## I'm not a robot



```
Are you interested in pursuing a psychology degree? Not sure which field you'd like to study or which particular program might be right for you? Curious about what kinds of time commitment will be required?
These are the kinds of questions our team of psychology education specialists aim to help you answer. Psychology is the study of the human mind, cognition and behavior. Psychologists seek to understand how the human brain processes complex feelings and emotions, how personalities are formed, how memories are formed, the role of the
unconscious/subconscious mind, overcoming trauma, perception and much more. There are a myriad of sub-fields of psychology is suitable for someone who is interested in studying the uniqueness and complexities of the human mind. In order to work as a therapist or a mental health
counselor, candidates must possess very open and empathetic personality that is willing to embrace all people, despite their differences, choices, limitations and lifestyles. Here's a sampling of helpful resources you'll find on this site. Here, we go in-depth in presenting topics psychology students tend to study. It's intended primarily for 1) Students who
want ... High Resolution Badge Why earn a psychology master's degree online? As a field, psychology is a large area that has ... Finding a great scholarship for an education in the area of Psychology could be the difference between obtaining a degree ... Today's adult college students are busier than ever before. Many balance full time careers, family
responsibilities and community obligations in ... Careers in psychology and related mental health professions are rapidly growing throughout the United States. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Handbook predicts that between 2012 and 2022 the occupation of psychologists will see a rise of at least twelve percent. Psychologists
therapists and mental health counselors are in high demand in a variety of work settings. Whether its public schools, hospitals, private clinics, universities or correctional facilities, psychologists are used to provide a wide variety of mental health services to people of all backgrounds. Some of the areas of psychologists are used to provide a wide variety of mental health services to people of all backgrounds.
Industrial / Organizational Psychology, Geriatric Psychology and areas related to Military Personnel and their families. So what exactly is psychology, they envision a therapist talking to a middle-aged individual lying on couch retelling tales of their dysfunctional childhood and other painful experiences.
The field of psychology is far more complex than this outdated stereotype. If you are interested in a career in therapy and counseling, you will need to be prepared to problem solve and provide sound guidance and counseling, you will need to be prepared to problem solve and provide sound guidance and counseling, you will need to be prepared to problem solve and provide sound guidance and counseling to those who have experienced trauma and other life hardships. Those who hope to become psychologists also must have very
keen analytic skills and be great listeners. If you think you would like to help people overcome a variety of mental health issues such as anxiety, a learning disability, depression, personality disorder or provide grief counseling, psychology is the perfect field for you. The field of psychology is very vast and has many branches, disciplines and sub-
disciplines. A few of some of the more common disciplines within psychology: The study of psychology: The study of psychology: The study of psychology: The study of psychology are: Clinical Psychology are: Clinical Psychology: The study of psychology: The study of psychology are: Clinical Psychology are: Clinical Psychology: The study of psychology are: Clinical Psychology: The study of psychology are: Clinical Psychology: The study of psychology: The study of psychology are: Clinical Psychology: The study of psychology: The study of psychology are: Clinical Psychology: The study of psychology are: Clinical Psychology: The study of psycho
gifts, form memory banks to retain information, etc. Child/Development of personalities, cognitive skills and other mental functions in babies, toddlers, children, teenagers and young adults Industrial / Organization Psychology: Application of the psychology: Application of the psychology: The development of personalities, cognitive skills and other mental functions in babies, toddlers, children, teenagers and young adults Industrial / Organization Psychology: The development of personalities, cognitive skills and other mental functions in babies, toddlers, children, teenagers and young adults Industrial / Organization Psychology: The development of personalities, cognitive skills and other mental functions in babies, toddlers, children, teenagers and young adults Industrial / Organization Psychology: The development of personalities, cognitive skills and other mental functions in babies, toddlers, children, teenagers and young adults Industrial / Organization Psychology: The development of personalities, cognitive skills and other mental functions in babies, toddlers, children, teenagers and young adults Industrial / Organization Psychology: The development of personalities, cognitive skills and other mental functions in babies, toddlers, children, teenagers and young adults Industrial / Organization Psychology: The development of personalities of the psychology in the personalities of the psychology in the ps
workplace. Forensic Psychology: The application of psychology to questions and issues relating to law and the legal system. Marriage and Family psychology: Family psychology: Family psychology to questions and issues relating to law and the prevention of family conflict, the treatment of marital and family problems and the maintenance of normal family functioning. Behavioral and Cognitive
Psychology: Focus on an experimental-clinical approach, which uses the principles of human learning, development and the theories of cognitive processing. There are many colleges and universities throughout the United States that offer undergraduate and graduate degrees in psychology. Psychology programs start at the bachelor's level and advance
all the way up to the doctoral level. Your specific interests and career goals will have an impact on the level of education that is necessary to have a career in psychology, however most careers as therapists and licensed counselors usually require individuals to obtain at least a master's degree and some even require a doctoral degree. At the Bachelor's
Degree Level, students will take a wide variety of introductory courses that center around the history of the psychology profession, child psychology profession, child psychology or large Level, students will take more advanced courses and have the opportunity to specialize in an area like clinical psychology or
forensic psychology. As more and more reputable, accredited schools have begun offering varying levels of online learning, psychology programs have followed suit. Students can now earn degrees in a fully online format. According to a 2009 Sloan Consortium report, Learning on
Demand: Online Education in the United States, the penetration rate for psychology programs (the number of colleges and universities offering fully online programs) is twenty-four percent. This falls in the median range when comparing penetration rates of the fields conferring the highest
number of degrees annually. The range varied from sixteen percent (engineering) to thirty-three percent (business). In addition to the fully online learning environment. Potential psychology students should take the time to carefully
research whether or not their school of choice is fully accredited. Not only should a regional accrediting body accredit the school but also a discipline related accreditation of the psychology department is wise. While the American Psychology department is wise. While the American Psychological Association (APA) accreditation of the psychology department is wise.
Degree programs. There are a number of accrediting bodies that do, however, accredit bachelor and Related Education (COAMFTE). Because the field of
psychology is heavily research and experience-driven, students should be sure that the school of choice has a reputable faculty, organizes internships and field experiences as well as has an overall high job placement rate for graduates. All these factors are taking into consideration when accreditation bodies given out their stamp of approval on various
psychology programs. When it comes to finding the best online psychology degree, one of the first things you should do is check to see if the school has any reputable rankings. Southern New Hampshire University offers both online
Bachelor's and Master's of Science Degrees in Psychology. The Bachelor's program offers concentration areas in addictions, applied psychology, mental health and social psychology. The Master's program offers concentrations in child & adolescent psychology and industrial-organizational
psychology. Kaplan University offers both online Bachelor's and Master's Degrees in Psychology, forensic psycholog
psychology and clinical psychology. These schools were listed on the US News & World Report as top online programs for psychology. There are other online psychology programs are accredited and facilitate some sort of internship experience. This will be very important when
seeking licensure in the state you wish to practice psychology. If you firmly believe that a career in psychology is for you and you are looking to immediately enroll in an online psychology degree, you are definitely in luck! According to the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, the psychology field is expected to grow over 12
percent by 2020. In the next decade, there will be close to 40,000 jobs created for professional psychologists, psychotherapist and other highly trained mental healthcare professionals. These opportunities include hospitals, social services
agencies, public healthcare agencies, private psychotherapy practices, K-12 public schools, correctional facilities, colleges & universities and private corporations. The average psychologist earned close to $33.31 an hour and made a salary of $69,280 in 2012. In order to reap full financial benefits of being a professional psychologist, individuals must
have at least a Master's Degree. In fact, most states that regulate the psychologists and other mental healthcare professionals obtain at least a Master's and in some cases a Doctoral Degree along with completing an internship at a setting that administers psychologists and other mental healthcare professionals obtain at least a Master's and in some cases a Doctoral Degree along with completing an internship at a setting that administers psychologists and other mental healthcare professionals obtain at least a Master's and in some cases a Doctoral Degree along with completing an internship at a setting that administers psychologists and other mental healthcare professionals obtain at least a Master's and in some cases a Doctoral Degree along with completing an internship at a setting that administers psychologists and other mental healthcare professionals obtain at least a Master's and in some cases a Doctoral Degree along with completing an internship at a setting that administers psychologists and other mental healthcare professionals obtain a degree along with a degree along with a setting that a degree along with a degree al
on geographic location. For those who live in larger metropolitan areas like New York, Los Angeles, Chicago or Washington, D.C., salaries would be much higher due to higher costs of living. However, the type and size of employer will also matter when it comes to salary. In the end, psychology is field that is in high demand. With the recent changes to
the US Healthcare System due in part to Obamacare, there is an increasing emphasis on prevention strategies, one of which includes lowering rates for clinical depression and anxiety. Depression and anxiety have been linked to increasing individuals' risk of getting a variety of ailments such as heart disease and stroke. This will mean that more and
more people will need the assistance of counselors, life coaches, behavioral coaches and others that have a psychology background. One of the features of this site is monthly articles outlining the best best academic programs in the field of Psychology. Each month a relevant topic is outlined and programs are ranked accordingly. This allows prospective
or future students to find the very best Online Psychology; Ph.D. 
degrees.org. What is criminal psychology? Criminal psychology is the study of the thoughts and behavior of criminals. It answers the question: Why do criminal psychology has been glorified in popular cultures such as in television shows like Criminal Minds and CSI. However, what we see on TV does not always
reflect the reality of life. Let's examine the study of criminal psychologists can be profilers. They help federal law enforcement agencies create a psychologists can be profilers. They help federal law enforcement agencies create a psychologists can be profilers. They help federal law enforcement agencies create a psychologists can be profilers.
world psychologist is unlikely to go with police to confront suspects. Also, a high profile serial murderer only comes along once in a blue moon. Although a criminal psychologist may visit crime scenes, they are more likely to spend time in an office with case files or in a record room poring over analyses of possible suspects than they are at a crime scene.
A large part of criminal psychology is looking over research and data relevant to cases. It can almost feel academic. Further, criminal profiling is only one possible aspect of their many duties. Consultation Criminal psychologists will often use their expertise of human behavior to consult with law enforcement agencies and others in the criminal justice
system on various aspects of a case. For example, they can help those in the criminal justice system ask appropriate questions during interrogation or give relevant information to help guide their investigation. Assessment is another critical aspect of criminal psychology. Performing psychological testing to determine a suspect's mental
health is an integral part of the adjudication process. For instance, a psychologist might have to determine whether a suspect is in a stable mental state to stand trial. They might have to determine if they have the personality characteristics to fit the alleged crime. Research Criminal psychologists might conduct research that has far-reaching practical
implications on the study of criminology and the legal system. For example, psychologists have performed research on memory, eyewitness testimony, evidence collection, and confessions that have impacted how law enforcement professionals and lawyers proceed in criminal legal cases. Court Testimony Criminal psychologists often have to appear in
court to provide expert witness testimony. They speak on abnormal psychology in a way a jury can understand. There are psychologists whose entire practice is based on giving their expert opinion. They base their judgments on testing they have conducted. They also use information from analyzing assessments and evidence provided by other
professionals. Psychotherapy A crime psychologist may also be asked to provide psychotherapy for people that have committed criminal behavior. They assist them in their rehabilitation so they can be productive members of society after they have committed criminal behavior.
Teaching A psychologist (criminal) can teach at the college level within a psychology or criminal justice department. Further, they can teach courses or present seminars at law enforcement training facilities, such as the DEA, or the police. Criminal vs. Forensic Psychology What is the difference between criminal
psychology and forensic psychology? Some people use the terms criminal and forensic psychologist interchangeably. People can identify as one or the other and engage in the same duties. However, there are some relevant distinctions between criminal and forensic psychology. If you are talking about profiling a criminal that is likely the realm of
criminal psychology. Most assessment is done by a forensic psychologist but it is not impossible for someone who identifies as a criminal psychologist to perform testing. Criminal psychologist but it is not impossible for someone who identifies as a criminal psychologist but it is not impossible for someone who identifies as a criminal psychologist to perform testing.
psychologists. Another distinction is that forensic psychologists deal with all types of legal matters, including civil cases, while criminal psychologists focus on criminal psychologists focus on criminal psychologists focus on criminal psychologists have a number of career opportunities within the criminal justice system. They usually split their time between an office and court but can also spend
some time in the field, in settings like crime scenes and jails. Some work for government agencies, such as the police or FBI. Others have their own practice and work as consultants to lawyers and law-enforcement agencies. Many criminal psychologists are affiliated with universities. According to the BLS, criminal psychologists on average earn
$93,440, which is more than most other disciplines of psychology. A criminal psychologist salary will largely depend on where they work directly for a government agency, such as Homeland Security, then they are likely to earn less than as a private consultant. Additionally, someone providing assessment and court for a government agency, such as Homeland Security, then they work directly for a government agency, such as Homeland Security, then they work directly for a government agency, such as Homeland Security, then they work directly for a government agency, such as Homeland Security, then they work directly for a government agency, such as Homeland Security, then they work directly for a government agency, such as Homeland Security, then they work directly for a government agency and the security for a government agency ag
testimony at criminal proceedings is likely to earn more than someone who primarily performs research. First, you need to obtain a high school diploma and an undergraduate degree, preferably a bachelor's degree in psychology. It is necessary to go beyond a bachelor's degree. Next, you need to seek an accredited master's degree and possibly a
doctoral program. A minimum undergraduate GPA over 3.0 (and likely much higher) is probably needed to gain entry to a graduate program. Please note that criminal psychology is not recognized as an area of specialization by the American Psychology is not recognized as an area of specialization by the American Psychology is not recognized as an area of specialization by the American Psychological Association (APA).
degree in criminal psychology. However, you can receive an APA approved degree in forensic psychology and then specialize in criminology or forensics. Although you can find work with a master's degree, finding a job as a criminal
psychologist usually requires a doctoral degree (Psy.D). In most states, the final step is to obtain licensure. These days, more and more online programs allow students to study either part-time or full-time, whichever is most convenient. Although most criminal psychologists work behind
the scenes, a few have gained notoriety for their role in apprehending high profile criminal psychologists by education, they all have performed or currently perform work consistent with a criminal psychologist. Hugo Munsterberg
Munsterberg was an early pioneer in the field of criminal psychology. At the turn of the 20th century, Munsterberg published On The Witness Stand, a collection of essays which pointed out the inherent lack of reliability in witness testimony. Munsterberg revealed how psychological variables can interfere with people providing evidence in trials. The
study of eyewitness testimony has continued in psychology with the work of noted researcher Elizabeth Loftus, among others. Munsterberg is also credited as one of the first people to study the importance of jury selection. Thomas Bond is widely believed to be the first people to study the importance of jury selection.
victims believed to be killed by Jack the Ripper. Based on his investigation, he made certain conclusions about the psychological and physical makeup of the murderer. David Canter David C
also credited with creating investigative psychology, which combines psychological profiling with evidence derived from empirical scientific study. Saul Kassin's scientific studies of false confessions are now used internationally to determine the validity of police interrogation and the confession process. He is a distinguished professor of
psychology at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Kassin is a Massachusetts Professor Emeritus at Williams College, in Williamstown, MA. John Douglas became famous working in the FBI's serial crime unit. He was a profiler who worked on several high profile serial killer cases, including the Atlanta Child Murders and the Green River
Killer. He was the model for Jack Crawford in Silence of the Lambs, a movie that spurred tremendous interest in criminal psychology. The current Netflix series Mindhunter is base upon his work. Crime is like a pebble in a pond, affecting a swath of people whenever it is perpetrated. Finding those responsible and ensuring an accurate and ethical legal
process has never been more critical. Through their invaluable work in crime psychology, criminal psychology, criminal psychology, criminal psychology? According to the National Center for Education Statistics, there are about 40 universities
that offer a master's and/or Ph.D. in criminal psychology degree program, you should make sure it is accredited by the APA. APA is currently the only organization authorized to accredit psychology academic programs. How much do criminal psychologists make? Criminal psychologists make? Criminal psychologists make an average annual
salary of $54,000, though those with the most experience can make as much as $113,500 annual salary. This is according to the salary-reporting website Payscale. What is the job outlook for criminal psychologists, to increase by 6% between now and
2031. This is about as fast as the average for all industries. What are the requirements for becoming a criminal psychologist might be a great choice for you. If your goal is to become a criminal psychologist, then your first steps are to
earn a bachelor's degree in psychology, or a category of psychology, and a master's degree in psychology. Accredited advanced degree programs that are approved by the Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC) prepare students to begin their careers as clinical criminal psychologists. Related Resources: , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit
117,937 active editors 7,000,673 articles in English Andrea Navagero (1483-1529) was a Venetian diplomat and writer. He edited manuscripts at the Aldine Press, garnering a reputation as a scholar and a highly skilled writer. In 1515, he was
appointed the official historian of the Republic of Venice as well as the caretaker of a library containing the collection of the scholar Bessarion. Navagero was named the Venetian ambassador to Spain in 1523 and navigated the volatile diplomatic climate caused by the conflict between Charles V of Spain and Francis I 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 Francis I, he fell ill and died that May. (Full article...) Recently featured: Nosy Komba
McDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK service Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Archive By email More featured articles About Engraving of the World? ... that the 1572 Eight 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 a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction? ... 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 a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction? ... 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 a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction? ... 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 a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction? ... 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 a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction? ... 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 a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included after their 
first published, she described it as "terribly politically incorrect"? ... that wrestler Kurt Howell won all 108 of his matches in high school? ... that the second-place candidate in the 2018 Taipei mayoral election lost by just 0.23%, demanded a recount, and ended up losing by even more? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Onosato Daiki
Ōnosato Daiki (pictured) becomes sumo's 75th yokozuna. In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title. In motor racing, Álex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500. In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahçe winning the Final Four Playoff. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil
war timeline Recent deaths: Phil Robertson Mary K. Gaillard Peter David Alan Yentob Gerry Connolly Sebastião Salgado Nominate an article May 29: Feast day of Saint Paul VI (Catholicism) Headline in the New York Times 1233 - Mongol-Jin 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 Théâtre des Champs-Élysées 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. 187
 widespread across much of Australia, and has a predominantly white plumage with a bare, black head, long downcurved bill, and black legs. While it is closely related to the African sacred ibis, the Australian white ibis is a native Australian bird. Due to its increasing presence in the urban environment and its habit of rummaging in garbage, the species
has acquired a variety of colloquial names such as "tip turkey" and "bin chicken". This Australian white ibis was photographed at the Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney. Photograph credit: Charles J. Sharp Recently featured: Hell Gate Bridge Anemonoides blanda Bluespotted ribbontail ray Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub
for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the
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 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 كارسي Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân
lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Eλληνικά Esperanto Euskara בפנים Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski לפנט Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski לפננט הייער ברית באינים האינים האיני
Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium 
and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments - Disestabli
640Berber calendar2183English Regnal year17 Hen. 3 - 18 Hen. 3Buddhist calendar595Byzantine calendar6741-6742Chinese calendar6741-6742Chinese calendar949-950Discordian calendar2399Ethiopian calendar1225-1226Hebrew calendar4993-4994Hindu
calendars - Vikram Samvat1289-1290 - Shaka Samvat1154-1155 - Kali Yuga4333-4334Holocene calendar679 before ROC民前679年
Nanakshahi calendar—235Thai solar calendar1775-1776Tibetan calendar1775-1776Tibetan calendar1775-1776Tibetan calendar. War of the Lombards: Lombard forces at common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. War of the Lombards: Lombard forces at
Kyrenia surrender to John of Beirut, after a 10-month siege. The defenders, with their personal belongings, are allowed to retire to Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre.
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 Übeda. The Castilian army besieges the city of Peniscola. Ferdinand forces Ibn Hud, ruler of the Taifa of Zaragoza, to sign a truce.[3] August - Richard Marshal, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, signs an alliance with Llywelyn the Great, to join forces to revolt against King Henry III. Richard is faced by demands from royal bailiffs in September
- where the garrison of Usk Castle is forced to surrender. November - Henry III's army camped at Grosmont Castle is attacked in the night, by a force of Welsh and English rebels. Several of Henry's supporters are captured, and the castle is returned to Hubert de Burgh, one of the rebels. May 29 - Mongol-Jin War: The Mongol army led by Ögedei Khan
captures Kaifeng, capital of the Jin dynasty ('Great Jin'), after the 13-month Siege of Kaifeng (1232). The Mongols under Ögedei departs and leaves the final conquest to his favoured general, Subutai. December - Siege of Caizhou: The Mongols under Ögedei Khan besiege
Caizhou and ally themselves with the Chinese Song dynasty to eliminate the Jin Dynasty. Gendt receives its city rights from Otto II ("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands). Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition, to regularize the persecution of heresy. June/July - Ibn Manzur, Arab lexicographer and writer (d. 1312) August 15
Philip Benizi de Damiani, Italian religious leader (d. 1285) October - Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1286) Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261) January 6 - Matilda
of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1171) January 18 - Yang (or Gongsheng), Chinese empress (b. 1162) February 12 - Ermengarde de Beaumont, queen of Scotland March 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 (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 Mauléon, French nobleman (b. 1181) July 30 - Konrad von Marburg, German priest (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri
Italian health worker (b. 1148) October 22 - Fujiwara no Shunshi, Japanese empress consort (b. 1209) November 27 - Shi Miyuan, Chinese politician (b. 1164) Ibn al-Athir, Seljuk historian and biographer (b. 1160) Bertran de Born lo Filhs, French troubadour (b. 1179) Bohemond IV ("the One-
Eyed"), prince of Antioch (b. 1175) Gökböri ("Blue-Wolf"), Ayyubid general and ruler (b. 1154) Guillén Pérez de Guzmán, Spanish nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde bishop and theologian Byzantine bishop and theologian Byzantine bishop and theologian Byzantine bishop and theologian Byzantine bishop and
(b. 1163) ^ Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, pp. 169-170. ISBN 978-0-241-29877-0. ^ Berend, Nora (2001). At the Gate of Christendom: Jews, Muslims and "Pagans" in Medieval Hungary, c. 1000-c.1300. Cambridge University Press. p. 158. ISBN 978-0-521-02720-5. ^ Lourie, Elena (2004). Jews,
Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena Lourie. Brill. p. 270. ISBN 90-04-12951-0.[permanent dead link] Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1101 to 1200 See also: Renaissance of the 12th century Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 11th century 12th century 13th century Timelines
11th century 12th century 12th century 13th century 13th century 12th 
accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European culture, this period is considered part of the Cistercians". The Golden Age of Islam experienced significant development, particularly in Islamic Spain. In Song dynasty China, an invasion by Jurchens caused accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European culture, this period is considered part of the Cistercians". The Golden Age of Islam experienced significant development, particularly in Islamic Spain. In Song dynasty China, an invasion by Jurchens caused accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European culture, this period is considered part of the Cistercians".
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 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 agreement temporarily ends a crisis in the succession of the Anglo-Norman kings. 1101
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. 1107-1111: Sigurd I of Norway becomes the first Norwegian king to embark on a crusade to the Holy Land. He fights in Lisbon and on various Mediterranean isles and helps the King of
Jerusalem to take Sidon from the Muslims. 1108: By the Treaty of Devol, signed in September, Bohemond I of Antioch has to submit to the Byzantine Empire, becoming the vassal of Alexius I. 1109: In the Battle of Nakło, Boleslaus III Wrymouth
defeats the Pomeranians and re-establishes Polish access to the sea. 1109: On August 24, in the Battle of Hundsfeld, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor. 1113: Paramavishnulok is crowned
as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expands the Khmer Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the first half of the century. He establishes diplomatic relations with China. 1115: 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 doña Jimena Díaz, 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, Spain 1120: 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
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 Jin-Song wars. 1125: Lothair 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 León at the Battle of São Mamede; (recognised by León in 1143). The temple complex of Angkor Wat, built during the reign of Suryavarman II in Cambodia of the Khmer Era. 1130-1180:
50-year drought in what is now the American Southwest. 1130-1138: Papal schism, Pope Innocent II vs. Antipope Anacletus II. 1130: On March 26, Sigurd I of Norway dies. A golden era of 95 years comes to an end for Norway as civil wars between the members of Harald Fairhair's family line rage for the remainder of the century. 1130: On Christmas
Day, Roger II is crowned King of Sicily, the royal title being bestowed on him by Antipope Anacletus II. 1132: The Southern Song dynasty establishes China's first permanent standing navy, although China had a long naval history prior. The main admiral's office is at the port of Dinghai. 1132-1183: the Chinase 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] 1135-1154: The Anarchy takes place, during a period of civil war in England. 1136: Suger begins rebuilding the
abbey church at St Denis north of Paris, which is regarded as the first major Gothic building. 1137: On July 22, the future King Louis VII of France marries Eleanor, the Duchess of Aquitaine. 1138: On October 11, the 1138 Aleppo earthquake devastates much of northern Syria. 1139: in April, the Second Lateran Council ends the papal schism. 1139: On
July 5, in the Treaty of Mignano, Pope Innocent II confirms Roger II as King of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, and Prince of Capua and invests him with his titles. 1139: On July 25, the Portuguese defeat the Almoravids led by Ali ibn Yusuf in the Battle of Ourique; Prince Afonso Henriques is acclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers. Averroes in a 14th-century
painting by Andrea di Bonaiuto 1140-1150: 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 to renounce all claims to its former
 territories north of the Huai River. The treaty reduces the Southern Song into a quasi-tributary state of the Jurchen Jin dynasty. 1143: Afonso Henriques is proclaimed King of Portugal by the cortes. 1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes Portuguese
independence from the Kingdom of León. Portugal also recognizes the suzerainty of the pope. 1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi. 1145-1148: 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 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 Tudilén is signed by Alfonso VII of León and Raymond Berengar IV, Count of Barcelona, recognizing the Aragonese conquests south of the Júcar 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 and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown.
is to prevent any action by Manuel I Comnenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil and to assist the pope against his enemies in revolt in Rome. 1154: On December 27, Henry II is crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey. 1155: Pope
Adrian IV grants overlordship of Ireland to Henry II of England in the bull Laudabiliter. 1156: On June 18, the Treaty of Benevento is entered into by Pope Adrian IV and the Hauteville kings. The kingship of William I is recognized over all Sicily
Apulia, Calabria, Campania, and Capua. The tribute to the pope of 600 schifati agreed upon by Roger II in 1139 at Mignano is affirmed and another 400 shift is added for the new lands. 1158: The Treaty of Sahagún ends the war between Castile and León. The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, 1165 1161: 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 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 Temüjin in present-day Mongolia. 1163: The Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect. 1165-1182: Tensions and disputes between the Pagan Empire and the Kingdom of
 Polonnaruwa causes the Sinhalese under Parakramabahu the Great to raid Burma. 1168: King Valdemar I of Denmark conquers Arkona on the Island of Rügen, the etrongest pagan fortress and temple in northern Europe. 1169: Political disputes within the Pandya Empire sparks the decade-long Pandyan Civil War. 1169: On May 1, the Norman invasion
of Ireland begins. Richard fitzGilbert de Clare ('Strongbow') allies with the exiled Irish chief, Dermot MacMurrough, to help him recover his kingdom of Leinster. The defense of the Carroccio during the battle of Legnano (1176) by Amos Cassioli (1832-1891) 1170: The Treaty of Sahagún is signed by Alfonso VIII of Castile and Alfonso II of Aragon. Based
on the terms of the accord, Alfonso VIII agrees to provide Alfonso II with three hostages, to be used as tribute payments owed by Ibn Mardanis of Valencia and Murcia. 1171: Saladin deposes the last Fatimid Caliph Al-'Adid and establishes the Ayyubid dynasty. 1171: On
November 11, Henry II of England lands in Ireland to assert his claim as Lord of Ireland. 1172: The Pandyan city of Madurai is sacked by the Sinhalese king Parakramabahu the Great gains a decisive victory by invading the Chola Empire as an ally of the
Pandyas in the Pandyan Civil War. 1174: On July 12, William I of Scotland is captured by the English crown and pays ceremonial allegiance at York. 1175: Hone Shonin (Genkū) founds the Jodo shū (Pure Land) sect of Buddhism. 1175: The Treaty of Windsor is signed by King
Henry II of England and the High King of Ireland, Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair. 1176: On May 29, Frederick Barbarossa's forces are defeated in the Battle of Legnano by the Lombard League which results in the emperor's overlordship of the imperial
Church. 1176: On September 17, The Battle of Myriokephalon (Myriocephalum; Turkish: Miryakefalon Savaşı) is fought between the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantines to recover the interior of Anatolia from the Seljuk Turks. 1177:
The Treaty or Peace of Venice is signed by the papacy and its allies, and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. The Norman Kingdom of Sicily also participates in negotiations and the treaty thereby determines the political course of all of Italy for the next several years. 1178: Chinese writer Zhou Qufei, a Guangzhou customs officer, writes of an island far
west in the Indian Ocean (possibly Madagascar), from where people with skin "as black as lacquer" and with frizzy hair were captured and purchased as slaves by Arab merchants. 1179: The Treaty of Cazola (Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so
that the work of the Reconquista would not be stymied by internecine feuding. 1180: The Portuguese Navy defeats a Muslim fleet off the coast of Cape Espichel. 1180-1185: 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 payal 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 Compenus as co-emperor, 1183; On January 25, the
final Peace of Constance between Frederick Barbarossa, the pope and the Lombard towns is signed, confirming the Peace of Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nephew Alexius II Comnenus strangled. 1184: On March 24, Queen Tamar, King of Georgia, accedes to the throne as sole ruler after reigning with her
father, George III, for six years, 1184: Diet of Pentecost organised by Emperor Frederick I in Mainz, 1185: Andronicus I Comnenus is deposed and, on September 12, executed as a result of the Norman massacre of the Greeks of
Thessalonika. 1185: The cathedral school (Katedralskolan) in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is the oldest in northern Europe and one of the oldest in all of Europe. 1185: Beginning in this year the Kamakura shogunate deprives the emperor of Japan of political power. 1186: On January 27, the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI marries
Constance of Sicily, the heiress to the Sicilian throne. 1187: On July 4, in the Battle of Hattin, Saladin defeats the king of Jerusalem. 1187: In August, the Swedish royal and commercial center Sigtuna is attacked by raiders from Karelia, Couronia, and/or Estonia.[3] 1188: The Riah were introduced into the Habt and south of Tetouan by the Almohad
caliph, Abu Yusuf Yagub 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. 1189-1192: The Third Crusade is an attempt
by European leaders to wrest the Holy Land from Saladin. Richard I of England, or 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 Jaffa, King Richard the Lionheart defeats Saladin. 1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart. Under the terms of the agreement, Jerusalem will remain under Muslim control. However, the city will be open to Christian pilgrims. The Latin Kingdom is reduced to a coastal strip that extends from Tyre to Jaffa. 1192:
Minamoto no Yoritomo is appointed Sei-i Taishōgun, "barbarian-subduing great general", shōgun for short, the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.
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 Bagar. 1198: The brethren of the Knights of the Hospital of St.
Mary of the Teutons in Jerusalem. 1199: Pope Innocent III writes to Kaloyan, inviting him to unite the Bulgarian Church with the Roman Catholic Church. 1200: Construction begins on the Grand Village of the Natchez near Natchez, Mississippi. This ceremonial center for the Natchez people is occupied and built until the early 17th century.[5] Eastern
Hemisphere at the end of the 12th 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 Chōjū-jinbutsu-giga is made and attributed to Toba Sōjō. It ends up at the Kōzan-ji, Kyoto. In Oceania, the Tu'i Tonga Empire expands to a much greater area. Europe undergoes the Renaissance of the 12th century. The blast
furnace for the smelting of cast iron is imported from China, appearing around Lapphyttan, Sweden, as early as 1150. Alexander Neckam is the first European to document the mariner's compass, first documented by Shen Kuo during the previous century. Christian humanism becomes a self-conscious philosophical tendency in Europe. Christianity is
also introduced to Estonia, Finland, and Karelia. The first medieval universities are founded. Pierre Abelard teaches. Middle English begins to develop, and literacy begins to spread outside the Church throughout Europe.[6] In addition, churchmen are increasingly willing to take on secular roles. By the end of the century, at least a third of England's
bishops also act as royal judges in secular matters. [7] The Ars antiqua period in the history of the medieval music of Western Europe begins. The earliest recorded miracle play is performed in Dunstable, England. Gothic architecture and trouvère music begins. The earliest recorded miracle play is performed in Dunstable, England. Gothic architecture and trouvère music begins. The earliest recorded miracle play is performed in Dunstable, England. Gothic architecture and trouvère music begins.
and the Madrid Skylitzes manuscript illustrates the Synopsis of Histories by John Skylitzes. Fire and plague insurance first become available in Iceland, and the first documented outbreaks of influenza there happens. The medieval state of Serbia is formed by Stefan Nemanja and then continued by the Nemanjić dynasty. By the end of the century, both
the Capetian dynasty and the House of Anjou are relying primarily on mercenaries in their militaries. Paid soldiers are available year-round, unlike knights who expected certain periods off to maintain their manor lifestyles.[8] In India, Hoysala architecture reaches its peak. In the Middle East, the icon of Theotokos of Vladimir is painted probably in
Constantinople. Everything but the faces will later be retouched, and the icon will go to the Tretyakov Gallery of Moscow. The Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli composes his epic poem The Knight in the Panther's Skin. Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi founds his "school of illumination". In North Africa, the kasbah of Marrakesh is built, including the city gate
Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque. In sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted. The city of Tula burns down, marking the end of the Toltec Empire In West Africa the Ife Empire is established. See also: Timeline of historic inventions § 12th century 1104: The Venice Arsenal of Venice, Italy, is
founded. It employed some 16,000 people for the mass production of sailing ships in large assembly lines, hundreds of years before the Industrial Revolution, 1106: Finished building of Gelati, 1107: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device.
1111: The Chinese Donglin Academy is founded. 1165: The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, is built. 1170: The Roman Catholic notion of Purgatory is defined.[9] 1185: First record of windmills. Wikimedia Commons has media related to 12th century. ^ Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. Penerbit Kanisius,
Yogyakarta, 1973, 5th reprint edition in 1988 p.57 ^ Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia (1998, July 20). Kadiri. Encyclopaedia (1998, July 20). Kadiri. Encyclopaedia Britannica. ^ Enn Tarvel (2007). Sigtuna hukkumine. Archived 2017-10-11 at the Wayback Machine Haridus, 2007 (7-8), p 38-41 ^ Notice sur les Arabes hilaliens. Ismaël Hamet. p. 248. ^ Francine Weiss and Mark R. Barnes
(May 3, 1989). "National Register of Historic Places Registration: Grand Village of the Natchez Site / Fatherland Plantation Site (22-Ad-501)" (pdf). National Park Service. and Accompanying 3 photos, from 1989. (680 KB) ^ Warren 1961, p. 129. ^ Warren 1961, p. 159. ^ Warren 1961, p. 60-61. ^ Le Goff, Jacques (1986). The Birth of Purgatory. Chicago:
University of Chicago Press. ISBN 0226470822. Warren, Wilfred Lewis (1961). King John. University of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. {{cite book}}: ISBN 0226470822. Warren, Wilfred Lewis (1961). King John. University of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. {{cite book}}: ISBN 0226470822. Warren, Wilfred Lewis (1961). King John. University of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. {{cite book}}: ISBN 0226470822. Warren, Wilfred Lewis (1961). King John. University of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. {{cite book}}: ISBN 0226470822. Warren, Wilfred Lewis (1961). King John. University of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. {{cite book}}: ISBN 0226470822. Warren, Wilfred Lewis (1961). King John. University of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. {{cite book}}: ISBN 0226470822. Warren, Wilfred Lewis (1961). Wa
these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Antisemitism in Christianity (links | edit) House of Habsburg (links | edit) House of Hohenzollern (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) Maimonides (links | edit)
Passport (links | edit) Sumba (links | edit) 15th century 
edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1282 (links | edit) 1282 (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 15th century
(links | edit) 5th century BC (links | edit) 1141 (links | edit) 1154 (links | edit) 1154 (links | edit) 1163 (links | edit) 1164 (links | edit) 1164 (links | edit) 1165 (links | edit) 1
500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/12th_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. Attribution — You
must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor 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 permits 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.
```