Click to prove you're human



You can easily schedule a reminder in OneNote by following the steps below:1. Open the reminder to appear and optionally choose to recur the reminder.4. Write your reminder in the note field and click Save. Your reminder will now be set for the time selected and will appear on the page at the specified intervals. How can you set up reminders to automatically appear on the page at the specified intervals. How can you set up reminder is set to recur, it will appear on the page at the specified intervals. How can you set up reminders to automatically appear on the page at the specified intervals. done in several ways, depending on the type of tasks and the system you are using. To begin setting up automated reminders, you will first need to identify what kind of tasks you will be working on that need reminders, you will first need to identify what kind of tasks you will be working on that need reminders, you will be working on that need reminders. system to set up the reminders for each task. For example, if you are using a to-do list program, such as Microsoft Outlook, you will be able to select the tasks from your list and set up reminders that will appear automatically at the chosen dates or times. If, on the other hand, you are using a project management system such as Trello or Asana, you can configure the system to send you automatic notifications whenever tasks are due. No matter which type of system you use, you can customize the reminders will appear, what format they will be in and how often they should be repeated. This way, youll never miss a deadline and you can rest assured that you are always on top of all your tasks. How do I use OneNote as task manager? Using OneNote as your task manager can be a great way to organize your workflow and keep track of important tasks. To get started with task manager can be a great way to organize your workflow and keep track of important tasks. To get started with task manager can be a great way to organize your workflow and keep track of important tasks. To get started with task manager can be a great way to organize your workflow and keep track of important tasks. tasks. You can further adjust this task list by including project specific sections or adding checkboxes or To Do lists. Additionally, you can assign tasks to different people, prioritize tasks, and add reminders and links for more information, and search for tasks if you need to find anything quickly. To keep track of the progress of tasks, you can share your notebook with others and sync the changes so everyone can stay on the same page with the same task list. Using OneNote as your task manager can help you be more organized and efficient, and make sure all tasks are completed in a timely manner. Does OneNote show timestamp? Yes, OneNote does show timestamps in OneNote by opening the View tab next to the Home tab and enabling the Timestamp checkbox. When this is enabled, a timestamp for each version of a note by going to File > Info and then selecting the version youd like to view. This will provide you with detailed information about the version, including its timestamp. Can OneNote can sync with calendar? Yes, OneNote can sync with calendar to a notebook page. This allows users to view and manage upcoming events directly in their notes. To sync calendar with OneNote, users can open Outlook Calendar and its events onto a OneNote notebook, users can also enable two-way calendar and its events onto a OneNote notebook. This will cause any changes made to the shared calendar to be synchronized with each participants notebook. How do I add a blank calendar to OneNote and make sure youre in Notebook View. Then, choose the section of the notebook that you want to add the calendar to. Next, click the Insert tab. From the Insert tab, click the Calendar button. This will open a new window with a few calendar customization settings, choose Insert Blank Page at the top. You can also click the Basic Options tab if youd like to select the style, size, and orientation of your blank calendar. Click the OK button when youre done adjusting the settings, and a blank calendar page will be added to your notebook. Now you can use the calendar however youd like. You can also add numerous other elements to the calendar in OneNote. Does OneNote have a daily planner? Yes, OneNote has a daily planner available. It is easy and intuitive to create a planner in OneNote by creating a page for each day of the week and adding tasks, notes, and reminders in each section. You can also use the tagging feature to add tags to items to make them easier to find and organize. The planner can be accessed on multiple devices, so you can stay on top of your tasks no matter where you are or what device you are using. With the planner, you can also add personalization to each day by adding images, color-coding, and even backgrounds. With OneNote, you can stay on top of your tasks no matter where you are using. With the planner, you can also add personalization to each day by adding images, color-coding, and even backgrounds. I make my own digital planner? Making your own digital planner can be a great way to stay organized and motivated! Here are some steps you can take to get started: 1. Decide the format of your planner. You can use a spreadsheet, a calendar, a note-taking app, or a combination of all three. Try to think about what would be the most natural and intuitive way for you to use and update the planner. Determine what needs to be included, such as tasks, events, notes, and deadlines. List out the specific tasks and events that will be a part of your plan, and decide how you want to organize them. 3. Make use of existing tools or create your own. You can find calendar, task, and note-taking apps online and in app stores. Choose the ones that best meet your needs and let you customize it to your preferences. Or, you can create your planner in the cloud, on your computer, or on printouts.5. Schedule regular time to update your planner. Set aside time each day to review and update your digital planner that fits your needs. Good luck and enjoy the ride!Is GoodNotes better than OneNote? The answer to this question is subjective and there is no one-size-fits-all answer since the two applications have different features and functions that may make one better than the other for certain people and scenarios. Ultimately, the decision of which is better is up to individual preference and need. GoodNotes is a powerful note-taking and document-annotating application that excels at making handwritten notes look as close to real paper and pen as possible, as well as incorporating digital elements, such as text and diagrams. It features great handwriting detection and recognition, allowing for a very accument experience. It also organizes notes into separate notebooks and sections that can be labeled and tagged for easy reference. Overall, the app offers a robust suite of features, but it generally focuses on the paper-like note-taking platforms. Its features include digital text, handwriting recognition, and audio as well as video recording for lectures and presentations. It also offers a variety of tags for quickly organizing and finding notes and it supports collaboration, allowing users to share notes with one another. Ultimately, whether GoodNotes or OneNote is better is up to each individual user to decide depending on their own needs and preferences. Those who prefer a more paper-like note-taking experience may prefer OneNote and GoodNotes? Yes, it is possible to sync OneNote and GoodNotes while those who are looking for a more comprehensive note-taking platform with shared notes and collaboration may prefer OneNote and GoodNotes. In order to do so, you will need to integrate the two services with a third-party application like Dropbox, iCloud, or Box. After that is complete, you can copy over the data from OneNote to a folder in OneNote. Additionally, some apps, such as Notability, come with OneNote integration, so you can easily stay on top of your notes when using both services. Does Outlook calendar does have reminders are an essential tool that help keep you organized and on track with upcoming events and tasks. Outlook calendar provides users with the ability to add reminders to their calendar items. These reminders can be set for a specific time and can also be set to repeat on a daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly basis. Outlook calendar reminders will display a notification window with details from your calendar items and provide options to look at or snooze the reminder. You can also customize the sound and message of your reminder in Outlook online is a simple process that can help you keep track of your emails and stay organized. To set a follow up reminder in Outlook online, start by composing your email and include the recipients address. When your eready to send it, click the More Options arrow at the bottom of the compose window. This will give you additional options including setting a follow up reminder button, then set your desired date and time to be reminded of the email. You can also enter a different recipient to have the reminder sent to in the Send reminder to field. When your email. Your follow up reminder will be scheduled follow up reminders from your calendar. How do I change the default reminder time in Outlook 365?To change the default reminder time in Outlook 365, you will need to edit the Options. Here, you can adjust the default reminder time to any time of your choosing simply enter a new value in the Default reminder field and click Okay. Once youve made your changes, click Save to apply them and the default reminder field and click Okay. Once youve made your changes, click Save to apply them and the default reminder field and click Okay. Once youve made your changes, click Save to apply them and the default reminder field and click Okay. Once youve made your changes, click Save to apply them and the
default reminder field and click Okay. window? Fixing your Outlook reminder window requires a few troubleshooting steps and can be done in fairly short order. First, make sure Outlook settings, followed by selecting Account Settings and profile are correct. This can be done by selecting File, then selecting Account Settings, followed by selecting Account Settings and profile are correct. update these, do so and then close out the window. Next, make sure your computer is up-to-date. You can do this by visiting Microsofts Support Knowledge Base and ensuring your system has the latest patches. Its also important to make sure any security suites you have installed are updated, too. If youre still having trouble, try restarting your computer. If that doesnt work, restart the reminder window. To do this, right-click on Outlooks System Tray icon and select Reminder Window. In the window that appears, verify that your preferred settings are selected, then click OK. Finally, if none of these steps resolve the issue, you may need to uninstall and reinstall Outlook. You should first back up any data or emails you dont want to lose, then select the option to Repair Outlook in the installer. Following these steps should help you fix your Outlook reminder window. If you have additional assistance. ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,937 active editors 7,000,601 articles in EnglishAndrea Navagero (14831529) was a Venetian diplomat and writer. 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 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 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 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 a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction?... 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 a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction?... 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 a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction?... 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 a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction?... 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 a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction?... 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 a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction?... 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 a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic 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 article Jafar Panahinosato Daiki becomes sumo's 75th yokozuna.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff.It Was Just an Accident (director Jafar Panahi pictured) wins the Palme d'Or at the Cannes Film Festival.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Mary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollySebastio SalgadoAlfredo PalacioNominate 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 avant-garde nature of the music and hands while crossing the Hawthorne Bridge. Benedetto Pistrucci (b.1783)G.K. Chesterton (b.1874) Hubert Opperman (b.1944) More anniversaries: May 28May 29May 30Archive By emailList 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 Wikipedia and technical issues. Site news Sources of news about wikipedia and the broader Wik editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer projects: Commons Free media repository Media WikiWiki and in the content portals and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: Commons Free media repository Media WikiWiki and in the content portals and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: Commons Free media repository Media WikiWiki and in the content portals are not provided by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: Commons Free media repository Media WikiWiki and in the content portals are not provided by the Wikimedia Foundation and provided by software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel quide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple 1240s1250sYears1230123112321233 123412351236vte1233 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesEstablishments Disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishments and death categoriesEstablishments and disestablishments Disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments Disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments Disestablish urbe condita1986Armenian calendar682 Assyrian calendar5983Balinese saka calendar11541155Bengali calendar595Byzantine calendar67416742Chinese calendar (WaterDragon)3930 or 3723to (WaterSnake)3931 or 3724Coptic 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. 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 returned to Hubert de Burgh, one of the rebels. May 29 MongolJin 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 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 Kaifeng (1232). Caizhou: The Mongols under gedei Khan besiege 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, Araba ("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands). Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition, to regularize the persecution of heresy. June/July Ibn Manzur, Araba ("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands). Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition, to regularize the persecution of heresy. June/July Ibn Manzur, Araba ("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands). Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition, to regularize the persecution of heresy. June/July Ibn Manzur, Araba ("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands). Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition, to regularize the persecution of heresy. June/July Ibn Manzur, Araba ("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands). Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition ("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands). Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition ("the Lame"), count of Guelders ("the Lame"), count of 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. 1278) 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. 1261) January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1171) January 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 HungaryJuly 8 Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (b. 1180)July 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. 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. 1160)Bertran de Born lo Filhs, French troubadour (b. 1179)Bohemond IV ("the One-Eyed"), prince of Antioch (b. 1180)John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologianMathilde 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. 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. ISBN 90-04-12951-0.[permanent dead link]Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1101 to 1200See also: Renaissance of the 12th centuryMillennia2ndmillenniumCentury12thcentury13thcent 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 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 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.1101: Sigurd I of Norway becomes the first Norwegian king to 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 Muslims.1108: By 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: On June 10, Bertrand of Toulouse captures the County of Tripole (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 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.11301180: 50-year drought in what is now the American Southwest.11301180: 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 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 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 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 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 and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. 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: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography.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 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 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 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 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.1173: Sinhalese king Parakramabahu the Great gains a decisive victory by invading the English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonial allegiance at York.1175: Hnen Shnin (Genk) founds the Jdo sh (Pure Land) sect of Buddhism.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 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 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. 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 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 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 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 restoration of the 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 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 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 pentecost organised by Empire I in Mainz.1185: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine I in Mainz.1186: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Peter against the Byzantine I in Mainz.1186: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine I in Mainz.1186: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine I in Mainz.1186: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine I in Mainz.1186: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine I in Mainz.1186: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine I in Mainz.1186: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine I in Mainz.1186: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine I in Mainz.1186: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine 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: 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 Jochem and Acem 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 Jerusalem vill remain under the Eattle of Jaffa, King Richard Lionheart defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart defeats Saladin And Richard Lionheart L 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 Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic K 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 century. This ceremonial center for the Natchez people is occupied and built until the early 17th century. 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 then continued by the Nemanji dynasty. By the end of the century, both the Capetian dynasty 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 EmpireIn 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. 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 Park Service. and Accompanying 3 photos, from 1989. (680KB)^ Warren 1961, p.129.^ Warren 1961, p.159.^ "4The following pages link to 12th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Antisemitism in Christianity (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Dialect (links | edit)House of Habsburg (links | edit)House of Hohenzollern (links | edit)House of Hohenzollern (links | edit)House of Hohenzollern (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th centur edit)14th century (links | edit)1st century (links | edit)1st century (links | edit)3th century (links | edit)2th century (links | edit)2th century (links | edit)3th century (links | edit)3th century (links | edit)3th century (links | edit)2th century (links | edit)4th century (links | edit)3th century (links | edit)3th century (links | edit)2th century (links | edit)4th century (links | edit)3th century (links | edit)3th century (links | edit)3th century (links | edit)4th century (links | edit)4th century (links | edit)5th century (links | edit)3th century (links | edit)4th century (links | edit)4th century (links | edit)4th century (links | edit)5th century (links | edit)4th century century BC (links | edit)1st century BC (links | edit)2nd century BC (links | edit)11d0 (edit)1135 (links | edit)1204 (links | edit)7th century BC (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/12th century" Show Sidebar