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the Great Council of Venice at the age of twenty, five years younger than was normal at the time. He edited manuscripts at the Aldine Press, garnering a reputation as a scholar and a highly skilled writer. In 1515, he was appointed the official historian of the Republic of Venice as well as the caretaker of a library containing the collection of the
scholar Bessarion. Navagero was named the Venetian ambassador to Spain in 1523 and navigated the volatile diplomatic climate caused by the conflict between CharlesV of Spain and FrancisI of France. By the time Navagero arrived back in Venice in 1528, he had grown disillusioned with politics and wished to return to editing manuscripts and
cultivating his prized gardens. Much to his dismay, he was appointed ambassador to France in January 1529. After traveling to meet with FrancisI, he fell ill and died that May. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Nosy KombaMcDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK serviceTransportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and ParalympicsArchiveBy
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punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement if they disguised their identity with the intention of "sinning with Christian women"?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on the field hockey game a high school coach and went on the field hockey game.
suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction?... that an Arizona TV station put a satellite dish in a vacant swimming pool?... that 42 years after Jilly Cooper's How to Stay Married was first published, she described it as "terribly politically incorrect"?... that wrestler Kurt Howell won all 108 of his matches in
high school?... that the second-place candidate in the 2018 Taipei mayoral election lost by just 0.23%, demanded a recount, and ended up losing by even more? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNominate and articleNominate articleNominate and articleNominate articleNomi
association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title. In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500. Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of Ukrainetimeline Sudanese civil wartimeline Recent deaths: Phil RobertsonMary K. Gaillard Peter DavidAlan Yentob Gerry Connolly Sebastio Salgado Nominate an article May 29: Feast day
of Saint PaulVI (Catholicism) Headline in the New York Times 1233 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 choreography caused a near-riot in the audience (report pictured). 1999 Charlotte Perrelli, representing Sweden, won the Eurovision Song Contest, the first edition not
to feature an orchestra or live accompaniment. 2011 Residents of Portland, Oregon, held a rally called Hands Across Hawthorne in response to an attack against a gay couple holding hands while crossing the Hawthorne Bridge. Benedetto Pistrucci (b. 1783) G.K. Chesterton (b. 1874) Hubert Opperman (b. 1904) Uro Drenovi (d. 1944) More anniversaries:
May 28May 29May 30ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutThe Australian white ibis (Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca, and the ibis family is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca, and the ibis family is a wading bird of the ibis family.
African sacred ibis, the Australian white ibis is a native Australian bird. Due to its increasing presence in the urban environment and its habit of rummaging in garbage, the species has acquired a variety of colloquial names such as "tip turkey" and "bin chicken". This Australian white ibis was photographed at the Royal Botanic Garden,
Sydney. Photograph credit: Charles J. SharpRecently featured: Hell Gate BridgeAnemonoides blandaBluespotted ribbontail rayArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical
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solar calendar17751776Tibetan calendar(male Water-Dragon)1359 or 978 or 206to(female Water-Snake)1360 or 979 or 207 Henry I of Cyprus receives a messageYear 1233 (MCCXXXIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. War of the Lombards: Lombard forces at Kyrenia surrender to John of Beirut, after a 10-month siege.
The defenders, with their personal belongings, are allowed to retire to Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Cyprus is wholly restored under the rule of the 16-year-old King Henry I ("the Fat"). His vassals are rewarded, and loans that they have made are repaid.[1] August
20 Oath of Bereg: King Andrew II of Hungary vows to the Holy See that he will not employ Jews and Muslims to administer royal revenues, which causes diplomatic complaints and ecclesiastical censures.[2]Winter Reconquista: King Ferdinand III of Castile ("the Saint") conquers the cities of Trujillo and beda. The Castilian army besieges the city of
Peniscola. Ferdinand forces Ibn Hud, ruler of the Taifa of Zaragoza, to sign a truce.[3] August Richard Marshal, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, signs an alliance with Llywelyn the Great, to join forces to revolt against King Henry III. Richard is faced by demands from royal bailiffs in September where the garrison of Usk Castle is forced to surrender. November
Henry III's army camped at Grosmont Castle is attacked in the night, by a force of Welsh and English rebels. Several of 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 Mongols plunder the city, while Emperor Aizong of Jin flees for the town of Caizhou. Meanwhile, gedei departs and leaves the final conquest to his favoured general, Subutai. December Siege of Caizhou and ally themselves with the Chinese Song dynasty to eliminate
the Jin Dynasty. Gendt receives its city rights from Otto II ("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands). Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition, to regularize the persecution of heresy. June/July Ibn Manzur, Arab lexicographer and writer (d. 1312) August 15 Philip Benizi de Damiani, Italian religious leader (d. 1285) October Al-
Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277)Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1273)Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1258)Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1273)Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1258)Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1273)Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1258)Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1273)Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1273)Choe Ui
1171)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. 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. 1154)Ibn al-Athir, Seljuk historian and biographer (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. 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 century 13th century 
leaders11thcentury12thcentury12thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13th
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 Hungarian Crown.1104: A church council is convened by King David the Builder defeats an army of
Seljuks.1104: King Jayawarsa of Kadiri (on Java) ascends to the throne.[citation needed]1106: Battle of Tinchebray.11071111: Sigurd I of Norway becomes the first Norway be
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 Tripoli (northern Lebanon/western Syria).1109: In the Battle of Nako, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats the Pomeranians and re-establishes Polish
access to the sea.1109: On August 24, in the Battle of Hundsfeld, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor 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: 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
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 the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire.1122: King David the Builder
captures Tbilisi and declares it the capital city of Georgia, ending 400 years of Arab rule.1123: The Jurchen dynasty of China forces Koryo (now Korea) to recognize their suzerainty.1124: In April or May, David I is crowned King of the Scots.1125: On June 11, in the Battle of Azaz, the Crusader states, led by King Baldwin II of Jerusalem, defeat the
Seljuk Turks.1125: In November, the Jurchens of the Jin dynasty declare war on the Song dynasty, beginning the great struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines.1127: The Northern Song dynasty.
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.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 the abbey church at St Denis north
of Paris, which is regarded as the first major Gothic building.1137: On July 22, the future King Louis VII of France marries Eleanor, the Duchess of Aquitaine.1138: On October 11, the 1138 Aleppo earthquake devastates much of northern Syria.1139: in April, the Second Lateran Council ends the papal schism.1139: On July 5, in the Treaty of Mignano
Pope Innocent II confirms Roger II as King of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, and Prince of Capua and invests him with his titles.1139: On July 25, the Portuguese defeat the Almoravids led by Ali ibn Yusuf in the Battle of Ourique; Prince Afonso Henriques is acclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers. Averroes in a 14th-century painting by Andrea di
Bonaiuto11401150: Collapse of the Ancestral Puebloan culture at Chaco Canyon (modern-day New Mexico).1141: The Treaty of Shaoxing ends the conflict between the Jin dynasty and Southern Song dynasty, 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: Afonso Henriques is proclaimed King of Portugal by the cortes.1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes Portuguese independence from the
Kingdom of Len. Portugal also recognizes the suzerainty of the pope.1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi.11451148: The Second Crusade is launched in response to the fall of the County of Edessa.1147: On October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling
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 Berenguer 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 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.
Manuel I Comnenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil and to assist the pope against his enemies in revolt in Rome.1154: On December 27, Henry II is crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey.1155: Pope Adrian IV grants overlordship of
Ireland to Henry II of England in the bull Laudabiliter.1156: On June 18, the Treaty of Benevento is entered into by Pope Adrian IV and the Hauteville kings. The kingship of William I is recognized over all Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Campania,
and Capua. The tribute to the pope of 600 schifati agreed upon by Roger II in 1139 at Mignano is affirmed and Len. The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, 11651161: the Song dynasty Chinese navy, employing gunpowder bombs launched from
trebuchets, defeats the enormous Jin dynasty navy in the East China Sea in the Battle of Caishi.1161: Kilij Arslan II, Sultan of Rum, makes peace with the Byzantine Empire, recognizing the emperor's primacy.1161: In the siege of Ani, troops from the Kingdom of Georgia take control over the city, only
to have it sold for the second time to the Shaddadids, a Kurdish dynasty.1162: Genghis Khan, the founder of the Mongol Empire, is born as Temjin in present-day Mongolia.1163: The Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect.11651182: Tensions and disputes between the Pagan Empire and the Kingdom of Polonnaruwa causes the Sinhalese under
Parakramabahu the Great to raid Burma.1168: King Valdemar I of Denmark conquers Arkona on the Island of Rgen, the strongest pagan fortress and temple in northern Europe.1169: On May 1, the Norman invasion of Ireland begins. Richard fitzGilbert de
Clare ('Strongbow') allies with the exiled Irish chief, Dermot MacMurrough, to help him recover his kingdom of Leinster. The defense of the Carroccio during the battle of Legnano (1176) by Amos Cassioli (18321891)1170: The Treaty of Sahagn is signed by Alfonso VIII of Castile and Alfonso II of Aragon. Based on the terms of the accord, Alfonso VIII
agrees to provide Alfonso II with three hostages, to be used as tribute payments owed by Ibn Mardan of Valencia and Murcia.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 king Parakramabahu the Great gains a decisive victory by invading the Chola Empire as an ally of the Pandyas in the Pandyas Civil War.1174: On
July 12, William I of Scotland is captured by the English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonial allegiance at York.1175: 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 overlordship of the imperial Church.1176: On September 17, The Battle of
Myriokephalon (Myriocephalum; Turkish: Miryakefalon Sava) is fought between the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final forces and
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 VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquistance.
would not be stymied by internecine feuding.1180: The Portuguese Navy defeats a Muslim fleet off the coast of Cape Espichel.11801185: the Genpei War in Japan.1181: Parakramabahu the Great conducts a large-scale raid on Burma, after a ship transporting a Sinhalese princess to the Khmer Empire is attacked by Burmese naval fleets.1182:
Religious reformations of Theravada Buddhism in Pagan Burma under the patronage of Narapatisithu are continued with the end of the Polonnaruwa-Pagan War.1182: Revolt of the people of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, who are constantinople against the Latins and Constantinople against the Latins an
between Frederick Barbarossa, the pope and the Lombard towns is signed, confirming the Peace of Venice of 1177.1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nephew Alexius II Comnenus strangled.1184: On March 24, Queen Tamar, King of Georgia, accedes to the throne as sole ruler after reigning with her father, George III, for six
years.1184: Diet of Pentecost organised by Emperor Frederick I in Mainz.1185: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine Empire leads to the restoration of the Bulgarian Empire.1185: The Cathedra and Peter against the Byzantine Empire leads to the restoration of the Bulgarian Empire.
school (Katedralskolan) in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is the oldest in northern Europe and one of the oldest in all of Europe.1185: Beginning in this year the Kamakura shogunate deprives the emperor of Japan of political power.1186: On January 27, the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily, the heiress to the
Sicilian throne.1187: On July 4, in the Battle of Hattin, Saladin defeats the king of Jerusalem.1187: In August, the Swedish royal and commercial center Sigtuna is attacked by raiders from Karelia, Couronia, and/or Estonia.[3]1188: The Riah were introduced into the Habt and south of Tetouan by the Almohad caliph, Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur, and
 Land from Saladin.Richard I of England, or Richard the Lionheart.1190: On June 10, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa drowns in the River Salef, leaving the Crusader army under the command of the army.1191: Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI attacked the
Kingdom of Sicily from May to August but fails and withdrawn, with Empress Constance captured (released 1192).1191: On September 7, Saladin is defeated by Richard I of England at the Battle of Jaffa, King Richard the Lionheart
defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart. Under the terms of the agreement, Jerusalem will remain under Muslim control. However, the city will be open to Christian pilgrims. The Latin Kingdom is reduced to a coastal strip that extends from Tyre to Jaffa.1192: Minamoto no Yoritomo is appointed
Sei-i Taishgun, "barbarian-subduing great general", shgun for short, the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1194: Emperor
Henry VI conquers the Kingdom of Sicily.1195: On June 16, the struggle of Shamgori. Georgian forces annihilate the army of Abu Bagar.1198: The brethren of the Crusader hospital in Acre are raised to a military order of knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutons in
Jerusalem.1199: Pope Innocent III writes to Kaloyan, inviting him to unite the Bulgarian Church with the Roman Catholic Church.1200: Construction begins on the Grand Village of the Natchez near Natchez, Mississippi. This ceremonial center for the Natchez people is occupied and built until the early 17th century.[5]Eastern Hemisphere at the end
of the 12th centuryChina is under the Northern Song dynasty. Early in the century, Zhang Zeduan paints Along the River During the Qingming Festival. It will later end up in the Palace Museum, Beijing. In southeast Asia, there is conflict between the Khmer Empire and the Champa. Angkor Wat is built under the Hindu king Suryavarman II. By the end
of the century, the Buddhist Jayavarman VII becomes the ruler. Japan is in its Heian period. The Chj-jinbutsu-giga is made and attributed to Toba Sj. It ends up at the Kzan-ji, Kyoto. In Oceania, the Tui Tonga Empire expands to a much greater area. Europe undergoes the Renaissance of the 12th century. The blast furnace for the smelting of cast iron is
imported from China, appearing around Lapphyttan, Sweden, as early as 1150. Alexander Neckam is the first European to document the mariner's compass, first 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 roles. By the end of the century, at least a third of England's bishops also act as royal judges in secular
matters.[7]The Ars antiqua period in the history of the medieval music of Western Europe begins. The earliest recorded miracle play is performed in Dunstable, England. Gothic architecture and trouvre music begin in France. During the middle of the century, the Cappella Palatina is built in Palermo, Sicily, and the Madrid Skylitzes manuscript
illustrates the Synopsis of Histories by John Skylitzes. Fire and plague insurance first become available in Iceland, and the first documented outbreaks of influenza there happens. The medieval state of Serbia is formed by Stefan Nemanji dynasty and the House of Insurance first become available in Iceland, and the first documented outbreaks of influenza there happens. The medieval state of Serbia is formed by Stefan Nemanji dynasty.
Anjou are relying primarily on mercenaries in their militaries. Paid soldiers are available year-round, unlike knights who expected certain periods off to maintain their manor lifestyles.[8]In India, Hoysala architecture reaches its peak.In the Middle East, the icon of Theotokos of Vladimir is painted probably in Constantinople. Everything but the faces
will later be retouched, and the icon will go to the Tretyakov Gallery of Moscow. The Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli composes his epic poem The Knight in the Panther's Skin. Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi founds his "school of illumination". In North Africa, the kasbah of Marrakesh is built, including the city gate Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque. In
sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted. The city of Tula burns down, marking the end of the Toltec Empire In West Africa the Ife Empire is established. See also: Timeline of historic inventions 12th century 1104: The Venice Arsenal of Venice, Italy, is founded. It employed some 16,000 people for the
mass production of sailing ships in large assembly lines, hundreds of years before the Industrial Revolution.1106: Finished building of Gelati.1107: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device.1111: The Chinese Donglin Academy is
founded.1165: The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, is built.1170: The Roman Catholic notion of Purgatory is defined.[9]1185: First record of windmills.Wikimedia Commons has media related to 12th century. Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1973, 5th reprint edition in 1988
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anhydrous ammonia primarily as a highly effective nitrogen fertilizer. Nitrogen is an essential nutrient for plant growth, crucial for the development of chlorophyll, proteins, and enzymes, all vital for robust crop yields. Anhydrous ammonia, which is essentially pure ammonia in a liquid state under pressure, provides a concentrated and relatively
economical source of nitrogen that plants can utilize to thrive. The core reason farmers use anhydrous ammonia is to replenish and supplement the nitrogen levels in the soil, which are often depleted by previous crops or lost through natural processes like leaching and denitrification. Without sufficient nitrogen, plants exhibit stunted growth,
vellowing leaves, and ultimately, reduced vields. By applying anhydrous ammonia, farmers ensure their crops have the necessary building blocks for optimal growth and productivity, contributing significantly to global food production. Its high nitrogen content (82%) makes it a cost-effective choice compared to other nitrogen fertilizers, making it an
attractive option for many agricultural operations, especially large-scale farming. The goal is to give crops the best start possible and ensure a profitable harvest. Understanding Anhydrous Ammonia (NH3) is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. In its pure form, its a colorless gas with a pungent odor. To facilitate storage and
application, its compressed into a liquid state hence the term anhydrous, meaning without water. When injected into the soil, anhydrous ammonia quickly reacts with soil moisture to form ammonium (NH4+), a form of nitrogen that is retained by soil particles and gradually converted into nitrate (NO3-) by soil microbes through a process called
nitrification. Nitrate is the form of nitrogen most readily absorbed by plant roots. This transformation is critical because plants cannot directly use gaseous ammonia. The conversion process is influenced by soil temperature, moisture
and pH levels, factors that farmers must consider when planning their fertilizer applications. Understanding these processes enables farmers to use this powerful tool effectively and responsibly. Benefits to farmers: High Retention of
Nitrogen in the Soil: Anhydrous ammonia minimizes nitrogen loss through leaching, where nitrates are washed away by water, leading to water pollution. Cost-Effectiveness: Typically, it is one of the most economical forms of nitrogen fertilizer per unit of nitrogen. Yield Increases: Provides the essential nitrogen crops need to maximize their growth
potential and, consequently, their yield. Versatility: Can be applied pre-plant, at planting, or as a side-dress application during the growing season, giving farmers flexibility in their nutrient management strategies. Mold Control: In some cases, it can be used in high-moisture grains to control mold growth, offering dual purpose. However, its crucial to
acknowledge that the application of anhydrous ammonia also presents challenges. It is a hazardous material, requiring specialized equipment and safety precautions during handling. Over-application or improper application can negatively impact soil health and contribute to environmental problems. Responsible Use of Anhydrous Ammonia Given the
potential risks, farmers must adopt responsible practices when using anhydrous ammonia. Here are some key considerations: Soil Testing: Regularly testing soil to determine actual nitrogen needs and avoid over-application. Proper Application Techniques: Using calibrated equipment to ensure accurate application rates and proper injection
depth. Timing of Application: Applying anhydrous ammonia when soil temperatures are cooler to slow down the conversion of ammonium to nitrate, reducing the risk of nitrogen loss. Many farmers apply anhydrous ammonia in the fall as a safety net for their crops in the spring. Use of Nitrification Inhibitors: Incorporating nitrification inhibitors to slow
down the conversion of ammonium to nitrate, further reducing the risk of leaching and denitrification. Safety Precautions: Wearing appropriate protective gear and location, alternative fertilizers could improve the local
environment. Visit The Environmental Literacy Council at enviroliteracy.org for more information about sustainable farming practices. By carefully managing these aspects, farmers can harness the benefits of anhydrous ammonia while minimizing its potential negative impacts, ensuring the long-term sustainability of their agricultural
practices. Anhydrous Ammonia: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)1. What is anhydrous ammonia and why is it used in agriculture? Anhydrous ammonia is a compound of nitrogen fertilizer because it provides a concentrated and cost-effective source of
nitrogen, which is essential for plant growth. 2. How does anhydrous ammonia work as a fertilizer? When injected into the soil, anhydrous ammonia reacts with soil microbes through nitrification. Nitrate is the form of nitrogen that plants can readily absorb. 3
What crops benefit most from anhydrous ammonia application? Crops with high nitrogen requirements, such as corn, wheat, and cotton, typically benefit the most from anhydrous ammonia application? Crops with high nitrogen requirements, such as corn, wheat, and cotton, typically benefit the most from anhydrous ammonia application? Crops with high nitrogen requirements, such as corn, wheat, and cotton, typically benefit the most from anhydrous ammonia application?
during the growing season. Fall application is often preferred to ensure nitrogen availability in the spring, particularly when soil temperatures are below 50F (10C) to slow down nitrification. Applying some in the fall and some in the fall and some in the spring has the advantage of minimizing the risk of fall applied N loss. 5. What safety precautions should farmers take
when handling anhydrous ammonia? Farmers should wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including gloves, goggles, and respirators, when handling anhydrous ammonia. They should also ensure proper equipment maintenance and follow safety guidelines during application to prevent exposure. 6. How does anhydrous ammonia anhydrous ammonia anhydrous ammonia.
impact soil health? Anhydrous ammonia can temporarily increase soil pH near the injection point. While it supplies essential nitrogen, excessive or improper use can negatively affect soil microbial communities and structure over time, especially in low organic matter soils. 7. What are the environmental concerns associated with anhydrous ammonia
use? The main environmental concerns are: Nitrogen Loss: Can lead to water pollution through nitrate leaching. Greenhouse gas. Ammonia volatilization: Ammonia gas escaping into the atmosphere. 8. Can anhydrous ammonia be used in organic farming? No. anhydrous ammonia volatilization: Ammonia gas escaping into the atmosphere. 8. Can anhydrous ammonia be used in organic farming? No. anhydrous ammonia volatilization can release nitrous oxide.
ammonia is a synthetic fertilizer and is not permitted in certification inhibitors are compounds that slow down the conversion of ammonium to nitrate in the soil. This helps to reduce nitrogen loss through leaching and denitrification, improving nitrogen use
efficiency.10. How much anhydrous ammonia should be applied per acre? The amount of anhydrous ammonia to apply depends on the crops nitrogen requirement and soil conditions. Soil testing helps determine the appropriate application rate. A typical calculation might be: if a target rate of 140 pounds per acre is used, divide 140 by 0.82, meaning
171 pounds per acre of anhydrous ammonia should be applied.11. What are the signs of toxicity, including circling behavior, incoordination, and convulsions. This is often referred to as circling disease. The toxic compound can be transferred
through the milk to the calf.12. Is anhydrous ammonia flammable or explosive? Anhydrous ammonia is not flammable or explosive when subjected to a flame or in a fire.13. What alternatives exist to anhydrous
ammonia for nitrogen fertilization? Alternatives include: Urea: A granular nitrogen fertilizer. Ammonium Nitrate (UAN): A liquid nitrogen fertilizer also containing sulfur. Organic Sources: Manure, compost, and cover crops. 14. How deep should anhydrous ammonia be injected into the soil? Anhydrous
ammonia should be injected at a depth greater than 6 inches to ensure proper sealing of the knife slot and prevent ammonia is generally not illegal, but unauthorized or unlawful possession with intent to use it for illegal purposes, such as
manufacturing controlled substances, can be a serious felony. The global population is projected to reach nearly 10 billion by 2050, demanding a significant increase in food production. Meeting this challenge requires maximizing agricultural yields, and a key player in this endeavor is fertilizer. Among the various types of fertilizers, ammonia (NH3)
holds a prominent position due to its high nitrogen content and its role as a precursor to essential nitrogen-based fertilizers. This article delves into the reasons behind ammonias widespread use in fertilizer production, exploring its chemical properties, manufacturing processes, environmental impacts, and future prospects. The Chemistry of Nitrogen
and Plant Growth Nitrogen: A Vital NutrientNitrogen is an essential macronutrient for plant growth, playing a crucial role in the synthesis, and overall productivity. However, most plants cannot directly utilize atmospheric nitrogen (N2),
which constitutes about 78% of the air we breathe. Ammonia: A Nitrogen SourceAmmonia, with its chemical formula NH3, is a colorless gas with a pungent odor. It is a highly soluble compound, readily absorbed by plant roots. This makes ammonia a valuable source of nitrogen for
agricultural applications. Ammonia Production: The Haber-Bosch Process The Haber-Bosch Process The Haber-Bosch Process The Haber-Bosch process involves the direct reaction of nitrogen gas (N2) with hydrogen gas (H2) under high
pressure and temperature, in the presence of an iron catalyst. The reaction is as follows: N2 + 3H2 2NH3 Energy Intensive, requiring significant amounts of natural gas as a source of hydrogen. This energy consumption contributes to greenhouse gas emissions and raises concerns about the
processs environmental sustainability. Ammonia as a Precursor to Nitrogen Fertilizers UreaAmmonia is a key ingredient in the production of urea (CO(NH2)2), one of the most widely used nitrogen fertilizers globally. Urea is highly soluble and readily converted into ammonium ions in the soil, making it an efficient source of nitrogen for plants. (See
Also: Can I Use Starter Fertilizer On Established Lawn? Boost Growth Now) Ammonium NitrateAnother important nitrogen fertilizer derived from ammonia is ammonium nitrate (NH4NO3). This fertilizers to optimize crop nutrition. Other
Nitrogen Fertilizers Ammonia also serves as a precursor to other nitrogen fertilizers, including ammonium sulfate ((NH4)2SO4) and calcium ammonium nitrate (CAN). These fertilizers offer different nitrogen fertilizers offer different nitrogen fertilizers offer different nitrogen fertilizers.
of ammonia and nitrogen fertilizers contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, primarily through the combustion of fossil fuels for energy. These emissions contribute to climate change and global warming. Water PollutionExcessive use of nitrogen fertilizers can lead to water pollution. Nitrates from fertilizers can leach into groundwater and surface
water, causing eutrophication, which depletes oxygen levels and harms aguatic life. Air PollutionAmmonia emissions from agricultural fields can contribute to air pollution, particularly in areas with high fertilizer use. Ammonia can react with other pollutants in the atmosphere to form particularly in areas with high fertilizer use.
Sustainable Practices for Ammonia Fertilizer Use Precision Agriculture techniques, such as soil testing and variable rate fertilizer application, can help optimize fertilizer? The Essential Process) Cover
CropsPlanting cover crops during fallow periods can help improve soil health, reduce nitrogen leaching, and minimize the need for synthetic fertilizers and soil management techniques, can reduce reliance on synthetic fertilizers and promote
sustainable agriculture. SummaryAmmonia plays a crucial role in modern agriculture as a key ingredient in nitrogen fertilizers. Its high nitrogen content and efficient conversion into plant-available forms make it an essential component for boosting crop yields and meeting global food demands. However, the production and use of ammonia-based
fertilizers come with environmental challenges, including greenhouse gas emissions, water pollution, and air pollution, and air pollution, and air pollution, and policies that promote responsible fertilizer use. The future of ammonia in fertilizer
production lies in finding a balance between maximizing agricultural productivity and minimizing environmental impacts. Research and development efforts are focused on development efforts are
application and reduce waste. By embracing these innovations and adopting responsible agricultural practices, we can strive towards a more sustainable and food-secure future. Frequently Asked Questions What is the main reason ammonia is used in fertilizer? Ammonia is used in fertilizer because it is a highly concentrated source of nitrogen, an
essential nutrient for plant growth. Plants need nitrogen to produce for fertilizer use? Ammonia for fertilizer us
gas under high pressure and temperature in the presence of an iron catalyst. (See Also: What Do Tomatoes Need for Fertilizer? Essential Nutrients Guide) What are the environmental impacts, including greenhouse gas
emissions, water pollution from nitrate leaching, and air pollution from ammonia-based fertilizers, cover crops, and precision agriculture techniques that optimize fertilizer application rates.
What can farmers do to minimize the environmental impact of ammonia fertilizers? Farmers can adopt sustainable practices such as soil testing, variable rate fertilization, cover cropping, and crop rotation to reduce fertilizer use, minimize nutrient loss, and protect the environmental impact of ammonia has been a popular choice for agricultural needs due to its
numerous benefits. With its high nutrient density, efficiency, environmental advantages, and economic benefits, ammonia plays a crucial role in promoting healthy crop growth and improving agricultural productivity. Background monia, which is a colorless gas with a pungent odor, is produced by combining nitrogen
(N) from the air with hydrogen (H) from natural gas or other hydrocarbon sources. This gas can be easily compressed and transported as a liquid under pressure. Advantages of the primary advantages of this element and
is commonly used in agriculture. Nitrogen is essential for plant growth as it is involved in critical processes like protein synthesis and photosynthesis. Efficiency Ammonia to soil leads to its rapid conversion into nitrate, which is the primary form of
nitrogen utilized by plants. This rapid conversion allows for quick and effective nutrient uptake, promoting robust and healthy crop growth. Environmental Benefits Using ammonia as a fertilizer can also have significant environmental benefits. By efficiently providing nitrogen to plants, ammonia reduces the need for excessive applications of other
nitrogen-containing fertilizers that can contribute to nutrient pollution in waterways. Compared to other nitrogen fertilizers, ammonia production emits lower greenhouse gasses, making it less energy-intensive. Economic BenefitsAmmonias high nutrient density and efficiency make it a cost-effective choice for farmers. Ammonia fertilizers can increase
crop yields and lower input costs, ultimately benefiting farmers by increasing profitability and providing consumers with more affordable food. Application Ammonia Forms Anhydrous ammonium nitrate, urea, and ammonium sulfate
comprise ammonia as a component. Each form has its unique advantages, and the choice of which to use depends on factors such as soil type, crop requirements, and regional regulations. Application Methods for applying ammonia to agricultural fields, including direct injection, broadcast spreading, and fertigation. Injecting
anhydrous ammonia directly into the soil through direct injection minimizes the loss of ammonia-based fertilizers on the soil surface. Fertigation, on the other hand, involves the application of ammonia-based fertilizers through
irrigation systems. Best PracticesTo maximize the benefits of ammonia as a fertilizer, farmers should follow best practices for its application method for the specific form of ammonia, and timing the application to coincide with periods of optimal
plant growth. Considerations Safety Precautions Whenhandling ammonia, it is essential to follow safety precautions due to its corrosive and toxic nature. This includes using proper protection, and ensuring that ammonia is stored and transported securely. Potential Environmental
ImpactWhile ammonia can offer significant environmental benefits when used responsibly, an improper application can lead to negative consequences. Excessive ammonia application can be formed due to ammonia emissions
contributing to air pollution. Future TrendsTechnological Advancements Advancements in technology are leading to more sustainable and efficient use of ammonia as a fertilizer. Innovations in precision agriculture, such as variable-rate application and real-time monitoring, can help farmers apply ammonia more accurately and reduce nutrient
losses. Sustainable Agriculture The increasing global population will require sustainable agricultural practices that maintain high crop yields while minimizing environmental impacts. The responsible use of ammonia as a fertilizer can play a crucial role in meeting this demand and supporting global food security. Conclusion Ammonia offers numerous as a fertilizer can play a crucial role in meeting this demand and supporting global food security.
advantages as a fertilizer, including its high nutrient density, efficiency, environmental benefits, and economic value. By understanding the best practices for ammonia application and considering potential safety and environmental concerns, farmers can optimize the benefits of ammonia in their agricultural operations. The future is likely to see
ammonia continue to play a significant role as a fertilizer, given the increasing demand for sustainable agriculture and advancing technology. FAQs1. What is the primary nutrient provided by ammonia fertilizers? A. Ammonia fertilizers? A. Ammonia fertilizers? A. Ammonia fertilizers primarily provide nitrogen, an essential element for plant growth and development.
agricultural fields? A. Ammonia can be applied through various methods, including direct injection, broadcast spreading, and fertigation. 3. What safety precautions should be followed when handling ammonia? A. Secure storage and transportation of ammonia, along with the use of appropriate protective gear like gloves, goggles, and respiratory
protection, are essential safety measures to be followed while handling ammonia can offer environmental benefits, an improper application can contribute to nutrient pollution? A. While responsible use of ammonia can offer environmental benefits, an improper application can contribute to air pollution. 5. How does
the use of ammonia as a fertilizer align with sustainable agriculture practices? A. To support sustainable agriculture, ammonia can serve as a crucial factor by providing an economical and efficient source of nitrogen, leading to a decrease in the use of other nitrogen fertilizers and promoting higher crop yields. When used responsibly and in
conjunction with precision agriculture technologies, ammonia can contribute to minimizing the environmental impacts of agricultural practices while maintaining food security. About the author Srujal Sharma Partner at Jaysons Chemical Industries, a chemical manufacturing and
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logistics company which focuses on supply of ammonia products in the domestic and international markets since 1966. Having 3+ years of experience as an ammonia expert, and as a project manager for more than 2 years prior to that, Srujal has the acumen to carve out the best solutions for ammonia in any industry.

