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Paseo academy kansas city

The Kansas City Public Schools system was established in 1867, initially serving 2,150 students, and has since grown to educate nearly 16,690 children with a staff of approximately 2,300 teachers and administrators. As an urban district, it boasts a diverse student body from various ethnic and cultural backgrounds. The district's vision is for its schools to be institutions where every student can acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to pursue higher education, secure stable employment, contribute to the community's well-being, and lead fulfilling lives. For career opportunities, visit www.kcpublicschools.org/careers. Paseo Academy of Fine And Performing Arts, a gem in the Kansas City Public Schools, has been a beacon for young artists from disadvantaged communities, providing them with a platform to explore their artistic talents. This year marks the 35th anniversary of the school's founding, which was part of a desegregation plan following the landmark Jenkins v. Kansas City Missouri School District lawsuit in 1977. The original Paseo High School was demolished in 1990, and from its ashes rose a new institution with state-of-the-art facilities, including art galleries, theaters, and professional dance studios. Dr. Dennis Walker, a retired principal and art education consultant, played a significant role in the school's early years and later returned as principal, marveling at the building's design, which he believed was perfect for professional instruction in various arts disciplines. One of the school's notable alumni is Jessica Manco, an award-winning artist and educator who graduated from Paseo Academy in 1994. Kansas City's Paseo Academy of Fine and Performing Arts has played a pivotal role in shaping its alumni's careers. Manco, who graduated with a scholarship to Cooper Union in 1994, taught painting and drawing for four years before returning to the academy. Her work was featured in an exhibition at the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art alongside three former students from Paseo. The academy's success can be attributed to its partnerships with renowned organizations like the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art and The Alvin Ailey Dance Company. Alumni have had the opportunity to collaborate with iconic artists such as Benny Andrews, Jay McShann, and Ida MacBeth. Established artists like Jim Leedy, Hugh Merrill, and many others partnered with Paseo, leaving a lasting impact on its students. Manco attributes the academy's benevolent nature and numerous outreach projects to its success. Many alumni have chosen public service and education as their paths, including Heather Lay, who creates blankets for those in need. Rodrigo Alvarez and Isaac Tapia, 2007 graduates, are known for their vibrant murals across the city. Paseo's programs include a range of visual and performing arts offerings, but it's its alumni achievements that set it apart. Four-time Grammy Award-winning songwriter Brian Kennedy is an alumnus who has worked with top musicians like Frank Ocean and Jennifer Hudson. He also founded a non-profit to support young musicians. Several instructors have left their mark at Paseo before moving on to post-secondary teaching positions. Clarence Smith currently teaches jazz performance at Penn Valley Community College, while Stanley Banks serves as the artist-in-residence at Avila University. These individuals continue to contribute to the community through their work. Paseo Academy offers various programs that focus on different artistic disciplines. The school's Community Engagement office believes the programs are a vital part of Kansas City Public Schools' mission to provide high-quality arts education. For middle school students, the school requires a cumulative GPA of 2.5 or higher and an attendance rate of 90% or higher during the academic year. To be eligible for the school's High School program, students must maintain these requirements and also pass audition and submit an application. The school's music department is highly recognized in district, state, and national competitions. Vocal Music students learn about music theory, history, and aesthetics, while Theater students develop analytical language skills, self-confidence, and prepare for careers in the entertainment industry. Paseo Academy's Fashion and Costume Design program focuses on hands-on education and prepares students for careers in apparel design, fashion illustration, textiles, entrepreneurship, and marketing. Students participate in an annual fashion show to showcase their designs. The Technical Theater department teaches students about stage management, lighting, sound, and building sets. After graduation, many students begin their professional career in local production companies. Paseo Academy of Performing Arts is a public magnet school located in Kansas City, MO, serving 649 students in grades 7-12 with an impressive student-teacher ratio of 11:1. The academy focuses on arts and technical education, offering courses in set design, lighting and sound production, creative writing, dance, visual art, and broadcast television production. Paseo Academy of Performing Arts offers a comprehensive education in the performing arts, with a strong focus on inclusivity and community building. While some aspects of the school, such as the music program, have faced challenges in the past, the overall atmosphere remains supportive and fun-loving. The school's commitment to maintaining high standards and providing students with opportunities for growth is evident in its rigorous admission requirements and extensive training programs. The academy's faculty consists of highly experienced artists and educators who are dedicated to helping students develop their talents. Local and national experts in various fields also provide additional instruction, offering students valuable insights and experiences. Paseo Academy's emphasis on preparing students for local, regional, and national performances, exhibitions, and competitions ensures that graduates are well-equipped for success in the arts. With its unique blend of academic rigor and creative expression, Paseo Academy of Performing Arts provides a distinctive educational experience that fosters personal growth, cultural diversity, and artistic innovation. Paseo Academy is a school that prepares students for college and beyond by providing them with rigorous academic programs and hands-on training in the fine and performing arts. Graduating seniors receive thousands of dollars in scholarships to colleges and universities across the country, as well as internships and on-the-job shadowing opportunities. In fact, many graduates even earn an Associate's degree along with their high school diploma. Paseo students are known for their academic excellence and creative talents, which are showcased through various art forms such as fashion design, graphic arts, video production, and music. As a signature school, Paseo is open to any student within the KCPS boundary who meets certain requirements. These requirements include maintaining a cumulative GPA of 2.5 or higher, an attendance rate of 90% or higher, and no chronic discipline issues. Students must also pass an audition and complete an application for enrollment. The school's fine and performing arts program is led by experienced teachers with extensive backgrounds in the arts. They are joined by guest artists who provide additional instruction and mentorship to students. Through this program, Paseo students gain valuable experience and skills that prepare them for local, regional, and national performances, exhibitions, and arts competitions. In addition to its arts programs, Paseo also offers a rigorous academic curriculum that prepares students for college and postsecondary advanced studies. With a strong focus on academic excellence, the school provides students with the knowledge and skills they need to succeed in their chosen fields. As a result, many Paseo graduates go on to attend top colleges and universities across the country, where they excel in various art forms and pursue their passions. Paseo students can benefit from a community-driven approach to education, where partnerships with experienced professionals provide opportunities for skill-building and future preparation. Community partners invest their time, expertise, and resources to support academic growth and offer guidance on career paths. By collaborating with local experts, students gain insight into various industries and the skills required for success. Admission requirements at Paseo include a minimum GPA of 2.5, high attendance rates, and good behavior, with middle school students also needing to pass an interview and complete an application. High school applicants must meet similar requirements as well as pass an audition. The school's curriculum includes various programs such as broadcast television, creative writing, dance, and more, with facilities like art galleries, studios, and performance spaces available for students to hone their craft...that Frank Lloyd Wright's final design was the Norman Lykes House? ...that Bosnian para-volleyball players Sabahudin Delalić, Ismet Godinjak, Adnan Manko, Asim Medić, and Dževad Hamzić won medals at every Paralympics this century? ...that mountain lions in the Santa Monica Mountains of Los Angeles are a rare example of wild big cats living in a megacity? ...that Nigerian academic James Nwoye Adichie was kidnapped back in 2015? ...that around 80 percent of tourists visiting Lampung, Indonesia in 2019 headed to Krui town? ...that New York state prison inmates can be committed to psychiatric care without their consent at the Central New York Psychiatric Center? ...that Marshal of France surrendered after his keep was burned by the Black Prince? ...that Rachel Chinouriri has always dreamed of owning a Little House with her partner since childhood? ...that Jilly Cooper described her novel Appassionata as 'sex and Chopin'? Wikipedia is an online encyclopedia written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also manages various other projects. The website has several features, including site news, Teahouse for basic questions, Help desk for technical issues, Reference desk for research questions, and Content portals to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia contains a vast amount of information, covering topics such as history, science, culture, and more. The English version of Wikipedia is available, but many other Wikipedias exist in multiple languages, including Arabic, Spanish, French, Italian, Dutch, Japanese, Polish, Russian, and others. Each Wikipedia has over 250,000 articles, with some having even more content. The website uses various calendars to keep track of time, including the Gregorian calendar, Julian calendar, Chinese calendar, Buddhist calendar, and others. It also provides information on historical events, such as the Battle of Makryplagi in 1264, which was a leap year starting on Tuesday of the Julian calendar. Michael VIII resumes operations against the Principality of Achaea, advancing into northern Elis and setting up camp at St. Nicholas of Mesisski. Prince William of Villehardouin marches to meet him, arraying his men for battle. However, Michael Kantakouzenos' vanguard is ambushed and Michael is killed by the Achaeans. Constantine then lays siege to Nikli, where Turkish mercenaries demand arrears of 6 months. Constantine refuses, leading the mercenaries to desert to William's side. William raises the siege and marches towards Messenia, where he occupies the passes near Gardiki Castle. Despite strong Byzantine positions on high ground, William successfully attacks and captures Alexios Philes and many Greek nobles. The war continues as Muslim rebels in Andalusia capture Jerez de la Frontera from Castilian forces. Meanwhile, the Genoese fleet captures a Venetian trade convoy near Saseño Island, gaining significant plunder. Castilian forces under Alfonso X recapture Jerez de la Frontera and expel Muslims from retaken towns, converting mosques to churches. The region is settled by Christians from elsewhere. In Transylvania, the Hungarian Civil War erupts between King Béla IV and his son Duke Stephen. Ladislaus II Kán's forces push forward, halting at the Fortress of Deva in modern Romania. In Germany, the War of the Thuringian Succession ends with Hesse gaining its independence from Thuringia. In Poland, High Duke Bolesław V promulgates legal protection for Jewish communities, including protection from kidnapping and baptism. King Louis IX of France issues the Mise of Amiens, a settlement between Christians and Jews in France. King Henry III's conflict with rebellious barons led by Simon de Montfort escalated into the Second Barons' War. At Amiens, Henry accused the barons of destroying his castles and royal lands, demanding £300,000 compensation and 200,000 marks, defended by Louis. On April 5, English forces under Roger Mortimer attacked Northampton, with a breach made in St. Andrew's Priory garden wall. Simon de Montfort's son was captured, disorienting defenders. The castle fell on April 6. On April 17-19, rebels besieged Rochester from north and south, capturing the outer bailey before withdrawing due to relief reports. Gilbert de Clare ("the Red Earl") massacred Jews at Canterbury during this time, as well as John FitzJohn in London, Northampton, Winchester, Cambridge, and Lincoln's Jewish communities were looted. May 14 saw Battle of Lewes, where Simon de Montfort defeated Henry III and Prince Edward, capturing both monarchs and gaining temporary power. In May, Simon marched on London but managed to enter the city with support from Londoners. He canceled debts owed to Jews and summoned Parliament to confirm new constitutional arrangements. Henry III rules England, while Eleanor of Provence plots to invade. Queen Eleanor of Provence in France plots invasion. Kublai Khan wins Mongol war; he becomes Great Khan ruler. King Henry III creates a new English peerage title, Japanese era ends; Korean emperor begins new era. Pope Urban IV declares Corpus Christi festival; dies. Historical figures are born or die, including nobles and scholars. The list includes several historical figures, including Robert de Vieuxpont, an English nobleman and poet; Dharmasvamin, a Tibetan monk and explorer born in 1197; Vincent of Beauvais, a French friar and encyclopedist. The book "The Late Byzantine Army: Arms and Society, 1204-1453" by Mark C. Bartusis mentions these individuals among others. Other notable figures include Simon R. Doubleday, who wrote about the birth of the Renaissance; Joseph F. O'Callaghan, author of "The Gibraltar Crusade"; Charles D. Stanton, who discussed medieval maritime warfare. The book "Medieval Maritime Warfare" also features Jenő Szűcs, Hungarian historian. Additionally, the list includes references to Islamic Spain during the 13th century and the conflict between King Béla IV and Stephen IV in Hungary. Other notable figures mentioned include Hywel Williams, R.F. Treharne, I.J. Sanders, Richard Brooks, Lauren Fogle, Joseph Jacobs, Maurice Keen, Adrian Jobson, and Isidore Singer. The text also mentions several historical events, including the 1264 English Revolution and the expulsion of Jews from England in 1290. The 12th century was a pivotal time in world history, spanning from 1101 to 1200 according to the Julian calendar. This period is often referred to as part of the High Middle Ages and overlapped with what is known as the 'Golden Age' of the Cistercians. In contrast, the Golden Age of Islam experienced significant growth, particularly in Islamic Spain. Meanwhile, the Song dynasty China faced an invasion by Jurchens, leading to a political schism between north and south. The Khmer Empire flourished in Cambodia during this century, while the Fatimids were overtaken by the Ayyubid dynasty in Egypt. The Ghaznavids and Ghurid Empire expanded their territories, and the Muslim conquests took place in the Indian subcontinent at the end of the century. The Ghurid Empire converted to Islam from Buddhism. Notable events include the Treaty of Alton in 1101 between Henry I of England and Robert, Duke of Normandy, which temporarily resolved a rivalry between the Anglo-Norman kings. In other regions, King David the Builder unified Kakheti and Hereti (now parts of Georgia) from 1101 to 1103. King Coloman united Hungary and Croatia under the Hungarian Crown in 1102. Muslims conquered Señorío de Valencia in 1102. A church council was convened by King David the Builder in Urbisni to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. Key battles took place, including the Battle of Ertshuki, where King David the Builder defeated an army of Seljuks in 1104. The Battle of Tinchebray occurred in 1106. Sigurd I of Norway embarked on a crusade to the Holy Land from 1107 to 1111. Bohemond I of Antioch submitted to the Byzantine Empire through the Treaty of Devol in 1108. In other notable events, Bertrand of Toulouse captured the County of Tripoli in 1109. Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeated the Pomeranians and re-established Polish access to the sea during the Battle of Naklo in 1109. The Battle of Hundsfield saw Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeat Emperor Henry V of Germany, stopping German expansion eastward. The Khmer Empire continued to expand under King Suryavarman II, who was crowned in 1113 and established diplomatic relations with China. In Java, King Kameswara of Kadiri ascended to the throne, leading to the establishment of a new dynasty. The Knights Templar were founded around 1119. 1120: First written laws established for the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem on January 16. 1135-1154: The reign of Jayabaya of Kediri begins.[2] During this period, the Anarchy takes place in England.[2] In 1136, Sugar starts rebuilding the St Denis abbey church north of Paris.[2] That same year, King Louis VII marries Eleanor, Duchess of Aquitaine on July 22.[2] Later, a massive earthquake hits Aleppo on October 11, 1138, causing devastation in northern Syria.[2] The Second Lateran Council concludes the papal schism in April 1139 and confirms Pope Innocent II's rule over Sicily.[2] Pope Innocent II also invests Roger II as King of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, and Prince of Capua in July 5, 1139.[2] The Portuguese defeat the Almoravids on July 25, 1139, at the Battle of Ourique, with Afonso Henriques being crowned King of Portugal soon after.[2] Averroes is referenced in a painting from the 14th century.[2] From 1140 to 1150, the Ancestral Puebloan culture collapses at Chaco Canyon in modern-day New Mexico.[2] The Treaty of Shaoxing ends the conflict between the Jin dynasty and Southern Song dynasty in 1141, legally establishing their borders and reducing the Song dynasty's territories north of the Hual River.[2] Manuel I Komnenos is crowned Byzantine emperor after John II Komnenos' death in 1143.[2] The Treaty of Zamora recognizes Portuguese independence from the Kingdom of León in 1143, with Portugal acknowledging the suzerainty of the pope.[2] In December 1144, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi.[2] The Second Crusade is launched between 1145 and 1148 in response to the fall of the County of Edessa.[2] By October 25, 1147, the city of Lisbon has been successfully brought under Portuguese control, with the expulsion of Moorish overlords.[2] A new Berber dynasty, the Almohads, takes North Africa from the Almoravides and invades the Iberian Peninsula around this time.[2] The Wendish Crusade against the Polabian Slavs is fought between 1147 and what is now northern and eastern Germany.[2] Ramon Berenguer IV marries Petronilla, Queen of Aragon in 1150.[2] The Treaty of Tudilén is signed by Alfonso VII of León and Raymond Berengar IV, Count of Barcelona in 1151.[2] recognizing the conquests south of the Júcar river and expanding rights to Murcia kingdom. The Treaty of Wallingford ends the civil war between Empress Matilda and King Stephen of England in 1153.[2] Stephen acknowledges Henry of Anjou as heir and Emperor Frederick I and Pope Eugene III sign the First Treaty of Constance in the same year.[2] In December 1154, Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. Pope Adrian IV grants sovereignty over Ireland to Henry II of England in the Laudabiliter bull. 1156: The Treaty of Benevento is signed by Pope Adrian IV and the Norman Kingdom of Sicily, bringing an end to years of conflict with the Hauteville kings. William I's rule is recognized across Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Campania, and Capua. The tribute to the pope agreed upon by Roger II in 1139 at Mignano is reaffirmed, with an additional payment for the new lands. 1158: The Treaty of Sahagún ends the war between Castile and León. Chinese gunpowder bombs used by the Song dynasty navy defeat the Jin dynasty navy in the Battle of Tangdao and on the Yangtze River in the Battle of Caishi. 1161: Kilij Arslan II, Sultan of Rum, makes peace with the Byzantine Empire, recognizing the emperor's authority. 1162: Genghis Khan is born as Temüjin in present-day Mongolia. 1163: The Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect. Tensions between the Pagan Empire and the Kingdom of Polonnaruwa lead to Sinhalese raids on Burma under Parakramabahu the Great. 1168: King Valdemar I of Denmark conquers Arkona, a pagan fortress in northern Europe. 1170: The Treaty of Sahagún is signed by Alfonso VIII of Castile and Alfonso II of Aragon. Thomas Becket is murdered on December 29, 1170. Saladin deposes the last Fatimid Caliph and establishes the Ayyubid dynasty in 1171. 1176: The Battle of Myriokephalon sees a decisive defeat for the Byzantine forces against the Seljuk Turks in Phrygia. 1177: The Treaty of Venice brings peace between the papacy, Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor, and other nations that will shape Italy's politics. 1178: A Chinese writer describes an island where people with dark skin were captured by Arab merchants. 1179: Alfonso II and Alfonso VIII sign a treaty dividing Andalusia. 1180: The Portuguese Navy beats a Muslim fleet off Cape Espichel. 1180-1185: Japan experiences the Genpei War. 1181: Parakramabahu conducts an attack on Burma. 1182: Theravada Buddhism reforms begin in Pagan Burma and the Polonnaruwa-Pagan War ends. 1182: The people of Constantinople revolt against the Latins, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor. 1183: Frederick Barbarossa signs a peace treaty with the pope and Lombard towns. 1183: Andronicus I Comnenus has his nephew strangled. 1184: Queen Tamar becomes sole ruler of Georgia. 1184: Emperor Frederick I organises a Diet in Mainz. 1185: The Bulgarian Empire is restored after an uprising against the Byzantine Empire. 1185: Andronicus I Comnenus is executed and the Kamakura shogunate begins to deprive Japan's emperor of power. 1186: Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily. 1187: Saladin defeats the king of Jerusalem in the Battle of Hattin. The Riah were introduced into the Habt and south of Tetouan by the Almohad caliph, Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur, and Jochem and Acem were introduced in Tamesna.[4] In England, Richard I was crowned King on September 3, while in Sicily, William II died and Tancred succeeded him. The Third Crusade began as European leaders sought to reclaim the Holy Land from Saladin. Meanwhile, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa drowned in the River Salef, leaving Richard I and Philip II of France to lead the Crusader army. The year 1191 saw Henry VI attack Sicily but fail, while Constance was captured (released in 1192). In September of that year, Richard I defeated Saladin at the Battle of Arsuf. The Christian Queen Isabella began her reign in April 1192, and the Treaty of Ramla was signed, allowing Christians to visit Jerusalem. In Japan, Minamoto no Yoritomo became shōgun, while in India, Sultan Shāhābuddīn Muḥammad Ghori established a Muslim empire that would last for 14 years. The great Indian Buddhist educational centre Nalanda was destroyed in 1193, and Emperor Henry VI conquered Sicily the following year. The struggle of Shamqori took place in 1195, with Georgian forces defeating Abu Baqar's army. The Teutonic Knights were formed in Acre in 1198, and Pope Innocent III invited Kaloyan to unite the Bulgarian Church with the Roman Catholic Church. In 1200, construction began on the Grand Village of the Natchez near Mississippi. China was under the Northern Song dynasty, with Zhang Zeduan painting Along the River During the Qingming Festival. Southeast Asia saw conflict between the Khmer Empire and Champa, while Japan was in its Heian period. The Tu'i Tonga Empire expanded in Oceania, and Europe underwent a Renaissance. The blast furnace for smelting cast iron was also developed during this time. From China, the mariner's compass was first documented as early as 1150 around Lapphyttan, Sweden, by Alexander Neckam. Christian humanism emerged in Europe, influencing the development of literacy and secular roles within the Church. Middle English started to develop, with churchmen taking on more secular responsibilities. By the end of the century, at least a third of England's bishops also acted as royal judges. The Ars antiqua period began for medieval music in Western Europe, while Gothic architecture and trouvere music emerged in France. The Cappella Palatina was built in Sicily, and the Madrid Skylitzes manuscript illustrated the Synopsis of Histories by John Skylitzes. Fire and plague insurance became available in Iceland, marking the first documented outbreaks of influenza. The medieval state of Serbia was formed, and both the Capetian dynasty and the House of Anjou relied primarily on mercenaries in their militaries. In India, Hoysala architecture reached its peak, while in the Middle East, the icon of Theotokos of Vladimir was painted. Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi founded his "school of illumination", and Kente cloth was first woven in sub-Saharan Africa. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted, while the city of Tula burned down, marking the end of the Tolttec Empire. In West Africa, the Ife Empire was established. The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combined the mechanical compass vehicle with the distance-measuring odometer device in 1107, and the Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, was built in 1165. The text appears to be a collection of links and references related to the 12th century, including Wikipedia pages and external sources. It lists various topics such as antisemitism in Christianity, Catharism, dialects, and more, which are linked to the 12th century page on Wikipedia. Sources cited include:
* Sigtuna hukkumine (a historical document)
* Notice sur les Arabes hilaniens by Ismaël Hamet
* A National Register of Historic Places Registration for the Grand Village of the Natchez Site
* Books by Warren and Le Goff
The text also contains links to other Wikipedia pages, including those on centuries and decades, as well as external tools. It seems that this text is a compilation of references and links related to the 12th century, likely used for research or academic purposes.