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The Creative Commons License allows you to share, adapt, and build upon the material in any way, even commercially. As long as you follow the license terms, you have the freedom to use and distribute the work. Wood is a natural, versatile material used by humans since ancient times. It's a flexible and resistant resource that grows year after year through layers of wood. This unique characteristic distinguishes trees from herbaceous plants. There are many types of wood, each with its own characteristics and uses. Wood has been an essential part of human life for thousands of years. We've used it to build tools, light fires, and construct homes. The properties of wood vary depending on the type of tree and treatment it receives. While it's often considered elastic and resistant, its density can range from very light to extremely heavy. Wood absorbs moisture from the air or water and has a polarity that makes it receptive to certain substances like varnishes and paints. It's also an insulator, transmitting sound but not heat or electricity. The atomic composition of wood is mostly carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen. The structure of a tree trunk reveals several layers: the external cortex provides protection, followed by the cambium layer, sapwood where sap flows, and heartwood which is darker and devoid of sap flow. The vegetable marrow is a soft core that forms the other layers. There are two main types of wood: soft woods from fast-growing trees like conifers, and hard woods from slow-growing deciduous trees. Soft woods have light colors, are easy to work with, and are used for paper production. Hard woods come in a variety of characteristics and uses, ranging from furniture making to construction. Note that the paraphrased text maintains the original meaning while applying a Creative Commons license concept to describe wood's properties and uses.
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Giorgio Armani, renowned Italian fashion designer, passes away at the age of 91. A fatal derailment on the Ascensor da Glória funicular railway in Lisbon, Portugal, claims 16 lives. President of Guyana Irfan Ali secures a second term in the general election. In Sudan, a landslide destroys the village of Tarasin, resulting in over 375 fatalities. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Patrick Hemingway Moustapha Sall Graham Greene Waldemar Espinoza Soriano Abu Obaida Katharine, Duchess of Kent
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In September 1191, the Battle of Arsuf took place in present-day Israel. The Crusaders under Richard I of England emerged victorious against Ayyubid troops led by Saladin. This marked a significant turning point in the Third Crusade.
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A tragedy occurred on board a Maltese patrol boat off Gozo in 1984, where an explosion resulted in the deaths of seven soldiers and policemen. Just three weeks later, another earthquake struck northwestern Turkey, prompting Greece and Turkey to initiate "earthquake diplomacy".
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On September 7, 2011, disaster struck when Yak-Service Flight 9633, carrying the Lokomotiv Yaroslavl ice hockey team's players and coaching staff, crashed on take-off near Yaroslavl, Russia, claiming the lives of 44 out of 45 people on board.
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Arenal Volcano, located in north-western Costa Rica, is a stratovolcano within the Arenal Volcano National Park. With a height of 1,633 metres and a crater diameter of 140 metres, it stands conically shaped. Estimated to be less than 7,500 years old, this volcano has experienced two craters at its summit with minor fumaroles activity. Notably, its eruption in 1968 destroyed the town of Tabacón.
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The second millennium was marked by major events that shaped the world as we know it today in the centuries following his death a common year starting on tuesday of the julian calendar april 10 king richard i left messina for palestine but a storm drove his fleet apart richard was forced to seek shelter at a cretan port from which he had a tempestuous passage to rhodes where he stayed for ten days from april 22 to may 1 after some searching he discovered that the ship carrying his sister joan of england and his new fiancée berengaria of navarre was anchored on the south coast of cyprus along with the wrecks of several other vessels including richards treasure ship the survivors of the wrecks had been taken prisoner by isaac komnenos the self styled emperor of cyprus may 8 richard i and his main fleet arrived in the byzantine port of limassol on cyprus he ordered isaac komnenos to release the prisoners and his treasure isaac refused richards embarks his forces and takes limassol the byzantine population also showed themselves friendly to the english invaders various leading crusaders of the holy land arrived in limassol on may 11 including king guy of luisignan of jerusalem bohemond iii of antioch humphrey iv of toron and leo i of armenia they declared their support for richard in return that he supports them against their rival conrad of montferat may 12 richard i married the 19 year old berengaria of navarre daughter of king sancho vi the wise in the chapel of st george at limassol on the same day she was crowned queen of england by john bishop of evreux in the presence of the archbishop of bordeaux and many other clergy after this hearing that the daughter of isaac komnenos had taken refuge in kyrenia castle richard went there with his army and received her submission on the orders of richard she was entrusted to the care of joan and berengaria by the end of may richard with his ships sailed around the island seizing all the cyriot towns and ports on the coast june 1 a crusader force led by richard i defeated the byzantine army near the village of irenithus isaac komnenos fled from the battlefield to kanlara richards banner was captured and he hunted down the remnants of his army at cyrenia richard became ill guy of luisignan in command of richards forces marched on kyrenia and captured it taking the empress and her child prisoner isaac was taken before richard in chains of silver and accepted an unconditional surrenderThe forces of attack successfully broke through the siege lines around Acre but were unable to hold onto their gains as Saladin was able to reinforce his garrison. This brief respite for the defenders proved temporary, with Saladin struggling to maintain unity among his troops. His nephew, Taqi al-Din, failed to rejoin the siege due to personal ambitions in modern-day Turkey. Later in the spring, Taqi al-Din returned with his forces to support the double-siege at Acre. King Philip II arrived with a Genoese flotilla and French nobles, beginning the construction of massive stone-throwers that bombarded the city relentlessly. The walls were pounded constantly, and both sides built defenses such as earthworks and ramparts. Richard I, who was seriously ill upon arrival, secretly initiated negotiations with Saladin and sent a Moroccan prisoner to demonstrate goodwill. After being refused a personal meeting, Richard offered a three-day truce, which allowed his younger brother Al-Adil to negotiate with Saladin's forces. The Crusader armies implemented a unified strategy of assault-based siege, using massive stone-throwing catapults to hammer Acre's walls. By late June, the assault was beginning to undermine the walls, and the Muslim defenders were unable to strengthen them due to troop shortages and disease. The Crusaders then changed their strategy to exploiting breaches in the walls, but this initial attempt was repulsed. Richard I, despite being unable to walk, would pick off Muslim troops on the walls using his crossbow from a regal stretcher. On July 12, the Muslim garrison surrendered, and an agreement was reached to give up 70 Muslim ships without Saladin's consent. Conrad of Montferat negotiated the surrender and raised the banners of the Kingdom of Jerusalem and other Crusader leaders on the city's walls and towers. The siege of Acre had lasted nearly two months, resulting in some 100,000 Christian casualties. King Philip II departed with his army but left behind a French force under Hugh III to support Richard I in command. Meanwhile, Richard rebuilt and strengthened the walls of Acre. Richard I then ordered the execution of 3,000 Muslim prisoners, including women and children, after capturing them following the siege. In retaliation, Saladin executed all the Latin prisoners he had taken. The Crusader forces marched out of Acre on August 22, being supported by the fleet and closely followed by Saladin's son Al-Afdal's troops.
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Richard I makes camp near Haifa with a slow-moving army. He leads an advance-guard to establish a strong position at Merle before Saladin arrives. Then he hurries back to support the rearguard, reorganizing his column. The elite Templar and Hospitaller knights hold the van and rearguard, while Richard and central masses of knights are screened by dense infantry on their landward left side. Richard advances towards Caesarea with three divisions, accompanied by the Crusader fleet offshore. His French forces under Hugh III become nearly annihilated during a Muslim attack. The main effort to harass the Crusaders from a distance fails. Despite intense heat and loss of lives, Richard makes camp at the Zarga River mouth, watching Saladin's army. The next day, Richard leads his army past Caesarea and is forced to turn inland. He is separated from his supply ships, but personally attacks the massed Crusader infantry with arrows before charging their line with cavalry. During this brief engagement, Richard is struck by a crossbow bolt, but his armor absorbs most of the blow. Richard sends envoys to request peace talks and meets Al-Adil under a flag of truce. Saladin allows the Crusaders to forage in the Forrest of Arsuf, but demands nothing less than the cession of Palestine. Al-Adil breaks off negotiations when Richard refuses to compromise. The next day, Richard fights a pitched battle at Arsuf while waiting for an ideal moment to mount a counterattack. However, his Hospitaller knights break formation and launch a charge. Richard restores order in the turmoil, then commits his entire army to support the attack. The Muslim forces flee in panic, but Saladin rallies them in time to defend his camp. By evening, Richard has defeated the Muslim forces, and Saladin retreats in good order to Ramallah. The next two days, Richard marches towards Jaffa with his Crusader forces, rebuilding his fortifications after Saladin's destruction. In mid-September, some French nobles begin to resist, arguing about refortification instead of a direct strike inland on Jerusalem. Richard continues the slow, steady work of rebuilding sites in preparation for advancing on Jerusalem. The Third Crusade degenerates into a series of skirmishes during this period. Richard uses diplomacy alongside military threats, hoping to bring Saladin to submission before making the siege of Jerusalem itself. In December, Richard and his forces occupy Latrun and take Bayt Nuba. He is warned by his nobles not to take further risks due to winter conditions. Despite this warning, some French Crusaders continue to press on under Hugh III's leadership. Nobles and nobles in the region made various moves to secure their power and influence. Prince Yuri Bogolyubsky, who had rebelled against his ex-wife King Tamara, was captured by her forces after two battles at Tmogvi and Erusheti. However, he was allowed to retreat to Constantinople. Meanwhile, Henry VI was forced to abandon the siege of Naples due to an epidemic, and Tancred of Lecce regained control over the Lombard cities that had surrendered to the Germans. In a surprising turn of events, the populace of Salerno turned against Empress Constance during her visit, leading Margaritus of Brindisi to deliver her to Tancred at Messina. She was later imprisoned in Castel dell'Ovo at Naples. In another development, the counties of Flanders and Hainaut were united under Count Baldwin VIII, becoming a significant, wealthy independent state in Western Europe. The Almohads also made their presence felt, reconquering Silves in Portugal and taking Alcácer do Sal while sacking Palmela and Almada. Berthold V, duke of Zähringen, founded the city of Bern, and King Canute VI led a Danish Crusade to Finland. In England, Prince John clashed with William de Longchamp over Lincoln Castle, but they eventually agreed to follow the recommendations of senior bishops. The situation continued to unfold in September when Geoffrey, an illegitimate son of King Henry II, landed secretly at Dover and was consecrated as the new archbishop of York. However, he was later arrested by William de Longchamp. In October, William tried to hold the Tower of London against John's supporters but eventually surrendered. On November 13, Sultan Muhammad of Ghor invaded northern India but was defeated by Rajput forces under Prithviraja III. This led to significant territorial losses for the Churids. Meanwhile, King Narapatitsithu appointed his son-in-law Ananda Thuriya as governor of Kanba Myint in the Taunggo region. Pope Clement III died on March 20, and Celestine III succeeded him as the 175th pope of the Catholic Church. The monks of Glastonbury Abbey made a sensational discovery by unearthing the remains of King Arthur and Queen Guinevere.
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Clement, Marshal of France, died on July 7, and Judith of Hohenstaufen, a German noblewoman, passed away on August 1. Philip of Alsace, a Flemish nobleman born in 1143, died on August 5. Other notable deaths included Rudolf of Zähringen, archbishop of Mainz, on August 13, and Philip I, archbishop of Cologne, on September 7. James of Avesnes, a French nobleman, died on September 9, followed by the death of Conrad II, duke of Bohemia, on September 10. Ralph de Warneville, a Norman bishop, died on October 15, and Raoul I, a French nobleman, passed away on December 15. Other notable individuals who died during this time include Welf VI, margrave of Tuscany, Agnes of Loon, German duchess and regent, Galeran V de Beaumont, French nobleman and knight, Geoffrey III de Pons, French nobleman and knight, Hugh VI, French nobleman and knight, John I of Pontheiu, Norman nobleman and knight, Maurice of Carnoet, French Cistercian abbot, Mór Ní Tuathail, queen of Leinster, Richard de Camville, English nobleman and governor, Rupert III, German nobleman, Shun'e, Japanese poet, Sohrevardi, Persian scholar and philosopher, Walter Ophamil, Sicilian archbishop, William V, Italian nobleman and knight, William Fitzstephen, English cleric and administrator. The year 1191 marked a significant period in world history, as seen in the events of the Ubisoft video game Assassin's Creed. Additionally, other notable films from this time include The Adventures of Robin Hood, released in 1938, which is claimed to be set during this same year. The 11th century was a transformative period for Europe, marking the beginning of the High Middle Ages and a significant turning point in the continent's history. Following a brief resurgence, the Byzantine Empire began to decline, while Norman influence expanded across much of Europe. Meanwhile, influential popes played a pivotal role in shaping the course of events. The century saw a formal schism between the Latin West and Byzantine East, resulting in the split between Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy. In China, the Song dynasty reached its zenith in terms of science, technology, and literature, while classical Islamic civilization experienced a golden age. In Europe, rival factions vied for power at court, leading to internal strife and external threats from neighboring powers. The first Crusades were launched towards the end of the century, while other regional empires, such as the Fatimids in Egypt and the Cholas in India, reached their peak in terms of military might and international influence. In Japan, the Fujiwara clan continued to dominate state affairs, while in the Americas, civilizations like the Toltecs and Mixtecs flourished. The Tiwanaku Empire in South America collapsed, marking a significant shift in global power dynamics. European history was marked by the final Christianization of Scandinavia, the emergence of the Peace and Truce of God movements, and the Gregorian Reforms. The century culminated in the Great Schism between the Western and Eastern churches in 1054. In Germany, the Holy Roman Emperors reached their peak under the Salians, while in Britain, Scotland unified into a single kingdom and the Normans conquered England. The social transformations of this period brought Europe into the orbit of feudal politics, with monarchies and magnates vying for power. In France, the monarchy declined, while the great magnates rose to prominence, fostering distinct cultural contributions. The 11th century also saw the emergence of Scholasticism, which emphasized dialectic arguments in Christian theology and classical philosophy. In Italy, the kingdom was integrated into the Holy Roman Empire, and by the end of the century, Lombard and Byzantine rule had been replaced by Norman dominance. Urban centers in Northern Italy gave rise to early organized capitalism and a more sophisticated culture, while in Spain, the Almoravids succeeded the last caliphs of Córdoba. In Eastern Europe, Kievan Rus experienced a golden age, while China witnessed a complex web of war and peace settlements between the Song dynasty, Western Xia, and Liao dynasty. The 11th century was a time of great transformation, marked by significant shifts in power dynamics, cultural achievements, and intellectual developments that would shape the course of history for centuries to come. The year 1001 marked a significant turning point in world history, with various civilizations experiencing periods of growth, conflict, and cultural exchange. In China, Emperor Shenzong led the New Policies Group, which aimed to modernize the country's administration and economy. Meanwhile, the Song dynasty reached its zenith, showcasing achievements in science and technology. In Japan, the Fujiwara clan dominated central politics, with the Emperor serving as a 'puppet monarch.' The Heian period saw the rise of influential leaders like Lady Murasaki Shikibu, who wrote the renowned novel "The Tale of Genji." In Korea, the Goryeo Kingdom concentrated power in its rulers' hands, successfully fending off Khitai invasions. In the Middle East, the Fatimid Empire faced a decline, mirroring the fortunes of the Byzantine Empire. The Seljuks emerged as a new force, while the Abbasid caliphs held nominal authority. In India, the Chola dynasty expanded its naval power under leaders like Rajaraja Chola I and Rajendra Chola I. Southeast Asia saw the rise of various kingdoms, including the Pagan Kingdom in Burma and Srivijaya in Indonesia. The Khmer Empire dominated mainland Southeast Asia, while the Kingdom of Butuan flourished on Mindanao island. In Vietnam, the Ly dynasty began its golden era under Lý Thái Tông. Nigeria witnessed the formation of city-states, kingdoms, and empires, including the Hausa kingdoms and Borno dynasty. Europe saw the establishment of short-lived Norse settlements in North America, while Robert II of France invaded the Duchy of Burgundy. The year of our Lord one thousand ten became a pivotal time for numerous regions as various empires and kingdoms vared their strenghts.
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The Byzantine emperors made some significant moves during this time. They brought reinforcements to the Bulgarians and they were able to defeat them. The Goryeo-Khitai war was ongoing. The Korean king had to flee his capitol but he couldn't establish a foothold and the Khitai's with drew. During this same period, Ibn al-Haytham feigned madness in order to avoid angerring the caliph Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah. He was kept under house arrest from 1011 to 1021. Butun was able to become diplomatically equal to Champa after a long time. The new Rajah was named Sri Bata Shaja and he was able to send an ambassador who was flamboyant in order to get their recognition. Meanwhile, the Danish king Sweyn Forkbeard conquered England. He was the first Dane to do so. The Byzantine armies were very effective during this time. They defeated Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion and also won against the Gaelic forces of Munster in the Battle of Clontarf but the king Brian Boru was killed. Avicenna wrote a book called Book of Healing. It's a philosophical and scientific encyclopedia. In Norway, Olav Haraldsson fought against Sveinn Hákonarson in the battle of Nesjar. He was victorious. The First Bulgarian Empire was conquered by the Byzantine Empire. At the same time, the Third Goryeo-Khitai War was ongoing and the Korean general Kang Kam-ch'an inflicted heavy losses to Khitan forces at the Battle of Kwju. Airlangga established the Kingdom of Kahuripan.1043 was a pivotal year in world history, marked by significant events that shaped empires, dynasties, and civilizations across continents. In Byzantium, General George Maniakes led an unsuccessful rebellion against Emperor Constantine IX Monomachos, only to meet his demise in battle. Meanwhile, in China, Chancellor Fan Zhongyan and historian Ouyang Xiu introduced the Qingli Reforms, which although met with initial enthusiasm, ultimately faced opposition from partisan forces. In West Africa, the Kingdom of Nri is believed to have emerged during this year, with Eze Nri Ifiūkūnīm at its helm. In contrast, the Song dynasty in China witnessed the introduction of gunpowder formulas and descriptions of early compass technology in the Wujing Zongyao. Europe saw significant conflicts as well; Henry III of the Holy Roman Empire defeated the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Ménfő, while the Zirids broke their allegiance with the Fatimid court of Egypt. In Japan, Fujiwara no Yorinichi transformed a rural villa into the famous Byōdō-in temple. In 1054, the Great Schism occurred, marking the separation between Western (Roman Catholic) and Eastern Orthodox churches. A massive comet was observed, leaving behind the remnants that would form the Crab Nebula. Other notable events included the Battle of Atapuerca and the capture of Baghdad by the Seljuk Turks. The following years saw further turmoil: Ferdinand I of León was crowned Emperor totius Hispaniae, while William II of England was born to his father, William the Conqueror. Anawrahta unified Myanmar with the defeat of Mon city Thaton, and Macbeth fell in battle against Malcolm III. 1061-1091 marked the beginning of the Norman conquest of Sicily, and 1064-1065 saw the Great German Pilgrimage to Jerusalem under Gunther of Bamberg's leadership. The Zirids were severely weakened after their defeat at the hands of Alp Arslan and his Seljuk army. The year 1066 proved pivotal for England, as Harold Godwinson defeated Tostig Godwinson and Harold III of Norway in the Battle of Stamford Bridge. However, Edward the Confessor's passing led to the Norman invasion under William the Conqueror, who ultimately became king. Alp Arslan, end three centuries of a Byzantine military and economic Golden Age. 1072: the Battle of Golpejera is fought by Sancho II of Castile and Alfonso VI of Castile 1073: the Seljuk Turks take Ankara from the Byzantines. 1074: the Seljuk Turks take Jerusalem from the Fatimids, and cut pilgrim transit. 1075: Henry IV suppress the rebellion of Saxony in the First Battle of Langensalza. 1075: the Investiture Controversy is started when Pope Gregory VII said in the Dictatus papae extended rights over to the pope (disturbing the balance of power) and a new interpretation of God's role in founding the Church itself. 1075: Chinese official and diplomat Shen Kuo asserts the Song dynasty's rightful border lines by using court archives against the bold bluff of Emperor Daozong of Liao, who had asserted that Liao dynasty territory exceed its earlier-accepted bounds. 1075-1076: a civil war in the Western Chalukya Empire of India; the Western Chalukya monarch Someshvara II plan to defeat his own ambitious brother Vikramaditya VI by allying with a traditional enemy, Kulothunga Chola I of the Chola Empire; Someshvara's forces suffer a heavy defeat, and he is eventually captured and imprisoned by Vikramaditya, who proclaimed himself king. 1075-1077: the Song dynasty of China and the Lý dynasty of Vietnam fight a border war, with Vietnamese forces strike first on land and with their navy, and afterwards Song armies advance as far as the Lý dynasty, which is an unsuccessful campaign. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: Chinese official Su Song is sent on a diplomatic mission to the Liao dynasty and discover that the Khitai calendar is more mathematically accurate than the Song calendar; Emperor Zhezong ruler sponsor Su Song's astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomers. 1078: Oleg I of Chernigov is defeated in battle by his brother Svevolod I of Kiev; Oleg escape to Muturakhan, but is imprisoned by the Khazars, sent to Constantinople as a prisoner, and then exiled to Rhodes. 1078: the revolt of Nikephoros III against Byzantine ruler Michael VII 1079: Malik Shah I reforms the Iranian Calendar. 1079: Frankns start to settle around the Way of Saint James (Today, modern North Spain) Main article: 1080s A page of the Domesday Book of England 1080-1081: The Chinese statesman and scientist Shen Kuo is put in command of the campaign against the Western Xia, and although he successfully halt their invasion route to Yanzhou (modern Yan'an), another officer disobey imperial orders and the campaign is ultimately a failure because of it. 1081: birth of Urraca of León and Castile future Queen of Castille and León. 1084: the enormous Chinese historical work of the Zizhi Tongjian is compiled by scholars under Chancellor Sima Guang, completed in 294 volumes and included 3 million written Chinese characters 1085: Alfonso VII of Castile captures the Moorish Muslim city of Toledo, Spain. 1085: the Katedralkölan, Lund school of Sweden is established by Canute IV of Denmark 1086: compilation of the Domesy Book by order of William I of England; it was similar to a modern-day government census, as it was used by William to thoroughly document all the landholdings within the kingdom that could be properly taxed. 1086: the Battle of az-Zallaqah between the Almoravids and Castilians 1087: a new office at the Chinese international seaport of Quanzhou is established to handle and regulate taxes and tariffs on all mercantile transactions of foreign goods coming from Africa, Arabia, India, Sri Lanka, Persia, and South East Asia. 1087: the Italian cities of Genoa and Pisa engage in the African Mahdia campaign 1087: William II of England, son of William the Conqueror, is crowned king of England. 1088: the renowned polymath Chinese scientist and official Shen Kuo made the world's first reference to the magnetic compass in his book Dream Pool Essays.[12][13] along with encyclopedic documentation and inquiry into scientific discoveries. 1088: The University of Bologna is established. 1088: Rebellion of 1088 against William II of England ledThe year 1093 was a pivotal one for various empires and kingdoms across the world. In the Byzantine Empire, Emperor Alexios I Komnenos led his Cuman allies to victory over the Pechenegs at the Battle of Levounion. Meanwhile, in India, Vikramaditya VI defeated Kulothunga Chola I's army in the Battle of Vengi. In China, a power struggle unfolded after the death of Empress Dowager Gao. The liberal reforms of Wang Anshi were reinstated, and Emperor Zhezong of Song resumed negotiations with the Western Xia, leading to an armed conflict. In Africa, the Kypchaks defeated princes from Kievan Rus at the Battle of the Stugna River. In Europe, the Battle of Alnwick saw Malcolm III of Scotland killed by William II of England's forces. The Spanish hero El Cid conquered the Muslim city of Valencia in 1094. Pope Urban II called upon Western Europeans to take up the cross and reclaim the Holy Lands, marking the beginning of the First Crusade. The year 1095 witnessed significant events, including the completion of the astronomical clock tower in Kaijing, China, and the establishment of the University of Oxford. The Siege of Nicaea during the First Crusade took place, as did the Battle of Consuegra, where Diego Rodriguez died. In Asia, the Donpgo Academy was built in Hainan, China, to honor Su Shi, a Chinese official and poet who had been exiled for criticizing reforms. The year 1099 saw the Siege of Jerusalem by European Crusaders and the establishment of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. The Al-Aqsa Mosque became the residential palace for the kings of Jerusalem. Other notable events in 1099 included the death of El Cid, the Spanish hero, and the discontinuation of tribute payments to the Seljuk Turks by David IV of Georgia. In England, Henry I was crowned King on August 5, while Baldwin of Boulogne became the first King of Jerusalem on December 25. Meanwhile, in Southeast Asia, King Anawrahta of Myanmar made a pilgrimage to Ceylon and returned to convert his country to Theravada Buddhism. The Tuareg migrated to the Air region, and Kanem-Bornu expanded southward into modern Nigeria. Historians note that the year 1007 marked the completion of various architectural projects across the globe, including structures in Italy. The Kedreshwara Temple of Balligavi, India, was built by the Western Chalukyas between 1060 and its construction commencement in 1059. This time frame also saw the construction of the Parma Cathedral in Italy, begin, as well as the completion of the Saint Sophia Cathedral in Novgorod, Russia's oldest extant church, which dates back to 1052. The same period witnessed the start of construction on the Saint Sophia Cathedral in Kiev, Kievan Rus. The Byzantine Greek Hosios Loukas monastery saw the completion of its Katholikon (main church) between 1011 and 1012, showcasing the earliest extant domed-octagon church. Meanwhile, the Lingxiao Pagoda of Zhengding, Hebei province, China, was built in 1045. Construction of the Pagoda of Fogong Temple of Shanxi province, China, took place under the Liao dynasty and was completed by 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia was finished in 1014, while the Speyer Cathedral in Speyer, Germany was also completed around this time, specifically in 1061. The Wanan Bridge in Fujian was constructed during this period, with Chinese official Cai Xiang overseeing its development. The Imam Ali Mosque in Iraq underwent a reconstruction by Malik Shah I after being destroyed by fire in 1086. The Pizhi Pagoda of Lingyan Temple, Shandong, China saw completion in 1063. The San Liberatore a Maiella in Italy began reconstruction in 1080. Westminster Abbey, London, England was finished in 1065. The Ananda Temple of the Myanmar ruler King Kyanzittha was completed in 1091. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam was established in 1070. Construction of Richmond Castle in England began in 1071. The Liodi Pagoda in China stood at an impressive height of 84 m (275 ft) after its completion in 1055. The Tower of conbald's Qabus in Iran was built around the same time, specifically in 1006. The Sassovio Abbey of Foligno, Italy saw the start of construction in 1070. The Palace of Aljafería in Zaragoza, Spain was constructed during the Al-Andalus period. The Rotonda di San Lorenzo in Mantua, Lombardy, Italy was built during the late 11th century. Construction of the Ponte della Maddalena bridge in the Province of Lucca, Italy began in 1080. The domes of the Jame Mosque of Isfahan, Iran were completed between 1086 to 1087. The year was filled with groundbreaking discoveries and innovations, which had a profound impact on various fields of study. In the realm of science, the introduction of bituminous coal in smelting cast iron and steel helped curb deforestation, thus preserving thousands of acres of prime timberland. Pope Sylvester II's teachings continued to influence the 11th century, with his works ranging from arithmetic to astronomy. He reintroduced the liberal arts education system, which he borrowed from Islamic Córdoba, and also studied Islamic medicine. Additionally, Ibn Samh of Al-Andalus built a geared mechanical astrolabe in 1020. The year 1024 marked the emergence of paper-printed money in Sichuan province of Song dynasty China. This innovation was later adopted by the Chinese government in the 1120s. Avicenna of Persia published his influential treatise, The Canon of Medicine, which remained a cornerstone of medical knowledge for centuries. Chinese engineer Yan Su recreated the mechanical compass-vehicle of the south-pointing chariot, first invented by Ma Jun in the 3rd century. Abū Ishāq Ibrāhīm al-Zarqālī built the equatorium and universal latitude-independent astrolabe between 1028-1087. In 1031, Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī wrote Kitāb al-qānun al-Mas'ūdī. Chinese scientist Shen Kuo made significant contributions to land formation theory, discovering true north, improving astronomical sighting tubes, and hypothesizing the retrogradation theory of planetary motion. The mid-11th century saw the invention of movable type printing using individual ceramic characters by Artisan Bi Sheng of Song dynasty China. Xu Daoning painted Fishing in a Mountain Stream, while Harbaville Triptych was crafted during this period. The first known use of drydocks in China occurred in 1068. In 1070, the Chinese official Su Song published Ben Cao Tu Jing, a treatise on pharmacology and other sciences. Shen Kuo also experimented with canera obscura and took an interdisciplinary approach to archaeology. The year was one of the most prolific in history, marked by numerous groundbreaking discoveries and literary works that would shape the course of human knowledge and culture.
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The period between 1000 and 1100 CE saw an explosion of scientific, philosophical, and literary achievements across various cultures. In China, Su Song's innovative clock tower incorporated escapement mechanisms and a chain drive to operate the armillary sphere, astronomical clock, and striking clocks, demonstrating a mastery of engineering and astronomy. The Ostromir Gospels of Novgorod, written in 1057, provided a glimpse into the lives of early Christian communities, while Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī's "The Remaining Signs of Past Centuries" offered insights into the works of ancient civilizations. The Al-Tasrif by Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi and Ibn Yunus' Zij al-Kabir al-Hakimi showcased advancements in medicine and astronomy, respectively. Gregory of Narek's "Book of Lamentations," written around 1002-3, stood as a testament to the power of religious literature. Meanwhile, Hayy ibn Yaqdhan's work, penned by Ibn Tufail between 1000-1037, demonstrated remarkable understanding in philosophical and scientific realms. This era also witnessed significant literary milestones, such as Omar Khayyam's "Rubaiyat," written sometime after 1048, and the creation of the New Book of Tang, edited by Ouyang Xiu. The Mugni Gospels of Armenia, completed in 1060, exemplified the beauty of illuminated manuscripts. Lady Murasaki Shikibu's "The Tale of Genji" emerged as a pioneering work of Japanese literature in 1021. In Europe, the roots of Scholasticism began to take shape during this period. Anselm of Canterbury's "Proslogion," written around 1078, laid the groundwork for future philosophical debates. William I of England commissioned William of Jumièges to extend the Gesta Normannorum Ducum chronicle in 1070. The Chinese poet Su Shi was exiled from court in 1080 due to his poetry criticizing the New Policies Group reforms. The era also saw significant advancements in science and philosophy, with works like Shen Kuo's "Dream Pool Essays," completed in 1088, contributing to a renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism. The roots of European Scholasticism were laid during this time, as early figures such as Anselm of Canterbury, Peter Abilard, Solomon ibn Gabirol, Peter Lombard, and Gilbert de la Porrée began to shape the intellectual landscape. The 11th century was a period of significant scientific, technological, and cultural advancements in China. According to Joseph Needham's work, Volume 4 Part 1, 98, the 11th century saw a flourishing of Chinese science and technology, with major breakthroughs in fields such as physics, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, and chemistry. The Chinese made significant contributions to the development of gunpowder, which played a crucial role in military technology. As mentioned in Joseph Needham's work, Volume 5 Part 1, 201, the discovery of gunpowder was a major milestone in Chinese science. Additionally, the Chinese developed advanced iron and steel technologies, as highlighted in Robert Hartwell's article "Markets, Technology, and the Structure of Enterprise in the Development of the Eleventh-Century Chinese Iron and Steel Industry". The 11th century also saw significant advances in medicine, with major contributions from scholars such as Paul Unschuld. His work, Nature, Knowledge, Imagery in an Ancient Chinese Medical Text, provides valuable insights into the development of traditional Chinese medicine during this period. Furthermore, the 11th century was marked by a renewed interest in classical knowledge and culture, with scholars such as Julius Thomas Fraser and Francis C. Haber exploring the connections between ancient Greek and Chinese thought. Their work, Time, Science, and Society in China and the West, provides a comprehensive overview of this period's cultural and intellectual landscape. Overall, the 11th century was a time of great scientific, technological, and cultural achievement in China, laying the foundations for many of the innovations that would shape the country's development in the centuries to come.edit) 6th century (link | edit) 5th century (link | edit) 3rd century (link | edit) 2nd century (link | edit) 4th century BC (link | edit) 1st century BC (link | edit) 2nd century BC (link | edit) 3rd century BC (link | edit) 5th century BC (link | edit) 6th century BC (link | edit) 11th century BC (link | edit) 1000s (decade) (link | edit) AD 1000 (link | edit) 1040s (link | edit) 1154 (link | edit) 1163 (link | edit) 1160s (link | edit) 1141 (link | edit) 1135 (link | edit) 7th century BC (link | edit) 7th century BC (link | edit) 1087 (link | edit) 1089 (link | edit) 1098 (link | edit) 1150s (link | edit) 1090s (link | edit) 1091 (link | edit) 1070s (link | edit) 1071 (link | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) [ 20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500] Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/11th century" "WhatLinksHere/11th century"

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The Creative Commons License allows you to share, adapt, and build upon the material in any way, even commercially. As long as you follow the license terms, you have the freedom to use and distribute the work. Wood is a natural, versatile material used by humans since ancient times. It's a flexible and resistant resource that grows year after year through layers of wood. This unique characteristic distinguishes trees from herbaceous plants. There are many types of wood, each with its own characteristics and uses. Wood has been an essential part of human life for thousands of years. We've used it to build tools, light fires, and construct homes. The properties of wood vary depending on the type of tree and treatment it receives. While it's often considered elastic and resistant, its density can range from very light to extremely heavy. Wood absorbs moisture from the air or water and has a polarity that makes it receptive to certain substances like varnishes and paints. It's also an insulator, transmitting sound but not heat or electricity. The atomic composition of wood is mostly carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen. The structure of a tree trunk reveals several layers: the external cortex provides protection, followed by the cambium layer, sapwood where sap flows, and heartwood which is darker and devoid of sap flow. The vegetable marrow is a soft core that forms the other layers. There are two main types of wood: soft woods from fast-growing trees like conifers, and hard woods from slow-growing deciduous trees. Soft woods have light colors, are easy to work with, and are used for paper production. Hard woods come in a variety of characteristics and uses, ranging from furniture making to construction. Note that the paraphrased text maintains the original meaning while applying a Creative Commons license concept to describe wood's properties and uses.
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Giorgio Armani, renowned Italian fashion designer, passes away at the age of 91. A fatal derailment on the Ascensor da Glória funicular railway in Lisbon, Portugal, claims 16 lives. President of Guyana Irfan Ali secures a second term in the general election. In Sudan, a landslide destroys the village of Tarasin, resulting in over 375 fatalities. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Patrick Hemingway Moustapha Sall Graham Greene Waldemar Espinoza Soriano Abu Obaida Katharine, Duchess of Kent
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In September 1191, the Battle of Arsuf took place in present-day Israel. The Crusaders under Richard I of England emerged victorious against Ayyubid troops led by Saladin. This marked a significant turning point in the Third Crusade.
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A tragedy occurred on board a Maltese patrol boat off Gozo in 1984, where an explosion resulted in the deaths of seven soldiers and policemen. Just three weeks later, another earthquake struck northwestern Turkey, prompting Greece and Turkey to initiate "earthquake diplomacy".
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On September 7, 2011, disaster struck when Yak-Service Flight 9633, carrying the Lokomotiv Yaroslavl ice hockey team's players and coaching staff, crashed on take-off near Yaroslavl, Russia, claiming the lives of 44 out of 45 people on board.
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Arenal Volcano, located in north-western Costa Rica, is a stratovolcano within the Arenal Volcano National Park. With a height of 1,633 metres and a crater diameter of 140 metres, it stands conically shaped. Estimated to be less than 7,500 years old, this volcano has experienced two craters at its summit with minor fumaroles activity. Notably, its eruption in 1968 destroyed the town of Tabacón.
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The second millennium was marked by major events that shaped the world as we know it today in the centuries following his death a common year starting on tuesday of the julian calendar april 10 king richard i left messina for palestine but a storm drove his fleet apart richard was forced to seek shelter at a cretan port from which he had a tempestuous passage to rhodes where he stayed for ten days from april 22 to may 1 after some searching he discovered that the ship carrying his sister joan of england and his new fiancée berengaria of navarre was anchored on the south coast of cyprus along with the wrecks of several other vessels including richards treasure ship the survivors of the wrecks had been taken prisoner by isaac komnenos the self styled emperor of cyprus may 8 richard i and his main fleet arrived in the byzantine port of limassol on cyprus he ordered isaac komnenos to release the prisoners and his treasure isaac refused richards embarks his forces and takes limassol the byzantine population also showed themselves friendly to the english invaders various leading crusaders of the holy land arrived in limassol on may 11 including king guy of luisignan of jerusalem bohemond iii of antioch humphrey iv of toron and leo i of armenia they declared their support for richard in return that he supports them against their rival conrad of montferat may 12 richard i married the 19 year old berengaria of navarre daughter of king sancho vi the wise in the chapel of st george at limassol on the same day she was crowned queen of england by john bishop of evreux in the presence of the archbishop of bordeaux and many other clergy after this hearing that the daughter of isaac komnenos had taken refuge in kyrenia castle richard went there with his army and received her submission on the orders of richard she was entrusted to the care of joan and berengaria by the end of may richard with his ships sailed around the island seizing all the cyriot towns and ports on the coast june 1 a crusader force led by richard i defeated the byzantine army near the village of irenithus isaac komnenos fled from the battlefield to kanlara richards banner was captured and he hunted down the remnants of his army at cyrenia richard became ill guy of luisignan in command of richards forces marched on kyrenia and captured it taking the empress and her child prisoner isaac was taken before richard in chains of silver and accepted an unconditional surrenderThe forces of attack successfully broke through the siege lines around Acre but were unable to hold onto their gains as Saladin was able to reinforce his garrison. This brief respite for the defenders proved temporary, with Saladin struggling to maintain unity among his troops. His nephew, Taqi al-Din, failed to rejoin the siege due to personal ambitions in modern-day Turkey. Later in the spring, Taqi al-Din returned with his forces to support the double-siege at Acre. King Philip II arrived with a Genoese flotilla and French nobles, beginning the construction of massive stone-throwers that bombarded the city relentlessly. The walls were pounded constantly, and both sides built defenses such as earthworks and ramparts. Richard I, who was seriously ill upon arrival, secretly initiated negotiations with Saladin and sent a Moroccan prisoner to demonstrate goodwill. After being refused a personal meeting, Richard offered a three-day truce, which allowed his younger brother Al-Adil to negotiate with Saladin's forces. The Crusader armies implemented a unified strategy of assault-based siege, using massive stone-throwing catapults to hammer Acre's walls. By late June, the assault was beginning to undermine the walls, and the Muslim defenders were unable to strengthen them due to troop shortages and disease. The Crusaders then changed their strategy to exploiting breaches in the walls, but this initial attempt was repulsed. Richard I, despite being unable to walk, would pick off Muslim troops on the walls using his crossbow from a regal stretcher. On July 12, the Muslim garrison surrendered, and an agreement was reached to give up 70 Muslim ships without Saladin's consent. Conrad of Montferat negotiated the surrender and raised the banners of the Kingdom of Jerusalem and other Crusader leaders on the city's walls and towers. The siege of Acre had lasted nearly two months, resulting in some 100,000 Christian casualties. King Philip II departed with his army but left behind a French force under Hugh III to support Richard I in command. Meanwhile, Richard rebuilt and strengthened the walls of Acre. Richard I then ordered the execution of 3,000 Muslim prisoners, including women and children, after capturing them following the siege. In retaliation, Saladin executed all the Latin prisoners he had taken. The Crusader forces marched out of Acre on August 22, being supported by the fleet and closely followed by Saladin's son Al-Afdal's troops.
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Richard I makes camp near Haifa with a slow-moving army. He leads an advance-guard to establish a strong position at Merle before Saladin arrives. Then he hurries back to support the rearguard, reorganizing his column. The elite Templar and Hospitaller knights hold the van and rearguard, while Richard and central masses of knights are screened by dense infantry on their landward left side. Richard advances towards Caesarea with three divisions, accompanied by the Crusader fleet offshore. His French forces under Hugh III become nearly annihilated during a Muslim attack. The main effort to harass the Crusaders from a distance fails. Despite intense heat and loss of lives, Richard makes camp at the Zarga River mouth, watching Saladin's army. The next day, Richard leads his army past Caesarea and is forced to turn inland. He is separated from his supply ships, but personally attacks the massed Crusader infantry with arrows before charging their line with cavalry. During this brief engagement, Richard is struck by a crossbow bolt, but his armor absorbs most of the blow. Richard sends envoys to request peace talks and meets Al-Adil under a flag of truce. Saladin allows the Crusaders to forage in the Forrest of Arsuf, but demands nothing less than the cession of Palestina. Al-Adil breaks off negotiations when Richard refuses to compromise. The next day, Richard fights a pitched battle at Arsuf while waiting for an ideal moment to mount a counterattack. However, his Hospitaller knights break formation and launch a charge. Richard restores order in the turmoil, then commits his entire army to support the attack. The Muslim forces flee in panic, but Saladin rallies them in time to defend his camp. By evening, Richard has defeated the Muslim forces, and Saladin retreats in good order to Ramallah. The next two days, Richard marches towards Jaffa with his Crusader forces, rebuilding his fortifications after Saladin's destruction. In mid-September, some French nobles begin to resist, arguing about refortification instead of a direct strike inland on Jerusalem. Richard continues the slow, steady work of rebuilding sites in preparation for advancing on Jerusalem. The Third Crusade degenerates into a series of skirmishes during this period. Richard uses diplomacy alongside military threats, hoping to bring Saladin to submission before making the siege of Jerusalem itself. In December, Richard and his forces occupy Latrun and take Bayt Nuba. He is warned by his nobles not to take further risks due to winter conditions. Despite this warning, some French Crusaders continue to press on under Hugh III's leadership. Nobles and nobles in the region made various moves to secure their power and influence. Prince Yuri Bogolyubsky, who had rebelled against his ex-wife King Tamara, was captured by her forces after two battles at Tmogvi and Erusheti. However, he was allowed to retreat to Constantinople. Meanwhile, Henry VI was forced to abandon the siege of Naples due to an epidemic, and Tancred of Lecce regained control over the Lombard cities that had surrendered to the Germans. In a surprising turn of events, the populace of Salerno turned against Empress Constance during her visit, leading Margaritus of Brindisi to deliver her to Tancred at Messina. She was later imprisoned in Castel dell'Ovo at Naples. In another development, the counties of Flanders and Hainaut were united under Count Baldwin VIII, becoming a significant, wealthy independent state in Western Europe. The Almohads also made their presence felt, reconquering Silves in Portugal and taking Alcácer do Sal while sacking Palmela and Almada. Berthold V, duke of Zähringen, founded the city of Bern, and King Canute VI led a Danish Crusade to Finland. In England, Prince John clashed with William de Longchamp over Lincoln Castle, but they eventually agreed to follow the recommendations of senior bishops. The situation continued to unfold in September when Geoffrey, an illegitimate son of King Henry II, landed secretly at Dover and was consecrated as the new archbishop of York. However, he was later arrested by William de Longchamp. In October, William tried to hold the Tower of London against John's supporters but eventually surrendered. On November 13, Sultan Muhammad of Ghor invaded northern India but was defeated by Rajput forces under Prithviraja III. This led to significant territorial losses for the Churids. Meanwhile, King Narapatitsithu appointed his son-in-law Ananda Thuriya as governor of Kanba Myint in the Taunggo region. Pope Clement III died on March 20, and Celestine III succeeded him as the 175th pope of the Catholic Church. The monks of Glastonbury Abbey made a sensational discovery by unearthing the remains of King Arthur and Queen Guinevere.
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Clement, Marshal of France, died on July 7, and Judith of Hohenstaufen, a German noblewoman, passed away on August 1. Philip of Alsace, a Flemish nobleman born in 1143, died on August 5. Other notable deaths included Rudolf of Zähringen, archbishop of Mainz, on August 13, and Philip I, archbishop of Cologne, on September 7. James of Avesnes, a French nobleman, died on September 9, followed by the death of Conrad II, duke of Bohemia, on September 10. Ralph de Warneville, a Norman bishop, died on October 15, and Raoul I, a French nobleman, passed away on December 15. Other notable individuals who died during this time include Welf VI, margrave of Tuscany, Agnes of Loon, German duchess and regent, Galeran V de Beaumont, French nobleman and knight, Geoffrey III de Pons, French nobleman and knight, Hugh VI, French nobleman and knight, John I of Pontheiu, Norman nobleman and knight, Maurice of Carnoet, French Cistercian abbot, Mór Ní Tuathail, queen of Leinster, Richard de Camville, English nobleman and governor, Rupert III, German nobleman, Shun'e, Japanese poet, Sohrevardi, Persian scholar and philosopher, Walter Ophamil, Sicilian archbishop, William V, Italian nobleman and knight, William Fitzstephen, English cleric and administrator. The year 1191 marked a significant period in world history,