La locandiera pdf

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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. Play by Carlo Goldoni "La locandiera" and "Mirandolina" redirect here. For the 1954 opera by Bohuslav Martinů, see Mirandolina (opera). For the 1980 film by Paolo Cavara, see La locandiera (film). The Mistress of the InnOriginal titleLa locandieraWritten byCarlo GoldoniDate premiered1753Place premieredRepublic of VeniceOriginal languageItalianSubjectCoquetryGenreComedySettingMirandolina's inn in Florence The Mistress of the Inn (Italian: La locandiera [la lokanˈdjeːra]), also translated as The Innkeeper Woman or Mirandolina (after the play's main character), is a 1753 three-act comedy by the Italian playwright Carlo Goldoni centred around a coquette.[1] The play has been regarded as his masterpiece,[2] with Frederick Davies describing it as "Goldoni's Much Ado About Nothing".[3] Mirandolina, the mistress of the inn Ripafratta, a knight Marquis of Forlipopoli Count of Albafiorita Fabrizio, a servant of the inn the Baron's servant Ortensia Dejanira Constantin Stanislavski as Ripafratta in 1898 Mirandolina runs an inn in Florence and is constantly courted in marriage by all her clients, particularly the Marchese of Forlipopoli and the Conte of Albafiorita, who represent the two extremes of contemporary Venetian society, since the former is a born aristocrat who has fallen on hard times and sold his title whereas the latter is a young newly-rich merchant who has bought a title and become part of the new nobility.[4] With only his honour to fall back on, the Marchese is convinced that offering his protection to Mirandolina will be enough to win her heart, whilst the Conte gives her many expensive gifts, believing he can buy her love just as he has bought his title. This reiterates the differences between the 'Nobles of the Sword' descended from the medieval nobility and 'Nobles of the Robe' who had bought their title. Mirandolina wisely does not accept either of the two men's attentions, leaving both of them still under the illusion that they can win her over. The fragile equilibrium in the inn is broken by the arrival of the Cavaliere of Ripafratta, a haughty and inveterately woman-hating aristocrat inspired by the Florentine patrician Giulio Rucellai, to whom the play is dedicated. Anchored to his noble origins and lamenting the poor service at the inn, Ripafratta gives orders to Mirandolina and mocks Forlipopoli and Albafiorita for courting a woman.[5] Not used to being treated as a servant and with her pride hurt, Mirandolina promises to make Ripafratta fall in love.[6] To make Ripafratta fall in love, Mirandolina appears more and more polite and attentive to him as time goes on, until he first seems to yield.[7] He also claims to hate women who aim solely at marriage, gaining him a certain amount of genuine admiration from Mirandolina. He is unable to defend himself as he would like, as Mirandolina uses his own misogyny in her own favour, falsely making out that she thinks just like a man and despises women just as much as Ripafratta does. Mirandolina also makes a great show of not wanting to give false compliments to the Marchese, who in one scene boasts of how good a Cypriot wine is when it actually tastes disgusting - Ripafratta cannot tell the truth to his adversary's face, but Mirandolina does not hesitate to do so, thus advancing her malicious strategy of seduction.[8] This begins Ripafratta's fall - knowing that Mirandolina's talents are all ranged against him, he decides to leave the inn to save himself. However, it is too late for - as he goes - she makes her final assault and pretends to faint, making Ripafratta decide to stay on after all.[9] Fabrizio, a waiter at the inn, is very jealous of Mirandolina's affections. She even receives a golden bottle as a gift from Ripafratta, but she throws it into a basket in contempt and then openly shows her hostility towards Ripafratta, telling him not to believe her previous protestations of love.[10] Torn apart by conflicting emotions and unwilling to reveal he has been deceived by a woman, Ripafratta still hopes he can win her over. When Albafiorita and Forlipopoli accuse Ripafratta of being in love with Mirandolina, Ripafratta's wounded pride explodes into an argument which threatens to end in tragedy, but Mirandolina intervenes and prevents it degenerating into a duel.[11] Noticing the golden bottle in the basket and thinking it to be of little value, Forlipopoli takes it and gives it to Dejanira, one of two actresses who have just arrived at the inn pretending to be noblewomen. Since Ripafratta's love has finally become public,[12] Mirandolina's revenge is finally complete, but this brings the resentment of Albafiorita and Forlipopoli. Ripafratta then falls into a rage and begins to appear dangerous, at which point Mirandolina recognises that she may have gone too far. She decides instead to marry Fabrizio, as her father had advised on his deathbed[13] - she does not love him but she decides to take advantage of the situation as she knows the marriage won't be a real obstacle to her freedom. She regains possession of the bottle given to her by Ripafratta and the last scene ends as she turns to the male audience and urges them not to be deceived. Eleonora Duse as Mirandolina in 1891 Eleonora Duse is one of the actresses to have played its lead role, Mirandolina; she gave a command performance for Queen Victoria at Windsor on 18 May 1894.[14] The play was one of those produced by the world-famous Moscow Art Theatre (MAT) in its first season.[15] This production opened in a double-bill with Greta's Happiness by Emilia Matthai on 2 December 1898.[15] It was directed by Constantin Stanislavski, who also played the misogynist Ripafratta.[16] Stanislavski directed the play in a second production at the MAT, which opened on 3 February 1914 after 112 rehearsals.[17] He played the role of Ripafratta once more.[18] The artist Alexandre Benois provided the scenic design for this production, which was conceived as a showcase for the actress Olga Gzovskaya.[19] In 1773 the Venetian composer Antonio Salieri and the librettist Domenico Poggi adapted the play as a three-act dramma giocoso.[20] In 1800 the German composer Simon Mayr and Italian librettist Gaetano Rossi adapted it as a two-act dramma giocoso.[21] The American composer Henry Kimball Hadley adapted it as a one-act comic opera called Bianca, which was first performed in 1918.[22] Bohuslav Martinů also produced an operatic version, his three-act Mirandolina, which was first performed in 1959. The play was also adapted into several films, notably Paolo Cavara's La locandiera and Tinto Brass' Miranda. Italian Wikisource has original text related to this article: Text of the play (in Italian) Miranda (1985 film) ^ Banham (1998, 433), Davies (1968, 191), Hartnoll (1983, 340), and Worrall (1996, 32). ^ Hartnoll (1983, 340). ^ Davies (1968, 191). ^ La locandiera, I. 1. ^ La locandiera, I. 4. ^ La locandiera, I.last. ^ La locandiera, II.4. ^ La locandiera, II. 6. ^ La locandiera, II. 19. ^ La locandiera, III.4 ^ La locandiera, III. 17 and 18 ^ La locandiera, II, last scene ^ La locandiera, III, last scene ^ Hartnoll (1983, 240). ^ a b Benedetti (1999, 386) and Worrall (1996, 104-105). ^ Benedetti (1999, 386) and Worrall (1996, 106). ^ Benedetti (1999, 218, 387). ^ Benedetti (1999, 387). ^ Benedetti (1999, 217). ^ Rice (1992). ^ Balthazar (1992). ^ Boardman (1932, 131-132). Balthazar, Scott L. 1992. "Mayr, Simon." In The New Grove Dictionary of Opera. Ed. Stanley Sadie. 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The Mistress of the Inn at the Internet Broadway Database The Mistress of the Inn public domain audiobook at LibriVox Retrieved from " , free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,328 active editors 6,995,974 articles in English Cher (born May 20, 1946) is an American singer and actress. 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 Cannes Film Festival Award for Best Actress for Mask (1985). Her dance-pop comeback album Believe (1998) introduced 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 Luis Montenegro In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance (leader Luís Montenegro) pictured) wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ 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 Day of Remembrance in Cambodia (1975); 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 feminist 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 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 thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն 한국어 Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe O'zbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca ქართული Bosanski کوردی Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių македонски Македонски മലയാളം Norsk nynorsk नेपाली Shqip Slovenščina தமிழ் తెలుగు اردو Retrieved 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 I introducing citations to additional sources.Find sources: "325" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2024) Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium Centuries 3rd century 4th century 5th century Decades 300s 310s 320s 330s 340s 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 calendarsGregorian calendar325CCCXXVAb urbe condita1078Assyrian calendar5075Balinese saka calendar246–247Bengali calendar–269 − −268Berber calendar1275Buddhist calendar869Burmese calendar–313Byzantine calendar5833–5834Chinese calendar甲申年 (Wood Monkey)3022 or 2815 — to —乙酉年 (Wood Rooster)3023 or 2816Coptic calendar41–42Discordian calendar1491Ethiopian calendar317–318Hebrew calendar4085–4086Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat381–382 - Shaka Samvat246–247 - Kali Yuga3425–3426Holocene calendar10325Iranian calendar297 BP – 296 BPIslamic calendar306 BH – 305 BHJavanese calendar206–207Julian calendar325CCCXXVKorean calendar2658Minguo calendar1587 before ROC民國1587年Nanakshahi calendar−1143Seleucid era636/637 AGThai solar calendar867–868Tibetan calendar阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)451 or 70 or −702   — to —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, is perhaps remodelled at about this date.[3] (The remains are moved to the Palazzo dei Conservatori, Rome, in the 15th century). May 20 – First Council of Nicaea: Constantine summons an ecumenical council of bishops in Nicaea (Turkey). The Nicene Creed, adopted on June 19, declares that Easter is celebrated on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the vernal equinox. Arius is exiled to Illyria; his works are confiscated and consigned to the flames. Wang Meng (or Jingliie), Chinese prime minister (d. 375) c. July – Li Ju (or Shihui), Chinese general and warlord October 18 – Ming of Jin, Chinese emperor (executed) Martinian, 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 Rulers of Imperial Rome. London; New York: Thames & Hudson. ISBN 978-0-500-28989-1. ^ Potter, David (December 2010). "Constantine and the Gladiators". 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 " 3One 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 Centuries 2nd century 3rd century 4th century Timelines 2nd century 3rd century 4th century Timelines 2nd century 3rd century 4th century State leaders 2nd century 3rd century 4th century Decades 200s 210s 220s 230s 240s 250s 260s 270s 280s 290s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Eastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 3rd century AD. Map of the world in AD 250. Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 3rd century AD. The 3rd century was the period 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 Emperor Severus Alexander in 235, plunging the empire into a period of economic troubles, barbarian incursions, political upheavals, civil wars, and 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 Emperor Diocletian due to the administrative strengthening of the 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 overthrown 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 event was the rise of the Aksumite Empire in what is now Ethiopia, which experienced 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 go on to conquer Shu in 263, but would ultimately be united again under the Jin dynasty, headed by the Sima clan, who would usurp Wei in 266, and conquer Wu in 280. 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, year 1078 Ab urbe condita). 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 Third Century, following the assassination of the 28-year-old emperor Severus Alexander (the last emperor 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 later 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. The Coptic period begins. Siddhartha in the Palace, detail of a relief from Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, India, is 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 Three Kingdoms period.[5] 222–235: Alexander Severus, Roman Emperor.Rock relief of Ardashir I receiving the ring of kingship by the Zoroastrian supreme god Ahura Mazda. 224: Ardashir I of the Sassanid dynasty conquers the Parthian empire at the Battle of Hormozdgan. 230–232: 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's massacre of Christians. 260: Roman Emperor 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". www.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. ^ "Han dynasty | Definition, Map, Culture, Art, & Facts". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 17 March 2019. ^ "Three Kingdoms | ancient kingdoms, China". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 17 March 2019. Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 3rd century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Century (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) History of Iraq (links | edit) Latin alphabet (links | edit) Mancala (links | edit) Saxons (links | edit) Sabellianism (links | edit) 20th century (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) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (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) 2nd century (links | edit) 4th century BC (links | edit) 100s (decade) (links | edit) 200s (decade) (links | edit) 300s (decade) (links | edit) 110s (links | edit) 120s (links | edit) AD 125 (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) 8th century BC (links | edit) 310s (links | edit) 320s (links | edit) 321 (links | edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) 286 (links | edit) 385 (links | edit) 7th century BC (links | edit) 1500 (links | edit) 325 (links | edit) 380s (links | edit) 381 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/3rd_century"