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265W 20V Poly Solar Panel View AllClose Leading or presiding officer of an organized group "Chairman of the Board (disambiguation). Agustn Vsquez Gmez, ambassador of the Board (disambiguation). Agustn Vsquez Gmez, ambassador of the Board (disambiguation). Agustn Vsquez Gmez, ambassador of the Board (disambiguation). chairwoman, or chairperson, is the presiding officer of an organized group such as a board, committee, or deliberative assembly. The person holding the office, who is typically elected or appointed by members of the group or organisation, presides over meetings of the group, and is required to conduct the group's business in an orderly fashion.[1]In some organizations, the chair is also known as president (or other title).[2][3] In others, where a board appoints a president (or other title), the two terms are used for distinct positions. The term chairman may be used in a neutral manner, not directly implying the gender of the holder. In meetings or conferences, to "chair" something (chairing) means to lead the event.[4]Look up chair, chairman, chairwoman, chairwoman, chairwoman, chairwoman, chairwoman, chairwoman, chairman, chairwoman, chai speaker.[10][11] Chair has been used to refer to a seat or office of authority since the middle of the 17th century; its earliest citation for chairman.[12][13][14] Feminist critiques have analysed Chairman as a possible example of sexist language, associating the male gender with the exercise of authority, this has led to some use of the generic "Chairperson".[15]In World Schools Style debating, as of 2009, chair or chairman refers to the person who controls the debate; it recommends using Madame Chair or Mr. Chairman to address the chair.[16] The FranklinCovey Style Guide for Business and Technical Communication and the American Psychological Association style guide advocate using chair or chairperson.[17][18] The Oxford Dictionary of American Usage and Style (2000) suggested that the gender-neutral forms were gaining ground; it advocated chair for both men and women.[19] The Daily Telegraph's style guide bans the use of chair and chairperson; the newspaper's position, as of 2018, is that "chairman is correct English".[20] The National Association of Parliamentarians adopted a resolution in 1975 discouraging the use of chairperson and rescinded it in 2017.[21][22]Ambassador Leena Al-Hadid of Jordan chairs a meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 2018.[23]The word chair can refer to the place from which the holder of the office presides, whether on a chair, at a lectern, or elsewhere.[1] During meetings, the person presiding is said to be "in the chair" as "Mr. (or Madam) Chairman (or Chair or Chairperson)" rather than using a name one of many customs intended to maintain the presiding officer's impartiality and to ensure an objective and impersonal approach.[7][24]In the British music hall tradition, the chairman was the master of ceremonies who announced the performances and was responsible for controlling any rowdy elements in the presiding officer's impartiality and to ensure an objective and impersonal approach. the audience. The role was popularised on British TV in the 1960s and 1970s by Leonard Sachs, the chairman on the variety show The Good Old Days.[25] "Chairman" as a quasi-title gained particular resonance when socialist states from 1917 onwards shunned more traditional leadership labels and stressed the collective control of Soviets (councils or committees) by beginning to refer to executive figureheads as "Chairman of the X Committee". Lenin, for example, officially functioned as the head of Soviet Russian government not as prime minister or as president, but as "Chairman of the Soviet Russian government not as prime minister or as president, but as "Chairman of the Soviet Russian government not as prime minister or as president, but as "Chairman of the Soviet Russian government not as prime minister or as president, but as "Chairman of the Soviet Russian government not as prime minister or as president, but as "Chairman of the Soviet Russian government not as prime minister or as president, but as "Chairman of the Soviet Russian government not as prime minister or as president, but as "Chairman of the Soviet Russian government not as prime minister or as president, but as "Chairman of the Soviet Russian government not as prime minister or as president, but as "Chairman of the Soviet Russian government not as prime minister or as president, but as "Chairman of the Soviet Russian government not as prime minister or as president, but as "Chairman of the Soviet Russian government not as prime minister or as president, but as "Chairman of the Soviet Russian government not as prime minister or as president, but as "Chairman of the Soviet Russian government not as prime minister or as president not as prime minister or the Central Executive Committee" (until 1938) and then "Chairman of the Presidium of the Presidium of the Presidium of the Chairman of the Presidium of the Presidium of the Presidium of the Presidium of the Chairman of the Chairman of the Chairman of the Chairman of the Presidium o United States Senate Watergate Committee, 1973In addition to the administrative or executive duties in organizations, the chair presides over meetings include: Calling the meeting to order Determining if a quorum is present Announcing the items on the "order of business", or agenda, as they come upRecognition of members to have the floorEnforcing the rules of the groupPutting questions (motions) to a vote, which is the usual way of resolving disagreements following discussion of the issuesAdjourning the rules of the group. [29] In committees or small boards, the chair votes along with the other members; in assemblies or larger boards, the chair cannot vote twice and cannot override the decision of the group unless the organization has specifically given the chair such authority).[31]The powers of the chair vary widely across organizations. In others they only make recommendations to a board of directors, or may have no executive powers, in which case they are mainly a spokesperson for the organization. The power given depends upon the type of organization, its structure, and the rules it has created for itself. If the chair exceeds their authority, engages in misconduct, or fails to perform their duties, they may face disciplinary procedures. Such procedures may include censure, suspension, or removal from office. The rules of the organization would provide details on who can perform these disciplinary procedures.[32] Usually, whoever appointed or elected the chair has the power to discipline them. There are three common types of chair, in which case the board frequently names an independent member of the board as a lead independent director.[33] This position is equivalent to the position of Pracle, Douglas Flint of HSBC and Steve Case of AOL Time Warner. In particular, the group chair of HSBC is considered the top position of that institution, outranking the chief executive, and is responsible for leading the board and representing the company in meetings with government figures. Before the creation of the group management board in 2006, HSBC's chair essentially held the duties of a chief executive at an equivalent institution, while HSBC's chief executive served as the deputy. After the 2006 reorganization, the management cadre ran the business through compliance and audit and the direction of the business. [34][35][36]Non-executive chair is also a separate post from the CEO; unlike an executive chair, a non-executive chair does not interfere in day-to-day company matters. Across the world, many companies have separated the roles of chair and CEO, saying that this move improves corporate governance. The non-executive chair's duties are typically limited to matters directly related to the board, such as:[37]Chairing the meetings of the board. Organizing and coordinating the board's activities, such as by setting its annual agenda. Reviewing and evaluating the performance of the Ulriksdal Palace Theater. Many companies in the US have an executive chair; this method of organization is sometimes called the American model. Expert opinion is rather evenly divided over which is the preferable model. [39] There is a growing push by public market investors for companies with an executive chair to have a lead independent director to provide some element of an independent perspective. [40][41]The role of the chair in a private equity-backed board differs from the role in non-profit or publicly listed organizations in several ways, including the pay, role and what makes an effective private-equity chair. [42] Companies with both an executive chair and a CEO include Ford,[43] HSBC,[44] Alphabet Inc.,[45] and HP.[46]A vice- or deputy chair, subordinate to the chair is being discussed.[47] In the absence of the chair and vice-chair, groups sometimes elect a chair process. tempore to fill the role for a single meeting.[48] In some organizations that have both titles, deputy chair ranks higher than vice-chairs but only a single deputy chair title on its own usually has only an advisory role and not an operational one (such as Ted Turner at Time Warner). [50]An unrelated definition of vice- and deputy chairs describes an executive directorParliamentary procedure in the corporate title) a b c Robert, Henry M.; etal. (2011). Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised (11thed.). 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"Chairperson". Chambers 21st Century Dictionary via Search Chambers. Edinburgh Chambers Harrap. Although convener means someone who summons (convener) a meeting, the convener may take the chair. The Oxford English Dictionary (2nd edition, 1989) offers this citation: 1833 Act 34 Will. IV, c. 46 43 "The convener may take the chair. The Oxford English Dictionary (2nd edition, 1989) offers this citation: 1833 Act 34 Will. IV, c. 46 43 "The convener may take the chair. The Oxford English Dictionary (2nd edition, 1989) offers this citation: 1833 Act 34 Will. IV, c. 46 43 "The convener may take the chair. The Oxford English Dictionary (2nd edition, 1989) offers this citation: 1833 Act 34 Will. IV, c. 46 43 "The convener may take the chair. The Oxford English Dictionary (2nd edition, 1989) offers this citation: 1833 Act 34 Will. IV, c. 46 43 "The convener may take the chair. The Oxford English Dictionary (2nd edition, 1989) offers this citation: 1833 Act 34 Will. 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Dictionary, the Oxford English Dictionary, the Oxford English Dictionary, the online edition of the current Merriam-Webster's Dictionary, the online edition of the current Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the online edition of the current Merriam-Webster's Dictionary, the online edition of the current Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the online edition of the current Merriam-Webster's Dictionary, the online edition of the current Merriam-Webster's Dictionary, the online edition of the current Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the online edition of the current Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the online edition of the current Merriam-Webster's Dictiona these analyses pointed out the use of so-called generic male terms as sexist... As a consequence of these critiques, guides were published that replaced so-called generic male terms with truly generic terms: policeman became police officer; fireman, fire fighter; postman, mail carrier; workman, worker; chairman, chairperson; mankind, humanity; and so on. Barrie Thorne; Nancy Henley (1975). Language? ... Much of the debate has centered around two types of change sexist language? ... Much of the debate has centered around two types of change sexist language? ... Much of the debate has centered around two types of change sexist language? ... Much of the debate has centered around two types of change sexist language? ... Much of the debate has centered around two types of change sexist language? ... Much of the debate has centered around two types of change sexist language? ... Much of the debate has centered around two types of change sexist language? ... Much of the debate has centered around two types of change sexist language? ... Much of the debate has centered around two types of change sexist language? ... Much of the debate has centered around two types of change sexist language? ... Much of the debate has centered around two types of change sexist language? ... 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Man Made Language. Pandora. pp.2930. ISBN 978-0-04-440766-9. Another factor which we must bear in mind is that women need more words - and more positive words - not less. The removal of sexist words would not leave a large repertoire of words for women to draw upon! ... Some attempts have been made to modify sexist words and there arc signs that this on its own is insufficient to reduce sexism in language. Words such as police officer and chairperson have been an attempt to break away from the negative value which female words acquire by the creation of sexneutral terms "The language of gender". Oxford Living Dictionary. Oxford University Press. Archived from the original on 2019-05-10. Retrieved 2019-05-20. People also object to the use of the ending -man in words referring to professions and roles in society, for example postman, spokesman, or chairman. Since women are generally as likely as men to be involved in an occupation or activity nowadays, this type of word is increasingly being replaced by gender-neutral terms, e.g. postal worker, spokesperson, or chair/chairperson. "Chairman - More About". Oxford University Press. Archived from the original on May 30, 2017. Retrieved 2019-05-20. When you are writing or speaking English it is important to use language that includes both men and women equally. Some people may be very offended if you do not... Neutral words are very common in newspapers, on television and radio and in official writing, in both British English and North American English. "Chairman - Note". Cambridge University Press. Retrieved 2019-05-20. Although chairman can refer to a person of either sex, chairperson or chair is often preferred to avoid giving the idea the person is necessarily male. "Chairman can refer to a person of either sex, chairperson or chair is often preferred to avoid giving the idea the person is necessarily male. "Chairman can refer to a person of either sex, chairperson or chair is often preferred to avoid giving the idea the person is necessarily male." Chairman can refer to a person of either sex, chairperson or chair is often preferred to avoid giving the idea the person is necessarily male. "Chairman can refer to a person of either sex, chairperson or chair is often preferred to avoid giving the idea the person is necessarily male." Chairman can refer to a person of either sex, chairperson or chair is often preferred to avoid giving the idea the person is necessarily male. "Chairman can refer to a person of either sex, chairperson or chair is often preferred to avoid giving the idea the person is necessarily male." 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Chairperson has, since the 1960s, come to be used widely as an alternative to either chairman or chairwoman. This change has sprung largely from a desire to avoid chairman, which is felt by many to be inappropriate and even sexually discriminatory when applied to a woman... Chairperson is standard in all varieties of speech and writing. "Chairman (usage note)". Macmillan Dictionary. Springer. Retrieved 2019-05-20. Many people prefer to say chair or chairman (usage note)". The American Heritage Dictionary. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt. Retrieved 2019-05-20. 05-20. These compounds sometimes generate controversy because they are considered sexist by some people who believe that -man, like the word man itself, is an accepted and efficient convention that is not meant to be gender-specific. "Chairman (usage note)". Collins English Dictionary. Retrieved 2019-05-20. Chairman can seem inappropriate when applied to a woman, while chairwoman can be offensive. Chair and chairperson Can be applied to either a man or a woman; chair is generally preferred to chairperson can be applied to either a man or a woman; chair is generally preferred to chairperson can be applied to either a man or a woman; chair is generally preferred to chairperson can be applied to either a man or a woman; chair is generally preferred to chairperson can be applied to either a man or a woman; chair is generally preferred to chairperson can be applied to either a man or a woman; chair is generally preferred to chairperson can be applied to either a man or a woman; chair is generally preferred to chairperson can be applied to either a man or a woman; chair is
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Cawthorne, Nigel (2012-07-24). Stalin: The Murderous Career of the Red Tsar. Arcturus Publishing (published 2012). ISBN 978-1-84858-951-3. Retrieved 2015-02-25. [...] Lenin, Stalin, Trotsky, Molotov and Abel Yenukidze [...] began discussing the structure of the new government. Lenin did not want to have 'ministers' as such, so Trotsky suggested that they should be called "peoples' commissars". The government itself would be the "Council of People's Commissars" and its chairman would be prime minister, in effect. Sackman, Roman (2004). The Secret File of Joseph Stalin: A Hidden Life. Routledge. p.116. ISBN 978-1-135-75840-0. On 26 October 1917, Lenin announced the creation of the Council of People's Commissars, having rejected the traditional title of minister as being too "bourgeois", and named himself the "Chairman of the Council".^ Robert 2011, p.449 Robert 2 (Question 1)". The Official Robert's Rules of Order Web Site. The Robert's Rules Association. 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Archived from the original on 2011-04-05. "Headership". HSBC. 2011-04-05. "Board of directors". Retrieved 2011-09-24. Robert 2011, p.452 Robert 2011, p.452 Robert 2011, p.453 "Leadership". Rbccm.com Retrieved 8 October 2017. "Ted Turner quits as AOLTW Vice Chairman TV News". Digital Spy. 2003-01-29. Retrieved 2011-12-31. Trohan, Colette Collier (2014). A Great Meeting Needs a Great Meeting News at Chair. A Great Meeting Needs a Great Meeting News at Chair. A Great Meeting N English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement. Andrea 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 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 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? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nominate and Nominate an article Nominate and Nominate an article Nominate and Nominate and Nominate and Nominate an article Nominate and Nominate 500.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 year About The Australian white ibis (Threskiornis 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 Wikipedia movement. Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. 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Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lmgCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2Calendar vearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies12thcentury13thcentury13thcentury14thcenturyDecades1210s1220s1230s 1240s1250sYears1230123112321233
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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 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. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian 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. 1271)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 Hungary July 8 Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman and knight (b. 1175) June Yolanda de Courtenay, queen consort of Hungary July 8 Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (b. 1160) July 26 Wilbrand of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of Utrecht July 27 Ferdinand (or Ferrand), count of Flanders (b. 1188)July 29 Savari de Maulon, French nobleman (b. 1181)July 30 Konrad von Marburg, German priest (b. 1180)October 8 Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180)October 22 Helena, duchess of Brunswick-LneburgNovember 27 Shi Miyuan, Chinese politician (b. 1164)Ibn al-Athir, Seljuk historian and biographer (b. 1160)Bertran de Born lo Filhs, French troubadour (b. 1179)Bohemond IV ("the One-Eyed"), prince of Antioch (b. 1180)John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologianMathilde of Angoulme, French noblewoman (b. 1181)Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1156)William Comyn, Scoto-Norman nobleman (b. 1163)^ Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, pp. 169170. ISBN 978-0-241-29877-0.^ Berend, Nora (2001). At the Gate of Christendom: Jews, Muslims and "Pagans" in Medieval Hungary, c. 1000-c.1300. Cambridge University Press. p.158. 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 (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, 1200See also: Renaissance of the 12th century12thcentury12thcentury12thcentury12thcentury13thcentury12thcentury13thcentury12thcentury12thcentury13thcentury12thcentury13thcentury12thcentury12thcentury12thcentury13thcentury12thcentury13thcentury12thcentury13thcentur Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th century The 12th century is the period from 1101 to 1200 in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European culture, this period is considered part of the High Middle Ages and overlaps with what is often called the "Golden Age of Islam experienced" (Solden Age) of the 12th century The 12th 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 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.11301180: 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.1137: On July 22, the future King Louis VII of France marries Eleanor, the Duchess of Aquitaine.1138: On October 11, the 1138 Aleppo earthquake devastates much of northern Syria.1139: in April, the Second Lateran Council ends the papal schism.1139: On July 5, in the Treaty of Mignano, Pope Innocent II confirms Roger II as King of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, and Prince of Capua and invests him with his titles.1139: On July 25, the Portuguese defeat the Almoravids led by Ali ibn Yusuf in the Battle of Ourique; Prince Afonso Henriques is acclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers. Averroes in a 14th-century painting by Andrea di Bonaiuto 11401150: Collapse of the Ancestral Puebloan culture at Chaco Canyon (modern-day New Mexico). 1141: The Treaty of Shaoxing ends the conflict between the Jin dynasty and Southern Song dynasty, legally establishing the boundaries of the Eoundaries of the Jurchen Jin dynasty, legally establishing the boundaries of the Huai River. The treaty reduces the Southern Song into a quasi-tributary state of the Jurchen Jin dynasty, legally establishing the boundaries of the Eoundaries and forcing the Southern Song into a quasi-tributary state of the Jurchen Jin dynasty, legally establishing the boundaries of the Eoundaries and forcing the Southern Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories north of the Huai River. the death of John II Komnenos. 1143: Afonso Henriques is proclaimed King of Portugal by the cortes. 1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes the suzerainty of the pope. 1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi. 11451148: The Second Crusade is launched in response to the fall of the County of Edessa.1147: On October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords.1147: A new Berber dynasty, the Almohads, led by Emir Abd al-Mu'min, takes North Africa from the Almoravides and soon invades the Iberian Peninsula. The Almohads began as a religious movement to rid Islam of impurities.1147: The Wendish Crusade against the Polabian Slavs (or "Wends") in what is now northern and eastern Germany.1150: Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona marries Petronilla, the Queen of Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and Raymond Berengar IV, Count of Barcelona, recognizing the Aragonese conquests south of the Jcar and the right to expand in and annex the Kingdom of Murcia.1153: The Treaty of Wallingford, ends the civil war between Empress Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda'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 Commenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil and to assist the pope against his enemies in revolt in Rome.1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography.1154: On December 27, Henry II is crowned King of England 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 Arslar 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 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 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 throng claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan.1173: Sinhalese king Parakramabahu the Great gains a decisive victory by invading the English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonials in the Pandyas in the Pandyas in the Pandyas in the English crown and pays ceremonials for the English in the Pandyas in the allegiance at York.1175: Hnen Shnin (Genk) founds the Jdo sh (Pure Land) sect of Buddhism.1176: On May 29, Frederick Barbarossa's forces are defeated in the Battle of Legnano by the Lombard League which results in the emperor's acknowledgment of the pope's sovereignty over the Papal States and Alexander acknowledging the emperor's overlordship of the imperial Church.1176: On September 17, The Battle of Myriocephalum; Turkish: Miryakefalon Sava) is fought between the Byzantine Empire and the Seljuk Turks in Phrygia. It is a serious formula to the serious fo 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 11/8. Chinese writer Zhou Outer, 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 11/9. The Treaty of Cazola (Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquista would not be stymied by internecine feuding.1180: The Portuguese Navy defeats a Muslim fleet off the coast of Cape Espichel.11801185: the Genpei War in Japan.1181: Parakramabahu the Great conducts a large-scale raid on Burma, after a ship transporting a Sinhalese princess to the Khmer Empire is attacked by Burmese naval fleets.1182: Religious reformations of Theravada Buddhism in Pagan Burma under the patronage of Narapatisithu are continued with the end of the Polonnaruwa-Pagan War.1182: Revolt of the people of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Venice of 1177.1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Commenus has his nephew Alexius II Commenus 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: In August, the Swedish royal and commercial center Sigtuna is attacked by raiders from Karelia, Couronia, and/or Estonia.[3]1188: The Riah were introduced into the Habt and south of Tetouan by the Almohad caliph, Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur, and Jochem and Acem were introduced in Tamesna.[4]1189: On September 3, Richard I is crowned King of England at Westminster.1189: On November 11, William II of Sicily dies and is succeeded by his illegitimate cousin Tancred, Count of Lecce instead of Constance.11891192: The Third Crusade is an attempt by European leaders to wrest the Holy Land from Saladin. Richard I of England, or Richard the Lionheart.1190: On June 10, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa drowns in the River Salef, leaving the Crusader army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the army.1191: Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI attacked the Kingdom of Sicily from May to August but fails and withdrawn, with Empress Constance captured (released 1192).1191: On September 7, Saladin is defeated by Richard I of England at the Battle of Arsuf.1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 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 Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of knig 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, 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 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. 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 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, 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 engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device.1111: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device.1111: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device.1111: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device.1111: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device.1111: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device.1111: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device.1111: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance of the south-pointing 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. Barnes (May 3, 1989). "National Park Service. and Accompanying 3 photos, from 1989.(680KB)^ Warren 1961, p.129.^ Warren 1961, p.159.^ Warren 1961, p.60-61.^ Le Goff, Jacques (1986). The Birth of Purgatory. Chicago: University of California Press. p.362. ISBN 9780520036437. {{cite book}}: ISBN 9780520036437 Date incompatibility (help)Retrieved from 4The following pages link to 12th century External tools(link 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 (millennia (links | edit)Dialect (links | edit)House of Habsburg (links | edit)House of Habsbur | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (century (links | edit)2nd century BC (links | edit)1st century BC (links | edit)1163 (links | edit)1160s (links | edit)1160s (links | edit)1135 (for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the licenser endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material.