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Dubbed the "Goddess of Pop", she gained fame in 1965 as part of the folk duo Sonny & Cher, early exponents of 1960s counterculture. She became a TV star in the 1970s, with The Sonny & Cher Comedy Hour drawing more than 30 million viewers weekly, and topped the Billboard Hot 100 with narrative pop songs including "Gypsys, Tramps & Thieves" and "Half-Breed". Transitioning to film, she earned two Academy Awards nominations—for Silkwood (1983) and Moonstruck (1987), winning Best Actress for the latter—and received the "Cher effect", a stylized use of Auto-Tune to distort vocals. Her 2002-2005 Farewell Tour grossed \$250 million, the highest ever by a female artist at the time. A Rock and Roll Hall of Fame inductee, Cher is the only solo artist with Billboard number-one singles in each of seven decades. (Full article...) Recently featured: Malcolm X Margaret Sanger TRAPPIST-1 Archive By email More featured articles About HNLMS Java ... that the crew of HNLMS Java (pictured) struggled to access the sinking ship's life vests because these were locked away in a hard-to-reach compartment? ... that Gabriel Luna used a flamethrower in an episode of The Last of Us, and afterwards had recurring visions of flaming figures running towards him? ... that many North Carolina Farmers' Union members left the organization as a result of leader Henry Quincy Alexander's opposition to American entry into World War I? ... that 33 years after The New York Times called David Lynch's film Twin Peaks: Fire Walk with Me "brain-dead" and seemingly "the worst movie ever made", it conceded that the film was now "revered"? ... that two future deans of the University of Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia? ... that the nearly 200 sexual encounters Molly Kochan had while terminally ill formed the basis of the Dying for Sex podcast and subsequent TV series? ... that a gun club once allegedly parked boats in the living room of a plantation house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright? ... that Jane Remover's school counselor made sure Remover felt fine after a classmate wrote an essay about lyrics from Teen Week? ... that playwright Jason Grote was involved in releasing 10,000 crickets in New York City? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Luís Montenegro In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance (leader Luís Montenegro pictured) wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by [J] with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. Former president of Uruguay José Mujica dies at the age of 89. The Socialist Party led by current prime minister Edi Rama wins an outright majority in the Albanian parliamentary election. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Richard Garwin Tommy Vigorito Eddie Marzuki Nalapraya Alla Osipenko Azmun Jaafar Bob Cowper Nominate an article May 20: National Awakening Day in Indonesia (1908) 325 - The First Council of Nicaea (depicted), the first ecumenical council of the Christian Church, was formally opened by Constantine the Great. 794 - According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, King Æthelberht II of East Anglia was beheaded on the orders of Offa of Mercia. 1714 - J. S. Bach led the first performance of his Pentecost cantata Erschallet, ihr Lieder at the chapel of Schloss Weimar. 1927 - With the signing of the Treaty of Jeddah, the United Kingdom recognized the sovereignty of Ibn Saud over Hejaz and Nejd, which later merged to become Saudi Arabia. 1941 - World War II: German paratroopers began the Battle of Heraklion on the island of Crete, capturing the airfield and port in Heraklion ten days later. William Fargo (b. 1818) Gertrude Guillaume-Schack (d. 1903) Nizamuddin Asir Adrawi (d. 2021) More anniversaries: May 19 May 20 May 21 Archive By email List of days of the year About Rhina Aguirre (20 May 1939 - 30 October 2021) was a Bolivian disability activist, politician, and sociologist. An opponent of the military dictatorships of the 1970s and 1980s, Aguirre was an early activist in the country's human rights movement. Exiled to Ecuador by the regime of Luis García Meza, she collaborated with Leonidas Proaño's indigenous ministry and worked closely with the country's peasant and social organizations. Blinded in both eyes by toxoplasmosis, Aguirre took up the cause of disability rights, joining the Departmental Council for Disabled Persons upon her return to Bolivia. In 2009, she joined the Movement for Socialism and was elected to represent the department of Tarija in the Chamber of Senators, becoming the first blind person in Bolivian history to assume a parliamentary seat. This photograph of Aguirre was taken in 2014. Photograph credit: Chamber of Senators; edited by Krisgabwoosh Recently featured: Chester Cathedral El Tatio Short-beaked echidna Archive More featured pictures Community 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 Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWiki media 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 WikitonaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedia is written in English. Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית לשולה Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca 🗓 🗓 Bosanski בנפט Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių מורום Βοςαnski אונפנ Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski לפנפנ Eλληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski לונפנ Extrieved from " 2 This article is about the year 325. For the number, see 325 (number). This article relies largely or entirely on a single source. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please help improve this article by introducing citations to additional sources. "325" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2024) Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium 1st millennium 2st mil Years 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 vte 325 by topic Leaders Political entities State leaders Religious leaders Categories Births Deaths vte 325 in various calendar 246-247Bengali calendar 246-247Bengali calendar 246-247Bengali calendar 25CCCXXVAb urbe condita 1078Assyrian calendar 325CCCXXVAb urbe condita 1 calendar-313Byzantine calendar5833-5834Chinese calendar41-42Discordian calendar4085-4086Hindu calendar41-42Discordian calenda calendar10325Iranian calendar297 BP - 296 BPIslamic calendar306 BH - 305 BHJavanese calendar206-207Julian calendar325CCCXXVKorean calendar4587 before ROC民前1587年Nanakshahi calendar2658Minguo calendar467-868Tibetan calendar867-868Tibetan calendar406-207Julian calendar506-207Julian calen 阴木鸡年(female Wood-Rooster)452 or 71 or -701 Constantine the Great summons the Christian Church to Nicaea (mosaic in Hagia Sophia, Istanbul) Year 325 (CCCXXV) was a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Proculus and Paulinus (or, less frequently, year 1078 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 325 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. German and Sarmatian campaigns of Constantine: Emperor Constantine I personally assures the security of the Danube frontier by defeating the Goths, the Vandals and the Sarmatians. Constantine has deposed Emperors Licinius and Martinian executed in Thessalonica and Cappadocia respectively for conspiring and raising troops against him.[1] Constantine forbids criminals being forced to fight to the death as gladiators.[2] April 1 - Crown Prince Cheng of Jin, age 4, succeeds his father Ming of Jin as emperor of the Eastern Jin dynasty. During his reign, he is largely advised by regents, his uncle Yu Liang and high-level officials. The Colossus of Constantine in the Basilica of Maxentius and Constantine, Rome, in the 15th century). May 20 - First Council of Nicaea: Constantine summons an ecumenical council of bishops in Nicaea (Turkey). The Niceea (Turkey). The Niceea (Turkey). The Nicaea (Turkey). The Niceea (his works are confiscated and consigned to the flames. Wang Meng (or Jinglüe), Chinese emperor (executed) Tuoba Heru, Chinese emperor (b. 299) Licinius, deposed Roman emperor (executed) Tuoba Heru, Chinese prince of the Tuoba Dai Approximate date - Iamblichus, Syrian philosopher and writer (b. 245) ^ Scarre, Christopher (2012). Chronicle of the Roman Emperors: the Reign-by-reign Record of the Roman Emperors: the Reign-by-reign Record of the Roman Emperors: The Classical Quarterly. 60 (2): 597. doi:10.1017/S0009838810000194. JSTOR 40984834. Rescript of Constantine. ^ Pohlsander, Hans A. (1996). The Emperor Constantine. London: Routledge. p. 80. ISBN 0-415-13178-2. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 201 to 300 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "3rd century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (March 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 1st millennium Century 3rd century 3rd century 3rd century 3rd century 3rd century 4th century 5rd ce leaders 2nd century 3rd century 3rd century 4th century Decades 200s 210s 220s 230s 240s 250s 260s 270s 280s 290s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - Disesta from AD 201 (represented by the Roman numerals CCI) to AD 300 (CCC) in accordance with the Julian calendar. In this century, the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis, and the assassination of the Roman Empire saw a crisis with the assassination of the Roman Empire saw and the critical saw and the critical saw and the critical saw and the c the split of the Roman Empire through the Gallic Empire in the west and the Palmyrene Empire in the east, which all together threatened to destroy the Roman Empire in its entirety, but the reconquests of the seceded territories by Emperor Aurelian and the stabilization period under Empire in the east, which all together threatened to destroy the Roman Empire in its entirety, but the reconquests of the seceded territories by Emperor Aurelian and the stabilization period under Empire in the east, which all together threatened to destroy the Roman Empire in the west and the Palmyrene Empire in the east, which all together threatened to destroy the Roman Empire in the west and the Palmyrene Empire in the east, which all together threatened to destroy the Roman Empire in the east, which all together threatened to destroy the Roman Empire in the east, which all together threatened to destroy the Roman Empire in the east, which all together threatened to destroy the Roman Empire in the east, which all together threatened to destroy the Roman Empire in the east, which all together threatened to destroy the Roman Empire in the east, which all together threatened to destroy the Roman Empire in the east, which all together threatened to destroy the Roman Empire in the east, which all together threatened to destroy the Roman Empire in the east and the Roman Empire in the Empire in the Empire in the Empire in empire caused an end to the crisis by 284. This crisis would also mark the beginning of Late Antiquity. While in North Africa, Roman rule continued with growing Christian influence, particularly in the region of Carthage. In Persia, the Parthian Empire was succeeded by the Sassanid Empire in 224 after Ardashir I defeated and killed Artabanus V during the Battle of Hormozdgan. The Sassanids then went on to subjugate many of the western portions of the declining Kushan Empire. In Africa the most significant military expansion and became a major trading hub in northeast Africa.[1] In China, the chaos that had been raging since 189 would ultimately continue to persist with the decisive defeat of Cao Cao at the Battle of Red Cliffs in 208, which would increasingly end the hopes of unification and lead to the tripartite division of China into three main empires; Shu, Wu, and Wei, colloquially known as the Three Kingdoms period, which started in 220 with the formal abdication of Emperor Xian of Han to Cao Cao's son, Cao Pi, thereby founding Wei, which would usurp Wei in 263, but would usurp Wei in 263, but would usurp Wei in 260. In other parts of the world, Korea was ruled by the Three Kingdoms of Korea, Japan entered the Kofun period and the Southeast Asian mainland was mostly dominated by Funan, the first kingdom of the Khmer people. In India, the Gupta Empire was on the rise towards the end of the century. In Pre-Columbian America, the Adena culture of the Ohio River valley declined in favor of the Hopewell culture. The Maya civilization entered its Classic Era. After the death of Commodus in the late previous century the Roman Empire was plunged into a civil war. When the dust settled, Septimius Severus emerged as emperor, establishing the Severan dynasty. Unlike previous emperors, he openly used the army to back his authority, and paid them well to do so. The regime he created is known as the Military Monarchy as a result. The system fell apart in the 230s, giving way to a fifty-year period known as the Military Anarchy or the Crisis of the Severan dynasty), where no fewer than twenty emperors held the reins of power, most for only a few months. The majority of these men were assassinated, or killed in battle, and the empire almost collapsed under the weight of the political upheaval, as well as the growing Persian threat in the east. Under its new Sassanid rulers, Persia had grown into a rival superpower, and the Romans would have to make drastic reforms in order to better prepare their state for a confrontation. These reforms were finally realized late in the century under the reign of Diocletian, one of them being to divide the empire into an eastern and western half, and have a separate ruler for each. The Baths of Caracalla The Kingdom of Funan reaches its zenith. The Goths move from Gothiscandza to Ukraine, giving birth to the Chernyakhov culture. Menorahs and Ark of the Covenant, wall painting in a Jewish catacomb, Villa Torlonia (Rome), are made. Now kept at National Museum, New Delhi. Two statuettes, Jonah Swallowed and Jonah Cast Up, of a group from the eastern Mediterranean, probably Asia Minor, are made. Now kept at The Cleveland Museum of Art, Ohio. The Magerius Mosaic is made. Now kept at the Sousse Archaeological Museum, Tunisia.[2] Early 3rd century: Burial in catacombs becomes commonplace. 208: the Chinese naval Battle of Red Cliffs occurs.[3] 211-217: Caracalla, Roman Emperor. 212: Constitutio Antoniniana grants citizenship to all free Roman men. 212-217: Baths of Caracalla. 220: The Han dynasty comes to an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in ancient China.[4] 220-280: The Han dynasty comes to an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in ancient China.[4] 220-280: The Han dynasty comes to an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in ancient China.[4] 220-280: The Han dynasty comes to an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in ancient China.[4] 220-280: The Han dynasty comes to an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in ancient China.[4] 220-280: The Han dynasty comes to an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in ancient China.[4] 220-280: The Han dynasty comes to an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in ancient China.[4] 220-280: The Han dynasty comes to an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in ancient China.[4] 220-280: The Han dynasty comes to an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in ancient China.[4] 220-280: The Han dynasty comes to an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in ancient China.[4] 220-280: The Han dynasty comes to an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in ancient China.[4] 220-280: The Han dynasty comes to an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in ancient China.[4] 220-280: The Han dynasty comes to an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in ancient China.[4] 220-280: The Han dynasty comes to an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in an end with establishment of the End with establishment of the End with establishment o receiving the ring of kingship by the Zoroastrian supreme god Ahura Mazda. 224: Ardashir I of the Sassanid dynasty of Persia launches a war to reconquer lost lands in the Roman east. 234: Zhuge Liang dies of illness at the standoff of Wuzhang Plains. 235-284: Crisis of the Third Century shook the Roman Empire. 241: The Kingdom of Hatra dissolved after the Fall of Hatra to Persia 244: Battle of Xingshi in China. 258: Valerian I is taken captive by Shapur I of Persia. Political map of China in 262 AD 263: Cao Wei conquers the Shu Han Kingdom. 266: The Jin dynasty is founded after the overthrow of the Cao Wei dynasty by Sima Yan. 280: The Jin dynasty reunites China under one empire after the conquest of Eastern Wu. 284-305: Diocletian, Roman Emperor. 291-306: The War of the Eight Princes, a civil war by the Sima Clan in China. 293: Emperor Diocletian forms the Tetrarchy in Rome. 300-538: Kofun era, the first part of the Kofun period in Japan. Late 3rd century - early 4th century. Good Shepherd, Orants and Story of Jonah, painted ceiling of the Catacombs of Marcellinus and Peter in Rome, is made. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions § 3rd century. Sarnath becomes a center of Buddhist arts in India. Diffusion of maize as a food crop from Mexico into North America begins. ^ "Aksum | History, Map, Empire, & Definition | Britannica.com. 2024-11-29. Retrieved 2024-12-03. ^ Bomgardner, David L. (2013). The Story of the Roman Amphitheatre. Routledge. p. 211. ISBN 9781134707393. ^ McNab, Chris (2017). Famous Battles of the Ancient World. Cavendish Square Publishing, LLC. p. 74. ISBN 9781502632456. Than dynasty | Definition, Map, Culture, Art, & Facts". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 17 March 2019. Retrieved 18 March 2019. Retrieved 18 March 2019. Retrieved 19 March 2019. Retr count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Century (links | edit) History of Iraq (links | 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 15 century (links | edit) 8th century (links | edit) 200s (decade) (links | edit) 200s (decade) (links | edit) 200s (decade) (links | edit) 210s (links | edit) 200s (decade) (links | edit) 210s (links | edit) BC (links | edit) 5th century BC (links | edit) 325 (links | edit) 320 (links | edit) 320 (links | edit) 320 (links | edit) 320 (links | edit) 321 (links | edit) 320 (links | edit) 320 (links | edit) 320 (links | edit) 321 (links | edit) 321 (links | edit) 320 (links | edit) 320 (links | edit) 321 (links | edit) 322 (links | edit) 323 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/3rd_century" Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. 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