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,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,937 active editors 7,000,889 articles in EnglishAndrea 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 collection 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 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 modern list of classical Seven Wonders 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 a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed 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? Archive Start a new articleNominate an articlenosato DaikiIn sumo, nosato Daiki (pictured) is promoted to yokozuna. In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff. Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Phil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollySebastio SalgadoNominate an articleMay 29: Feast day of Saint PaulVI (Catholicism)Headline in the New York Times1233 MongolJin 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 avantgarde 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 28 May 29 May 30 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Australian white ibis (Threskiornis 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 and the broader Wiki Wikipedia. Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lmgCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies12thcentury13thcentury1 DisestablishmentsArt and literature1233 in poetryvte1233 in various calendar5983Balinese saka calendar1233MCCXXXIIIAb urbe condita1986Armenian calendar5983Balinese saka calendar1777Burmese calendar595Byzantine calendar67416742Chinese calendar (WaterDragon)3930 or 3723to (WaterSnake)3931 or 3724Coptic calendar49934994Hindu calendar595Byzantine calendar67416742Chinese calendar12251226Hebrew calendar49934994Hindu calendar595Byzantine calendar67416742Chinese calendar233234Iranian calendar611612Islamic calendar630631Japanese calendar1421143Julian calendar235Thai solar calendar17751776Tibetan calendar17751776Tibetan calendar11421143Julian calendar1233MCCXXXIIIKorean calendar1233MCCXXXIIIKorean calendar17751776Tibetan calendar17751776Tibetan calendar11421143Julian calendar11421143Julian calendar11421143Julian calendar11421143Julian calendar17751776Tibetan calendar17751776Tibetan calendar17751776Tibetan calendar11421143Julian calendar1 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 Henry's supporters are captured, and the castle is returned to Hubert de Burgh, one of the rebels. May 29 Mongol Jin War: The Mongol army led by gedei Khan captures Kaifeng, capital of the Jin dynasty ('Great Jin'), after the 13-month Siege of Kaifeng (1232). The Mongol 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. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1287) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1287) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1287) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1287) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1287) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi 1273)Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1258)Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1271)January 18 Yang (or Gongsheng), Chinese empress (b. 1162)February 12 Ermengarde de Beaumont, queen of ScotlandMarch 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 HungaryJuly 8 Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (b. 1160)July 26 Wilbrand of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of UtrechtJuly 27 Ferdinand (or Ferrand), count of Flanders (b. 1188)July 29 Savari de Maulon, French nobleman (b. 1181)July 30 Konrad von Marburg, German priest (b. 1180)October 8 Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180)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. 1179)Bohemond IV ("the One-Eyed"), prince of Antioch (b. 1175)Gkbri ("Blue-Wolf"), Ayyubid general and ruler (b. 1175)Gkbri ("Blue-Wolf"), Ayyubid general and ruler (b. 1154)Guilln Prez de Guzmn, Spanish nobleman (b. 1180)John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulme, French noblewoman (b. 1181)Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1156)William Comyn, Scoto-Norman nobleman (b. 1163)^ Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, pp. 169170. 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. ISBN978-0-521-02720-5.^ 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 century13thcentury12thcentury12thcentury13thcentur Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th century The 12th century is the period from 1101 to 1200 in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European 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 Ghaznavids and Ghurid Empire, the Muslim conquests in the Indian subcontinent took place at the end of the century. The 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 in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder defeats an army of Seljuks. 1104: King Jayawarsa of Kadiri (on Jaya) ascends to the throne. [citation needed] 1106: Battle of Tinchebray. 11071111: Sigurd I of Norway becomes the first Norway becomes embark on a crusade to the Holy Land. He fights in Lisbon and on various Mediterranean isles and helps the King of Jerusalem to take Sidon from the Byzantine Empire, becoming the vassal of Alexius I.1109: On June 10, Bertrand of Toulouse captures the County of Tripoli (northern Lebanon/western Syria).1109: In the Battle of Nako, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany and stops German expansion eastward.1111: On April 14, during Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor.1113: Paramavishnulok is crowned as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expands the Khmer Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the first half of the century. He establishes diplomatic relations with China.1115: The Georgian army occupies Rustavi in the war with the Muslims.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 become the inspiration for the Panji cycle tales, 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 Templar 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 Nablus, a council of ecclesiastic and secular lords in the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, establishes the first written laws for the kingdom.1120: On November 25, William Adelin, the only legitimate son of King Henry I of England, drowns in the White Ship Disaster, leading to a succession crisis which will bring down the Norman monarchy of England.1121: On August 12, in the Battle of Didgori, the greatest military victory in Georgian history, King David the Builder with 45,000 Georgians, 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 JinSong wars.1125: Lothair of Supplinburg, duke of Saxony is elected Holy Roman Emperor instead of the nearest heir, Frederick of Swabia, beginning the great struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines.1127: The Northern 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. 11301138: Papal schism, Pope Innocent II vs. Antipope Anacletus II. 1130: On March 26, Sigurd I of Norway dies. A golden era of 95 years comes to an end for Norway as civil wars between the members of Harald Fairhair's family line rage for the remainder of the century.1130: On Christmas Day, Roger II is crowned King of 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.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: 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 Bonaiuto 11401150: 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, legally establishing the boundaries of the two countries and forcing the 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.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 by the cortes.1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes Portuguese independence from the Kingdom of Len. Portugal by the cortes.1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes Portuguese independence from the Kingdom of Len. 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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 Comnenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil and to assist the pope against his enemies in revolt in Rome.1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography.1154: On December 27, Henry II is crowned King 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 another 400 shift is added for the new lands.1158: The Treaty of Sahagn ends the war between Castile 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 Tangdao and on the Yangtze River in the Battle of Caishi. 1161: Kilij Arsland 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: Political disputes within the Pandya Empire sparks the decade-long Pandyan Civil War.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 agrees to provide Alfonso II with three hostages, to be used as tribute payments owed by Ibn Mardan of Valencia and Murcia.1170: On December 29, Thomas Becket is murdered in Canterbury Cathedral.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.1172: The Pandyan city of Madurai is sacked by the Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne allegiance at York.1175: Hnen Shnin (Genk) founds the Jdo sh (Pure Land) sect of Buddhism.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 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 Venice of 1177.1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Commenus has his nephew Alexius II Commenus 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 Bulgarian Empire.1185: Andronicus I Comnenus is deposed and, on September 12, executed as a result 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 in Tamesna.[4]1189: On September 3, Richard I is crowned King of England at Westminster.1189: On November 11, William II of Sicily dies and is succeeded by his illegitimate cousin Tancred, Count of Lecce instead of Constance.11891192: The Third Crusade is an attempt by European leaders to wrest the Holy 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 Arsuf.1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem1192: 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 Muslim empire in India for 14 years (11921206) by defeating Prithviraj Chauhan.1193: Nalanda, the great Indian Buddhist educational centre, is destroyed.1194: Emperor 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 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, Zhang Zeduan paints Along the River During the Oingming 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 Chi-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 documented by Shen Kuo during the previous century. Christian humanism 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 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 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, 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. Encyclopedia Britannica. Enn Tarvel (2007). Sigtuna hukkumine. Archived 2017-10-11 at the Wayback Machine Haridus, 2007 (7-8), p 3841 Notice sur les Arabes hilaliens. Ismal Hamet. p.248. 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.60-61.^ Le Goff, Jacques (1986). The Birth of Purgatory. Chicago Press. ISBN 226470822. Warren 1961, p.159.^ Warren 1961, p.159.^ University of Chicago Press. ISBN 226470822. Warren 1961, p.160-61.^ Le Goff, Jacques (1986). The Birth of Purgatory. Chicago Press. ISBN 226470822. Warren 1961, p.160-61.^ Le Goff, Jacques (1986). The Birth of Purgatory. Chicago Press. ISBN 226470822. Warren 1961, p.160-61.^ Le Goff, Jacques (1986). The Birth of Purgatory. Chicago Press. ISBN 226470822. Warren 1961, p.160-61.^ Le Goff, Jacques (1986).
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View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Antisemitism in Christianity (links | edit)Catharism (links | edit)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)Dialect (links | edit)House of Hohenzollern (links | edit)House of Hohenzoller | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)14th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (century (links | edit)2nd century (links | edit)4th century BC (links | edit)1st century BC (links | edit)2nd century BC (links | edit)1st century BC (links | ed edit)1163 (links | edit)1160s (links | edit)1160s (links | edit)1141 (links | edit)1135 (links | edit)1141 (links | edit)1141 (links | edit)1140 (links | edit)1160s (into four parts and involves both speaking alone and speaking with another candidate. Cambridge B2 First (FCE) Speaking - Example Test One Studying / Eating out / Problems on holiday / Different homes / Retirement gifts. Exercise Number: FCE089 Exam Tip! 1. You shouldn't give short unresponsive answers to questions. Examiner: Do you think it's better to study in a library or at home. You are more comfortable there, although there are also more distractions. 2. You should avoid short yes/no answers to closed questions. Examiner: Do you find English a hard language? Candidate: Yes. Candidate: Yes. Candidate: Yes. Candidate: Yes. Cambridge B2 First (FCE) Speaking - Example Test Four Sunday morning / Free time / Local tourism. Exercise Number: FCE091 Cambridge B2 First (FCE) Speaking - Example Test Six Watching sport / Communication / Job problems. Exercise Number: FCE093 Exam Tip! 1. Ask for clarification if there's something you haven't understood clearly. Five seconds doing this is better than two minutes lost through an answer to the wrong question. 2. Learn to navigate your way around a photograph very ably - over here, down there, above the..., to the right of...., in the top right corner, etc. 3. You should learn to talk for 30 seconds, talk for a minute, etc and have a clear idea what that feels like. Cambridge B2 First (FCE) Speaking - Example Test Seven Parades / Parenting / Losing weight. Exercise Number: FCE095 Exam Tip! 1. You should use the time when you are not talking to THINK. You need to listen to what the other candidate is saying, as you may be asked to comment on it, but you can also organise your own thoughts. This is not the time to stare at the wall or think about what you'll have for dinner! 2. You should try, if possible, to get some practice speaking with the partner you'll sit the exam with. This is not always possible, but a benefit if the opportunity exists. 3. You should make some effort to make the collaborative task sound 'natural', not an exchange of memorised snippets of language. This should include: agreement, disagreement, explanation, clarification, questions, etc. In the Cambridge First Certificate Speaking test, there are 4 parts. Each part offers its own set of difficulties and challenges. The best way to prepare for the First (FCE) Speaking is to practise as much as possible. There are phrases you can learn, vocabulary you can memorise and expressions you can use, but in the end, there are phrases you can learn, vocabulary you can memorise and expressions you can use, but in the end, there are phrases you can learn, vocabulary you can memorise and expressions you can use, but in the end, there are phrases you can learn, vocabulary you can memorise and expressions you can use, but in the end, there are phrases you can learn, vocabulary you can memorise and expressions you can use, but in the end, there are phrases you can learn, vocabulary you can memorise and expressions you can use the part of the par weve created a set of 5 First (FCE) Speaking tests in a Cambridge style booklet. Perfect for practice at home or in the classroom.GET FIRST (FCE) SPEAKING TESTS: GET ALL CAMBRIDGE SPEAKING TESTS (PET, FCE, CAE):Part 1 of the First Certificate is a short interview between the candidates and the examiner. It lasts for 2 minutes. The examiner asks questions about your day-to-day life, hobbies and other common topics. For a list of typical FCE Speaking Part 1 post. Example of First (FCE) Speaking Part 1 topics and some chat cards, check out our Cambridge Speaking Part 1 post. Example of First (FCE) Speaking Part 1 topics and some chat cards, check out our Cambridge Speaking Part 1 post. Example of First (FCE) Speaking Part 1 topics and some chat cards, check out our Cambridge Speaking Part 1 post. Example of First (FCE) Speaking Part 1 topics and some chat cards, check out our Cambridge Speaking Part 1 topics and some chat cards, check out our Cambridge Speaking Part 1 topics and some chat cards, check out our Cambridge Speaking Part 1 topics and some chat cards, check out our Cambridge Speaking Part 1 topics and some chat cards, check out our Cambridge Speaking Part 1 topics and some chat cards, check out our Cambridge Speaking Part 1 topics and some chat cards, check out our Cambridge Speaking Part 1 topics and some chat cards, check out our Cambridge Speaking Part 1 topics and some chat cards are part 1 topics are also asked a brief question about your partners pictures. The challenge for this part of the exam is to stay organised, use the best language possible and keep on speaking for the full minute. There are many possible topic areas for this part of the exam. Here are a few popular ones: Family life Work Education / School life Leisure (e.g. sports, freetime activities) City life (e.g. transport, culture) TechnologyFor some tips and tricks for First (FCE) Speaking Part 2 post. Example of First (FCE) Speakin different ideas to discuss. First, you speak about the examiner will give you 1 minutes to gether, then the examiner will give you 1 minutes to gether, then the examiner will give you 1 minutes to gether, then the examiner will give you 1 minutes to make a decision about the best/worst/most interesting option. This part of the test is your opportunity to collaborate with your partner and show your ability to interest in English. You should ask and answer questions to your partner while connecting your ideas together. Topics in Part 3 start to get a bit more complex and more abstract. Example of First (FCE) Speaking Part 4 continues the discussion that you started in Part 3. The examiner will ask you and your partner questions on the same topic. Each question normally gets slightly more abstract and more difficult to answer. The discussion lasts for 4 minutes. In this part, you may be asked to answer a question individually, but you may also be encouraged to continue speaking together with your partners ideas throughout this part of the test. Example of First (FCE) Speaking Part 4Always give complete extended answers to all the questions. You dont need to have a speech prepared, but you shouldnt answer with 2 or 3 words either. Dont give a long pre-prepared speech about where you are from. Youre not going to get any bonus points for memorisation. In Part 2, expect to get pictures that are a little bit strange. Dont describe your pictures too much. Its more important to answer the questions than describe the pictures. Connect your ideas together with linking words (whereas, meanwhile, on the other hand, also, on top of that etc). These go a long way to keep your long turn clear and organised. In Part 3, dont worry about discussing all of the options. The options are there as a guide, not a requirement. Always communicate with your partner says and connect your ideas to your partners ideas. Its not enough to say I agree and then speak about something completely different. Dont make your decisions too quickly. Speak until the examiner interrupts you. In Part 4, follow the examiner interrupts you. In Part 4, follow the examiner interrupts you. In Part 4, follow the examiner interrupts you. forced, awkward one. Relax and do your best. Breakout English offers 5 complete First (FCE) Speaking tests. The sample tests are designed to be exactly the same style, format and level as the real exam in order to get the best practice possible. GET ALL CAMBRIDGE SPEAKING TESTS (PET, FCE, CAE):Get all 3 levels of Breakout Englishs Cambridge Speaking tests and save compared to buying
individually. Proceeds from paid materials go towards helping Breakout English continue to offer the majority of our quality materials and learners of English. Thank you for your support! I just spent a few hours going through all my FCE materials and typing out all the questions I could find from part 1 of the speaking test. They are from past exams, official Cambridge test preparation books, and so on. I've organised them into topics, but sometimes one question could go in different sections. I chose the one that seemed most logical to me. Starters What is your name? Where are you from? By the way, its a good idea to be able to spell your name! Is it easy to meet new people where you live? What's the best place to spend a free afternoon in your town? How expensive is it to go out in the evening where you live? What's the most interesting place youve visited near .? Is there anything you would like to learn about your country? Which area of your country? Which area of your country would like to get to know better? What do you like about a festival or celebration in [your home country]. Tell us about a festival or celebration in [your home country]. weekend?How much time do you spend at home?What did you do on your last birthday?Do you like cooking?Whats your favourite food?Whats your favourite What do you think would be the most interesting job to do?Do you find it easy to study where you live?What kind of work would you really like to do in the future?Are you happier doing mental or physical work?Can you remember your first English lessons? Where would you most like to go on holiday in future? Do you prefer traveling by train or plane? Do you prefer traveling? Is there a good public transport system in your country? Do you ever go to concerts? How important is TV to you? How much TV do you watch in a week?Do you like going to music?Do you like going to m you really like.Do you enjoy playing computer games?Do you use the internet much?What do you ever listen to the radio? Who are the most important people in your friends?Who do you spend your friends?Who do you spend your friends?Who are you most like in your family?Do you and your friends?Tell me about your family.How much time do you spend at home nowadays?Do you have a favourite newspaper or magazine?What's the most exciting thing you've ever done? Tell us about a TV programme youve seen recently? Whats the difference between reading the news in the newspaper and watching it on TV? Who do you spend your free time? What do you most enjoy doing when you're at home? Is your routine at weekends different from your daily routine?What do you spend your time doing?Do you enjoy reading?What sort of books do you read?Does anyone you know have an interested in sport?Is there a sport youd really like to try?What sports do people play most in your country?How much exercise do you take each week?Do you like to be physically active or do you prefer relaxing?Is there anything you'd love to be able to do in the future?What are you going to do anything special this weekend?Do you think computers will replace newspapers and TV in the future?Which country would you most like to visit in the future?Do you think you'll go there one day?And don't forget the most important question - if you give a short answer, the examiner will probably ask 'WHY'?Are you interested in sport?Yes.Why? Share other questions you've seen in the comments below. 85 Comments 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

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