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,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,937 active editors 7,000,759 articles in EnglishAndrea Navagero (14831529) was a Venetian diplomat and writer. He entered the Great Council of Venice at the age of twenty, five years younger than was normal at the time. He edited manuscripts at the Aldine Press, garnering a reputation as a scholar and a highly skilled writer. In 1515, he was appointed the official historian of the Republic of Venice as well as the caretaker of a library containing the collection of the scholar Bessarion. Navagero was named the Venetian ambassador to Spain in 1523 and navigated the volatile diplomatic climate caused by the conflict between CharlesV of Spain and FrancisI of France. By the time Navagero arrived back in Venice in 1528, he had grown disillusioned with politics and wished to return to editing manuscripts and cultivating his prized gardens. Much to his dismay, he was appointed ambassador to France in January 1529. After traveling to meet with FrancisI, he fell ill and died that May. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Nosy KombaMcDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK serviceTransportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and ParalympicsArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutEngraving of the Great Pyramid of Giza... that the 1572 Eight Wonders of the World (engraving pictured) is the source of the modern list of classical Seven Wonders of the World?... that Hedwig Tam gained 20 pounds to play a postpartum mother in Montages of a Modern Motherhood?... that the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement if they disguised their identity with the intention of "sinning with Christian women"?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure?... that a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction?... that an Arizona TV station put a satellite dish in a vacant swimming pool?... that 42 years after Jilly Cooper's How to Stay Married was first published, she described it as "terribly politically incorrect"?... that wrestler Kurt Howell won all 108 of his matches in high school?... that the second-place candidate in the 2018 Taipei mayoral election lost by just 0.23%, demanded a recount, and ended up losing by even more?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articlenosato DaikiIn sumo, nosato Daiki (pictured) is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Phil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollySebastio SalgadoNominate an articleMay 29: Feast day of Saint PaulVI (Catholicism)Headline in the New York Times1233 MongolJin War: The Mongols entered and began looting Kaifeng, the capital of the Jin dynasty of China, after a 13-month siege.1416 A squadron of the Venetian navy captured many Ottoman ships at the Battle of Gallipoli, confirming Venetian naval superiority in the Aegean Sea for the next few decades.1913 During the premiere of the ballet Le Sacre du printemps by Igor Stravinsky at the Thtre des Champs-lyses in Paris, the 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, Threskiornithidae. It is widespread across much of Australia, and has a predominantly white plumage with a bare, black head, long downcurved bill, and black legs. While it is closely related to the African sacred ibis, the Australian white ibis is a native Australian bird. Due to its increasing presence in the urban environment and its habit of rummaging in garbage, the species has acquired a variety of colloquial names such as "tip turkey" and "bin chicken". This Australian white ibis was photographed at the Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney.Photograph credit: Charles J. SharpRecently featured: Hell Gate BridgeAnemonoides blandaBluespotted ribbontail rayArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies12thcentury13thcentury 14thcenturyDecades1210s1220s1230s 1240s1250sYears1230123112321233 123412351236vte1233 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesBirths DeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishments DisestablishmentsArt and literature1233 in poetryvte1233 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1233MCCXXXIIIAb urbe condita1986Armenian calendar682 Assyrian calendar5983Balinese saka calendar11541155Bengali calendar639640Berber calendar2183English Regnal year17Hen.318Hen.3Buddhist calendar1777Burmese calendar595Byzantine calendar67416742Chinese calendar (WaterDragon)3930 or 3723to (WaterSnake)3931 or 3724Coptic calendar949950Discordian calendar2399Ethiopian calendar12251226Hebrew calendar49934994Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat12891290- Shaka Samvat11541155- Kali Yuga43334334Holocene calendar11233Igbo calendar233234Iranian calendar611612Islamic calendar630631Japanese calendarJei 2 / Tenpuku 1()Javanese calendar11421143Julian calendar1233MCCXXXIIIKorean calendar3566Minguo calendar679 before ROC679Nanakshahi calendar235Thai 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 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 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, 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. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261)January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1171)January 18 Yang (or Gongsheng), Chinese empress (b. 1162)February 12 Ermengarde de Beaumont, queen of ScotlandMarch 1 Thomas I (or Tommaso), count of Savoy (b. 1178)May Simon of Joinville, French nobleman and knight (b. 1175)June Yolanda de Courtenay, queen consort of HungaryJuly 8 Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (b. 1160)July 26 Wilbrand of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of UtrechtJuly 27 Ferdinand (or Ferrand), count of Flanders (b. 1188)July 29 Savari de Maulon, French nobleman (b. 1181)July 30 Konrad von Marburg, German priest (b. 1180)October 8 Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 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. 1175)Gkbri ("Blue-Wolf"), Ayyubid general and ruler (b. 1154)Guilln Prez de Guzmn, Spanish nobleman (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. ISBN978-0-241-29877-0.^ Berend, Nora (2001). At the Gate of Christendom: Jews, Muslims and "Pagans" in Medieval Hungary, c. 1000-c.1300. Cambridge University Press. p.158. ISBN978-0-521-02720-5.^ Lourie, Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena Lourie. Brill. p.270. ISBN90-04-12951-0.[permanent dead link]Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1101 to 1200See also: Renaissance of the 12th centuryMillennia2ndmillenniumCenturies11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyTimelines11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyState leaders11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyDecades1100s1110s1120s1130s1140s1150s1160s1170s1180s1190sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th centuryThe 12th century is the period from 1101 to 1200 in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European culture, this period is considered part of the High Middle Ages and overlaps with what is often called the "'Golden Age' of the Cistercians". The Golden Age of Islam experienced significant development, particularly in Islamic Spain.In Song dynasty China, an invasion by Jurchens caused a political schism of north and south. The Khmer Empire of Cambodia flourished during this century, while the Fatimids of Egypt were overtaken by the Ayyubid dynasty. Following the expansions of the Ghaznavids and Ghurid Empire, the Muslim conquests in the Indian subcontinent took place at the end of the century.The Ghurid Empire converted to Islam from Buddhism.1101: In July, the Treaty of Alton is signed between Henry I of England and his older brother Robert, Duke of Normandy in which Robert agrees to recognize Henry as king of England in exchange for a yearly stipend and other concessions. The agreement temporarily ends a crisis in the succession of the Anglo-Norman kings.11011103: David the Builder takes over Kakheti and Hereti (now parts of Georgia).1102: King Coloman unites Hungary and Croatia under the Hungarian Crown.1102: Muslims conquer Seoro de Valencia.11031104: A church council is convened by King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church.1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder defeats an army of Seljuks.1104: King Jayawarsa of Kadiri (on Java) ascends to the throne.[citation needed]1106: Battle of Tinchebray.11071111: 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 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 of Germany and stops German expansion eastward.1111: On April 14, during Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor.1113: Paramavishnulok is crowned as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expands the Khmer Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the first half of the century. He establishes diplomatic relations with China.1115: The Georgian army occupies Rustavi in the war with the Muslims.1115: In Java, King Kamesvara of Kadiri ascends to the throne. Janggala ceases to exist and comes under Kadiri domination, highly possible under royal marriage. During his reign, Mpu Dharmaja writes Kakawin Smaradahana, a eulogy for the king which become the inspiration for the Panji cycle tales, which spread across Southeast Asia.[1]1116: The Byzantine army defeats the Turks at Philomelion.1116: Death of doa Jimena Daz, governor of Valencia from 1099 to 1102.c. 1119: The Knights Templar are founded to protect Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem.A Black and White Photo of the 12th century Cuenca Cathedral (built from 1182 to 1270) in Cuenca, Spain1120: On January 16, the Council of Nablus, a council of ecclesiastic and secular lords in the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, establishes the first written laws for the kingdom.1120: On November 25, William Adelin, the only legitimate son of King Henry I of England, drowns in the White Ship Disaster, leading to a succession crisis which will bring down the Norman monarchy of England.1121: On August 12, in the Battle of Didgori, the greatest military victory in Georgian history, King David the Builder with 45,000 Georgians, 15,000 Kipchak auxiliaries, 500 Alan mercenaries and 100 French Crusaders defeats a much larger Seljuk-led Muslim coalition army.1121: On December 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order.1122: The Battle of Beroia (Modern-day Stara Zagora, Bulgaria) results in the disappearance of the Pechenegs Turkish tribe as an independent force.1122: On September 23, the Concordat of Worms (Pactum Calixtinum) is drawn up between Emperor Henry V and Pope Calixtus II bringing an end to the first phase of the power struggle between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire.1122: King David the Builder captures Tbilisi and declares it the capital city of Georgia, ending 400 years of Arab rule.1123: The Jurchen dynasty of China forces Koryo (now Korea) to recognize their suzerainty.1124: In April or May, David I is crowned King of the Scots.1125: On June 11, in the Battle of Azaz, the Crusader states, led by King Baldwin II of Jerusalem, defeat the Seljuk Turks.1125: In November, the Jurchens of the Jin dynasty declare war on the Song dynasty, beginning the JinSong wars.1125: Lothair of Supplinburg, duke of Saxony, is elected Holy Roman Emperor instead of the nearest heir, Frederick of Swabia, beginning the great struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines.1127: The Northern Song dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty.1128: On June 24, the Kingdom of Portugal gains independence from the Kingdom of Len at the Battle of So Mamede; (recognised by Len in 1143).The temple complex of Angkor Wat, built during the reign of Suryavarman II in Cambodia of the Khmer Era.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: Manuel I Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos.1143: Afonso Henriques is proclaimed King of Portugal by the cortes.1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes Portuguese independence from the Kingdom of Len. Portugal also recognizes the suzerainty of the pope.1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi.11451148: The Second Crusade is launched in response to the fall of the County of Edessa.1147: On October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords.1147: A new Berber dynasty, the Almohads, led by Emir Abd al-Mu'min, takes North Africa from the Almoravides and soon invades the Iberian Peninsula. The Almohads began as a religious movement to rid Islam of impurities.1147: The Wendish Crusade against the Polabian Slavs (or "Wends") in what is now northern and eastern Germany.1150: Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona marries Petronilla, the Queen of Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and Raymond Berengar IV, Count of Barcelona, recognizing the Aragonese conquests south of the Jcar and the right to expand in and annex the Kingdom of Murcia.1153: The Treaty of Wallingford, ends the civil war between Empress Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda's son Henry of Anjou as heir.1153: The First Treaty of Constance is signed between Emperor Frederick I and Pope Eugene III, by the terms of which, the emperor is to prevent any action by Manuel I Comnenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil and to assist the pope against his enemies in revolt in Rome.1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography.1154: On December 27, Henry II is crowned King of England 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 city, only to have it sold for the second time to the Shaddadids, a Kurdish dynasty.1162: Genghis Khan, the founder of the Mongol Empire, is born as Temjin in present-day Mongolia.1163: The Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect.11651182: Tensions and disputes between the Pagan Empire and the Kingdom of Polonnaruwa causes the Sinhalese under Parakramabahu the Great to raid Burma.1168: King Valdemar I of Denmark conquers Arkona on the Island of Rgen, the strongest pagan fortress and temple in northern Europe.1169: Political disputes within the Pandya Empire sparks the decade-long Pandyan Civil War.1169: On May 1, the Norman invasion of Ireland begins. Richard fitzGilbert de Clare ('Strongbow') allies with the exiled Irish chief, Dermot MacMurrough, to help him recover his kingdom of Leinster.The defense of the Carroccio during the battle of Legnano (1176) by Amos Cassioli (18321891)1170: The Treaty of Sahagn is signed by Alfonso VIII 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 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 Chola Empire as an ally of the Pandyas in the Pandyan Civil War.1174: On July 12, William I of Scotland is captured by the English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonial allegiance at York.1175: 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 Myriokephalon (Myriocephalum; Turkish: Miryakefalon Sava) is fought between the Byzantine Empire and the Seljuk Turks in Phrygia. It is a serious reversal for the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantines to recover the interior of Anatolia from the Seljuk Turks.1177: The Treaty or Peace of Venice is signed by the papacy and its allies, and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. The Norman Kingdom of Sicily also participates in negotiations and the treaty thereby determines the political course of all of Italy for the next several years.1178: Chinese writer Zhou Qufei, a Guangzhou customs officer, writes of an island far west in the Indian Ocean (possibly Madagascar), from where people with skin "as black as lacquer" and with frizzy hair were captured and purchased as slaves by Arab merchants.1179: The Treaty of Cazola (Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquista would not be stymied by internecine feuding.1180: The Portuguese Navy defeats a Muslim fleet off the coast of Cape Espichel.11801185: the Genpei War in Japan.1181: Parakramabahu the Great conducts a large-scale raid on Burma, after a ship transporting a Sinhalese princess to the Khmer Empire is attacked by Burmese naval fleets.1182: Religious reformations of Theravada Buddhism in Pagan Burma under the patronage of Narapatisithu are continued with the end of the Polonnaruwa-Pagan War.1182: Revolt of the people of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constance 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: Andronicus I Comnenus is deposed and, on September 12, executed as a result of the Norman massacre of the Greeks of Thessalonika.1185: The cathedral school (Katedralskolan) in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is the oldest in northern Europe and one of the oldest in all of Europe.1185: Beginning in this year the Kamakura shogunate deprives the emperor of Japan of political power.1186: On January 27, the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily, the heiress to the Sicilian throne.1187: On July 4, in the Battle of Hattin, Saladin defeats the king of Jerusalem.1187: In August, the Swedish royal and commercial center Sigtuna is attacked by raiders from Karelia, Couronia, and/or Estonia.[3]1188: The Riah were introduced 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 Jerusalem1192: In 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 Muslim empire in India for 14 years (11921206) by defeating Prithviraj Chauhan.1193: Nalanda, the great Indian Buddhist educational centre, is destroyed.1194: Emperor Henry VI conquers the Kingdom of Sicily.1195: On June 16, the struggle of Shamqori. Georgian forces annihilate the army of Abu Baqar.1198: The brethren of the Crusader hospital in Acre are raised to a military order of knights, the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the 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 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 century1104: The Venice Arsenal of Venice, Italy, is founded. It employed some 16,000 people for the mass production of sailing ships in large assembly lines, hundreds of years before the Industrial Revolution.1106: Finished building of Gelati.1107: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device.1111: The Chinese Donglin Academy is founded.1165: The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, is built.1170: The Roman Catholic notion of Purgatory is defined.[9]1185: First record of windmills.Wikimedia Commons has media related to 12th century.^ Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1973, 5th reprint edition in 1988 p.57^ Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia (1998, July 20). Kairi. Encyclopedia Britannica.^ Enn Tarvel (2007). Sigtuna hukkumine. Archived 2017-10-11 at the Wayback Machine Haridus, 2007 (7-8), p 3841^ Notice sur les Arabes hilaliens. Ismal Hamet. p.248.^ Francine Weiss and Mark R. 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ISBN9780520036437. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help)Retrieved from " 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)Catharism (links | edit)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)Dialect (links | edit)House of Habsburg (links | edit)House of Hohenzollern (links | edit)History of Mali (links | edit)Maimonides (links | edit)Passport (links | edit)Sumba (links | edit)Taoism (links | edit)Weregild (links | edit)Zanzibar (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)1040 (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)14th century (links | edit)1st century (links | edit)13th century (links | edit)4th century (links | edit)11th century (links | edit)1282 (links | edit)7th century (links | edit)10th century (links | edit)9th century (links | edit)8th century (links | edit)6th century (links | edit)5th century (links | edit)3rd century (links | edit)2nd century (links | edit)4th century BC (links | edit)1st century BC (links | edit)2nd century BC (links | edit)3rd century BC (links | edit)5th century BC (links | edit)6th century BC (links | edit)21st century BC (links | edit)11th century BC (links | edit)1000s (decade) (links | edit)1040s (links | edit)1299 (links | edit)1154 (links | edit)1163 (links | edit)1160s (links | edit)1141 (links | edit)1135 (links | edit)1204 (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/12th_century" Bonnie J. Robinson, Ph.D. and Laura J. Getty, Ph.D. The anonymous Middle English lyric poetry that we have is doubtless only a fraction of what existed. Since the lyrics were part of an oral tradition, it is difficult to know exactly when they were written. In general, the lyric tradition appears to have been most prominent from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries, and the similarities to French lyric poetry indicate that they served as an influence for the Middle English writers. Some lyric poems include music, and the form of these poems usually follows a song-like rhyme scheme, often with a refrain. The topics of the lyrics are varied, but they tend to fall into certain categories. Perhaps the most well-known Middle English lyric poem is the Cuckoo Song, with its joyful celebration of spring, complete with a farting deer (a typical kind of medieval humor). Many of the lyrics were religious (such as Ave Maria or Lullaby), mankinds sinful nature (such as the poem Earth), or reflections on death and the afterlife (such as Life and Winter Song). Source:Middle English Lyricsfrom British Literature: Middle Ages to the Eighteenth Century and Neoclassicism by Bonnie J. Robinson, Ph.D., and Laura J. Getty, Ph.D. licensed under CC BY-SA Citation:Robinson, Bonnie J. and Laura J. Getty. An Introduction to Middle English Poetry. Transatlantic Literature and Premodern Worlds, edited by Marissa Nicosia, et al., Pressbooks, 2025. Cantigas de Santa Maria of European and Islamic musicians in 13th century playing stringed instruments, by unknown artist. Wikimedia Commons. The Middle English Lyric is a genre of English Literature, popular in the 14th Century, is characterized by its brevity and emotional expression. Conventionally, the lyric expresses a moment, usually spoken or performed in the first person. Although some lyrics have narratives, the plots are usually simple to emphasize an occasional, common experience. Even though Lyrics appear individual and personal, they are not original; instead, lyrics express a common state of mind. Those states of mind are wide in range. Some deal with religious topics pertaining to Jesus or the Virgin Mary, focusing on Christs sacrifice and salvation, or Marys roles as a mother and intercessor. Other religious topics focus on Adam and the Fall, or the necessity of faith. Others are secular, focusing on ale, women, and the simple joys of life. Some are sarcastic, take on satire, humorous, and sometimes even crude. Two of the lyrics presented below are given alongside their original middle English versions. Literary ContextMiddle English Lyrics were meant to be heard, not read. Keeping in mind anauralaudience, the lyric is usually structured with poetic devices: an obvious rhyme scheme, internal rhyme, wordplay, allegory,refrain, and sometimes musical effects. The rhyme scheme primarily functions as amnemonic devicefor the audience. The Refrain, however, has several critical functions. The Refrain gives the lyric unity and provides commentary (this is not unlike the bob and wheel found inSir Gawain and the Green Knight). In addition to functioning thematically, the refrain encourages the audience to participate in singing the lyric. Finally, Musical Effects also encourage audience participation, and they take the form of rhythms and sounds (for example,onomatopoeiais not an uncommontropeemployed). We do not know if they were set to music, but it could be possible, as several include music for accompaniment. AuthorshipMost Middle English Lyrics are anonymous. Because the lyrics reflect on a sort of community property of ideas, the concept of copyrighting a lyric to a particular author is usually inappropriate. Additionally, identifying authors is very difficult. Most lyrics are often un-dateable, and they appear in collections with no apparentorganic unity. It is most likely many lyrics that survive today were widely recited in various forms before being written down. Evidence for this appears in a variety of MiddleEnglish poetry, especiallyGeoffrey ChaucersThe Canterbury Tales. Many of Chaucers lines bear an uncanny resemblance to Middle English Lyrics. Since these lyrics were written in a clear medieval Latin, scholars infer that these authors were likely clerics, familiar with other languages as well. Since the topics of the lyrics are secular, it is possible that the clerics were not writing the lyrics, but simply writing them down. It has also been inferred that the authors of these lyrics were primarily male. Some lyrics are written in a female voice, but it would be unlikely since those lyrics are written in a harsh satire against women. What similarities can you see here between the works of the Pearl Poet? How about Geoffrey Chaucer?Consider the differences between secular and religious lyrics; what purpose might each have served for the audience of that time?Read aloud a lyric. What techniques are being used and are they still effective to modern ears?A video of Ardis Butterfield, Yale professor of English and Music, discussing Medieval Lyrics and ChaucerLuminariums webpage on Middle English LyricsA comprehensive webpage entry on specifically Marian lyrics by Karen Staupe (editor) for the University of Rochesters middle English texts series Cuckoo SongSummer is a-coming in,Sumer is icumen in,Sing loud CuckooLoude sing cuckou!Groweth seed, and bloweth meadGroweth seed and bloweth meed,And springeth the woode nooAnd springth the wode now.Sing Cuckoo!Sing cuckou!Ewe bleatheth after lamb,Ewe bleteth after lamb,Lows for her calf coo;Loweth after calve cow,Bullock sterteth, buck verteth,Bulloc sterteth, bucke verteth,Merry sing Cuckoo!Merye sing cuckou!Cuckoo, Cuckoo,Cuckou, cuckou,well singst thou Cuckoo:Wel singest thou cuckou:So cease thou never noo.Ne swik thou never now!AlysounBetween soft March and April showers,Bitweene Merch and Averil,When sprays of bloom from branches spring,When spray biginneth to springe,And when the little bird mid flowersThe litel fowl hath hire wilDoth song of sweetness loudly sing:On hire leod to singe.To her with longing love I cling,Ich libbe in love-longingeOf all the world the fairest thing,For semlokest of alle thinge.Whose thrall I am, who bliss can bringHeo may me blisse bringe:And give to me lifes crown.Ich am in hire baundoun.A gracious fate to me is sent;An hendy hap ich habbe yhent,Methinks it is by Heaven lentIchoot from hevene it is me sent:From women all, my heart is bent,From alle wommen my love is lent,To light on Alysoun.And light on Alisoun.Her sheeny locks are fair to see,On hew hire heer is fair ynough,Her lashes brown, her eyes of black;Hire browe browne, hire ynblake;With lovely mouth she smiles on me;With lossum cheere heo on me lough;Her waist is slim, of lissom make.With middel smal and wel ymake.Unless as mate she will me take,But heo me wolle to hire takeTo be her own, my heart will break;For to been hire owen make,Longer to live I will forsake,Longe to liven ichulle forsake,And dead I will fall down.And feye fallen adown.A gracious fate, etc.An hendy hap, etc.All for thy sake I restless turn,Nightes when I wende and wake,And wakeful hours sigh through at night;Forthy mine wonges waxeth wan:For thee, sweet lady, do I yearn;Levedy, al for thine sakeMy cheeks wax wan in woful plight.Longinge is ylent me on.No man so wise that can arightIn world nis noon so witer manHer goodness tell, her beauties bright;That al hire bountee telle can;Her throat is than the swans more white,Hire swire is whittere than the swan,The fairest maid in town.And fairest may in town.A gracious fate, etc.An hendy, etc.With wooing I am spent and worn;Wery so water in wore.Lest any reave me, much I fear,Lest any reve me my makeAnd leave me mate less and forlorn.Ich habbe y-yerned yore.A sharp, short pain is better borne,Bettere is tholien while soreThan now and evermore to mourn.Than mournen evermore.My love, O fair one, do not scorn,Geinest under gore,No longer on me frown.Herkne to my roun:A gracious fate to me is sent;An hendy, etc. Ubi Sunt Qui Ante Nos Fuerunt?Where are they that lived before,Hounds they led and hawks they boreAnd had both field and chase?Ladies rich in bowers fair,Nets of gold bind up the hair,Rosy-bright of face.They ate and drank and made them gladTheir life was all with pleasure led,Men kneeled them beforn,They bore themselves full proud and highAnd in the twinkling of an eyeTheir souls were all forlorn.Where is that laughing and that songThe pride with which they passed along,The hawk, and hound, and bower?All that joy is gone away,That weal is come to welaway,To many a bitter hour.They took their heaven while they were hereAnd now in hell they lie in fere;The fire it burneth ever,Long is ay, and long is o,Long is wy, and long is wo,From thence come they never. Earth[Note: When the word earth is capitalized (as Earth) it is mean to signify mankind, the creature made from the dust of the earth.] Earth out of earth is wondrously wrought,Earth of earth hath got a dignity of naught,Earth upon earth hath set all his thought,How that Earth upon earth may be high brought.Earth upon earth would be a King;But how Earth shall to earth thinketh nothing;When that earth biddeth Earth his rentes home bring,Then shall Earth out of earth have a piteous parting.Earth upon earth winneth castles and towers,Then saith Earth to earth: Now all this is ours!When that Earth upon earth hath built up his bowers,Then shall Earth upon earth suffer sharp showres.Earth goes upon earth as mold upon mold,So goes Earth upon earth all glittering in gold,As though Earth unto earth never go should,And yet Earth shall to earth before that he would.O thou Earth that on earth travailest night and day,To deck thee, Earth, to paint thee with wanton array;Yet shalt thou, Earth, for all thy earth, make thou it never so quaint and gay,Out of this earth into the earth, there to cling as a clod of clay.O wretched man, why art thou proud that art of earth maked?Hither broughtest thou no shroud, but poor came thou and naked!When thy soul is gone out, and thy body in earth raked,Then thy body that was rank and undevout, of all men is hated.Out of this earth came to this earth this wretched garment,To hide this Earth, to hap this Earth, to him was clothing lent;Now goes Earth upon earth, rueful, ragged, and rent,Therefore shall Earth under earth have hideous torment.Why that Earth too must love earth, wonder me think,Or why that Earth for superflue earth, too sore sweat will or swink;For when that Earth upon earth is brought within the brink,Then shall Earth of the earth have a rueful swink.So, Earth upon earth, consider thou mayHow Earth cometh into earth naked alway,Why should Earth upon earth go now so stout or gayWhen Earth shall pass out of earth in so poor array?Therefore, thou Earth upon earth that so wickedly hast wrought,While that thou, Earth, art upon earth, turn again thy thought,And pray to that God upon earth that all the earth hath wrought,That thou, Earth upon earth, to bliss may be brought.O Thou Lord that madest this earth for this Earth, and suffered here paines ill,Let not this Earth for this earth evil eer spille,But that this Earth on this earth be ever working Thy will.So that this Earth from this earth may fly up to Thy high hill.Amen.LifeThe life of this worldIs ruled with wind,Weeping, darkness,And stirring:With wind we blowen,With wind we lassen:With weeping we comen,With weeping we passen.With stirring we beginnenWith stirring we enden,With dread we dwellen,With dread we enden. 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