez, Mississippi. This ceremonial center for the Natchez people is occupied and built until the early 17th century.[5]Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 12th centuryChina is under the Northern Song dynasty. Early in the century, Zhang Zeduan paints Along the River During the Qingming Festival. It will later end up in the Palace Museum, Beijing. In southeast Asia, there is conflict between the Khmer Empire and the Champa. Angkor Wat is built under the Hindu king Suryavarman II. By the end of the century, the Buddhist Jayavarman VII becomes the ruler. Japan is in its Heian period. The Chj-jinbutsu-giga is made and attributed to Toba Sj. It ends up at the Kzan-ji, Kyoto. In Oceania, the Tui Tonga Empire expands to a much greater area. Europe undergoes the Renaissance of the 12th century. The blast furnace for the smelting of cast iron is imported from China, appearing around Lapphyttan, Sweden, as early as 1150. Alexander Neckam is the first European to document the mariner's compass, first document the mariner becomes a self-conscious philosophical tendency in Europe. Christianity is also introduced to Estonia, Finland, and Karelia. The first medieval universities are founded. Pierre Abelard teaches. Middle English begins to develop, and literacy begins to spread outside the Church throughout Europe. [6] In addition, churchmen are increasingly willing to take on secular roles. By the end of the century, at least a third of England's bishops also act as royal judges in secular matters.[7]The Ars antiqua period in the history of the medieval music of Western Europe begins. The earliest recorded miracle play is performed in Dunstable, England. Gothic architecture and trouvre music begin in France. During the middle of the century, the Cappella Palatina is built in Palermo, Sicily, and the Madrid Skylitzes manuscript illustrates the Synopsis of Histories by John Skylitzes. Fire and plague insurance first become available in Iceland, and the first documented outbreaks of influenza there happens. The medieval state of Serbia is formed by Stefan Nemanja and the House of Anjou are relying primarily on mercenaries in their militaries. Paid soldiers are available year-round, unlike knights who expected certain periods off to maintain their manor lifestyles. [8]In India, Hoysala architecture reaches its peak. In the Middle East, the icon of Theotokos of Vladimir is painted probably in Constantinople. Everything but the faces will later be retouched, and the icon will go to the Tretyakov Gallery of Moscow. The Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli composes his epic poem The Knight in the Panther's Skin. Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi founds his "school of illumination". In North Africa, the kasbah of Marrakesh is built, including the city gate Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque. In sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted. The city of Tula burns down, marking the end of the Toltec Empire In West Africa the Ife Empire is established. See also: Timeline of historic inventions 12th century 1104: The Venice Arsenal of Venice, Italy, is founded. It employed some 16,000 people for the mass production of sailing ships in large assembly lines, hundreds of years before the Industrial Revolution.1106: Finished building of Gelati.1107: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device.1111: The Chinese Donglin Academy is founded.1165: The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, is built.1170: The Roman Catholic notion of Purgatory is defined.[9]1185: First record of windmills.Wikimedia Commons has media related to 12th century. Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1973, 5th reprint edition in 1988 p.57^ Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia (1998, July 20). Kairi. Encyclopaedia Britannica. Francine Weiss and Mark R. Barnes (May 3, 1989). "National Register of Historic Places Registration: Grand Village of the Natchez Site / Fatherland Plantation Site (22-Ad-501)" (pdf). National Park Service. and Accompanying 3 photos, from 1989. (680KB)^ Warren 1961, p.129.^ Warren 1961, p.159. Warren 1961, p.159. ISBN0226470822. Warren, Wilfred Lewis (1961). King John. University of California Press. p.362. ISBN9780520036437. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help)Retrieved from "4The following pages link to 12th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list). (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Antisemitism in Christianity (links | edit) House of
Habsburg (links | edit) Hou (links | edit) Weregild (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links century (links | edit)10th century (links | edit)9th century (links | edit)8th century (links | edit)8th century (links | edit)6th century BC (links | edit)1st century BC (links | edit)2nd century BC (links | edit)2th century BC (links | edit)2th century BC (links | edit)2th century BC (links | edit)4th century BC (links | edit)6th century BC (links | edit)5th century BC (links | edit)4th century BC (links | edit)6th | edit)21st century BC (links | edit)11th century BC (links | edit)11th century BC (links | edit)1000s (decade) (links | edit)1299 (links | edit)1299 (links | edit)1154 (links | edit)1160s (links | edit) open to all students, student organizations, faculty, researchers, staff, and departments for both business and personal use. Its easy to create a blog, log in to blogs, bu.edu/wp-login.php. A blog will be created automatically and immediately under your BU username. The direct address name, a blog would be created at blogs.bu.edu/dos/. If you want to create a blog under another URL, say one to match your website URL on www.bu.edu/dos/. If you want to create a blog under another URL on www.bu.edu/dos/. If you may be able to do that. IS&T must review, approve, and process these requests manually, so it will take 1 2 business days to complete. Just send your request to IS&T.All UsersIf you have any questions, send them to the IT Help Center. Even before early scientists understood the gravity of the pendulum, they put it to work in all kinds of fields. The easily recognizable motion of a weight swinging of a crystal in order to look into the future. In reality, though, pendulums have several practical applications in the real world and are still used frequently. One of the most accurate way to tell time for nearly 300 years. Since the motion of a pendulum is a constant time interval, a pendulum clock is that it is only accurate if it remains stationary. Since the 1930s mobile clocks such as quartz and digital time tellers have become the norm, but you can still get a glimpse of a pendulum in antique clocks as the first century tried their best with the help of pendulums in seismometers. One of the first known pendulums at work was found in a seismometer from the Han Dynasty. Then, as today, seismometer found from the ground. The pendulum in the seismometer found from the first century activated a series of levers that directed a small ball to fall out of one of the instrument's eight holes. That way, ancient scientists hoped to know from which direction the earthquake was coming. Now, seismometers are a little more advanced. When they detect movement, such as the shifting plates of an earthquake, a pendulum with a pen attached to it graphs the magnitude of the movement, such as the shifting plates of an earthquake was coming. Now, seismometers are a little more advanced. When they detect movement, such as the shifting plates of an earthquake, a pendulum with a pen attached to it graphs the magnitude of the movement. potentially dangerous. Reading music depends heavily on being able to play to a certain beat, but beginner musicians sometimes have trouble keeping that beat regular in their heads. They are often encouraged to use a metronome, a device that emits a click or a light for each beat of a predetermined interval with the help of a pendulum. Some metronomes also have a visual element, so a musician can look at the metronome's pendulum as if they were looking at a conductor's wand to keep their beat steady. If musicians need to focus on a new interval, they can adjust the length of a pendulum to their desired beat. Simple Harmonic Motion: Real World Applications of Pendulums Dragani, Rachelle. "The Use Of Pendulums In The Real World asciencing.com, . 18 May 2018. APA Dragani, Rachelle. (2018, May 18). The Use Of Pendulums In The Real World last modified March 24, 2022. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Un objeto describe un movimiento armnico simple cuya amplitud es de 0,5 m y su frecuencia de oscilacin es de 2 Hz. En el instante inicial se encuentra en X = 0,5 m. Escribir las ecuaciones de posicin, velocidad y aceleracin en funcin del tiempo. Calcular la posicin, la velocidad y la aceleracin para t = 0,35 s. Calculamos la velocidad angular mediante su frmula, es decir como el producto del 2 por la frecuencia. Determinamos el ngulo de fase. Dado que en el instante t = 0 el mvil se encuentra en el desplazamiento maimo positivo, podemos ver que no hay desplazamiento con respecto a una funcin coseno, es decir que la fase es de 0 radianes. Planteamos las ecuaciones de posicin, velocidad y aceleracin. No hace falta indicar la fase dentro del argumento de la funcin ya que la misma es 0. Calculamos la posicin, la velocidad y la aceleracin para t = 0,35 s. Un oscilador armnico describe un movimiento segn la siguiente funcin. Indicar la velocidad angular, la frecuencia de oscilacin, la velocidad mxima y la aceleracin mxima. La velocidad angular y reemplazamos los valores. La velocidad mxima y la aceleracin mxima se calculan con sus respectivas frmulas. Recordemos que estas formulas son similares a las de velocidad y aceleracin en funcin del tiempo, reemplazando por 1 a la funcin coseno (ya que ese el mximo valor que esa funcin puede alcanzar) y expresando el resultado en forma positiva. Un oscilador armnico describe un movimiento segn la siguiente expresan la posicin mediante una funcin coseno positiva y escribir las ecuaciones de velocidad y aceleracin en funcin del tiempo. Para convertir una funcin coseno positiva debemos restarle a la fase 90 (es decir /2), va que la funcin coseno se encuentra adelantada 90 con respecto a la funcin seno. Debido a que la fase dada es /2, la fase para la funcin coseno es 0. De la ecuacin calculada, obtenemos la amplitud, la velocidad angular y la fase. En base a los datos anteriores indicamos las ecuaciones de velocidad y aceleracin en funciona el movimiento armnico simple, es momento de entender como funciona el pndulo simple. Pero para comenzar, primero veamos, qu es un pndulo simple?Un pndulo simple est constituido por un cuerpo pesado que est suspendido en algn punto sobre un eje horizontal por medio de un hilo que posee masa despreciable. Cuando se separa un pndulo de su posicin de equilibrio y despus se suelta, oscila de un lado a otro por efecto de su peso. Tal como se aprecia en la siguiente imagen: Se le coloca T a la tensin para no confundirla con la T del periodo que veremos a continuacin.ndice de Contenido Dnde: T = Periodo del pndulo en segundos (s)l = longitud del pndulo en metros (m) (se mide desde el punto donde est suspendido hasta el centro de gravedad del cuerpo pesado que constituye al pndulo)g = magnitud de la aceleracin de la gravedad equivalente a 9.8 m/s^2Es importantes e importantes e importantes. Periodo de las oscilaciones, por muy pequeas que sean, no depende de la masa del pndulo ni de la amplitud del movimiento, sino nicamente de su longitudEl periodo es directamente proporcional a la raz cuadrada de la longitud del pndulo, e inversamente proporcional a la raz cuadrada de la magnitud de la accleracin debida a la accin de gravedad. Ejercicios Resueltos de Pndulo Simple para entender mucho mejor el tema de pndulo simple, veamos algunos ejercicios. Problema 1. Determine el periodo de un pndulo y su frecuencia, si su longitud es de 45 cm. Solucin:Lo primero que debemos de realizar, es anotar nuestros datos: 1=45 cm = 0.45 mg = 9.8 m/s²f = ?Si verificamos los datos, podemos sustituir directamente en la frmula: \displaystyle T=2\pi \sqrt{{\frac{1}{q}}}}\\$Sustituyendo \displaystyle T=2\pi \sqrt{{\frac{1}{q}}}\right\\sqrt{{\frac{1}{q}}}} $\{\{9.8\}^{2}\}\}\}\}=6.28$ sqrt $\{\{0.046\}\}=1.35$ sPero como el problema nos pide frecuencia, entonces la convertimos con nuestro factor de conversin. $\{1\}^{2}\}\}\}=6.28$ sqrt $\{\{0.046\}\}=1.35$ sPero como el problema nos pide frecuencia, entonces la convertimos con nuestro factor de conversin. $\{1\}^{2}\}\}$ Encuentre la longitud de un pndulo simple que tiene 2 segundos de periodo. Solucin:Este es uno de los problemas ms interesantes por el resultado.Datos:T =2sg = 9.8 m/s^2l = ?Nuestra frmula como bien sabemos es la siguiente: $\frac{1}{g}}$
\right)\ periodo de oscilacin de un pndulo simple es de 1.2 segundos en un lugar donde la gravedad es de 9.8 m/s^2 cul ser la longitud del pndulo?. Solucin:Al igual que el ejercicio anterior, este problema es muy similar. Lo nico que debemos hacer ser replantear nuestros datos:T = 1.2 sg = 9.8 m/s^2 l = ?Ahora si pensamos bien en el problema, nos daremos cuenta que necesitamos obtener la frmula en trminos de la longitud, por lo cual tomaremos la frmula del ejercicio anterior, ya que previamente realizamos el despeje: $\{\{\{T\}^{2}\}\}\}$ $\frac{9.8}\left(\{9.8\} \right)}{4\{\{\{\{(14.11\})\{\{39.43\}\}=0.357\geq 0.36m}$!Continuamos con nuestro curso de fsica, y el da de hoy vamos a revisar el captulo de Movimiento Armnico Simple (MAS). Hemos preparado muchos problemas tipo, pero los ejercicios de pndulo simple los encontrars en el siguiente captulo. Antes de empezar con los problemas, demos un pequeo repaso a la teora. RepasoMovimiento oscilatorio: es el movimiento que se repite y sigue la misma trayectoria en ida y vuelta. Movimiento peridico: es aquel que se repite regularmente a iguales intervalos de tiempo. A este intervalo lo llamamos perodo. Movimiento peridico; es aquel que se repite regularmente a iguales intervalos de tiempo. A este intervalo lo llamamos perodo. Movimiento peridico; es aquel que se repite regularmente a iguales intervalos de tiempo. A este intervalo lo llamamos perodo. Movimiento peridico; donde su aceleracin siempre seala hacia la posicin de equilibrio y su magnitud es directamente proporcional a la distancia del mvil a la posicin de equilibrio. Las frmulas adicionales que nos servirn en este captulo, estn relacionadas con el perodo, la frecuencia dela frecuencia de oscilacin, y la constante elstica: Conservacin de la energa mecnica: en el movimiento armnico simple, trabajamos en situaciones ideales, sin rozamiento, y por ello, la energa mecnica se conserva. Usaremos la siquiente frmula:Gua de ejercicios Propuestos PDFNivel 1En el primer nivel, veremos un repaso de la teora, y veremos 2 ejercicios resueltos para conocer un poco ms las frmulas del captulo. Nivel 2Veamos ahora dos problemas relacionados con energa mecnica y el principio de conservacin de la misma. Tarea Vienen ahora 2 ejercicios para que puedas practicar lo aprendido en casa. Solucin: 9) x = 0,353m / 35,3cm 8)Em = 8J