Click to verify



Current Golf Post activities Sweepstakes Current Tournaments, is also taking part. The Gary Player Country Club has hosted the Nedbank Golf Challenge in the season 2023 is being played in Sun City, Südafrika at the Gary Player CC. The tournament starts at the Thursday, 9th of November and ends at the Sunday, 12th of November 2023. In 2023 all players competing for a total prize money of USD 6,000,000. The course for the tournament at Gary Player CC plays at Par 72. The Nedbank Golf Challenge is the co-sanctioned South Africa limited-field event, with the tournament having been played back into the 1980s. The event is now in December, at the beginning of a new DP World Tour season and played concurrently with the Sunshine Tour of South Africa. It was originally a special event not sanctioned by any tour but has joined up with multiple tours over the years. The field is current 66 players. Nick Price, Ernie Els and Lee Westwood have all won this event three times. Nedbank Golf Challenge is played over four days, with prize money based on the final total score of each players. The field of 66 players faces no cut, with all four rounds open for all starting players. At the end of the 72-hole event, the lowest score wins. Nedbank Golf Challenge host courses The event has been played at Gary Player Country Club in Sun City, in the northeast region of the country, from the outset. Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge past sponsors Nedbank Golf Challenge has had one sponsor and two tournament names over the years: 1981-1999: Nedbank Golf Challenge history & results YEAR WINNER TOT TO PAR BY MONEY 2023 Max Homa 269 - 19 4 \$6,000,000 2022 Tommy Fleetwood (2) 277 -11 1 \$6,000,000 2021 Not Played N/A N/A N/A 2020 Not Played N/A N/A N/A 2019 Tommy Fleetwood 276 -12 PO \$7,500,000 2018 Lee Westwood (3) 273 -15 3 \$7,500,000 2016 Alex Noren 274 -14 6 \$7,000,000 2015 Marc Leishman 269 -19 6 \$6,500,000 2014 Danny Willett 270 -18 4 \$6,500,000 2013 Thomas Bjørn 268 - 20 2 \$6,500,000 2012 Martin Kaymer 280 - 8 2 \$5,000,000 2011 Lee Westwood (2) 273 - 15 2 \$5,000,000 2008 Henrik Stenson 267 - 21 9 \$4,385,000 2007 Trevor Immelman 272 - 16 1 \$4,385,000 2006 Jim Furyk (2) 276 - 12 2 \$4,385,000 2008 Henrik Stenson 267 - 21 9 \$4,385,000 2007 Trevor Immelman 272 - 16 1 \$4,385,000 2006 Jim Furyk (2) 276 - 12 2 \$4,385,000 2008 Henrik Stenson 267 - 21 9 \$4,385,000 2007 Trevor Immelman 272 - 16 1 \$4,385,000 2006 Jim Furyk (2) 276 - 12 2 \$4,385,000 2008 Henrik Stenson 267 - 21 9 \$4,385,000 2008 Henrik Stenson 267 - 21 9 \$4,385,000 2007 Trevor Immelman 272 - 16 1 \$4,385,000 2006 Jim Furyk (2) 276 - 12 2 \$4,385,000 2008 Henrik Stenson 267 - 21 9 \$4,385,000 2007 Trevor Immelman 272 - 16 1 \$4,385,000 2006 Jim Furyk (2) 276 - 12 2 \$4,385,000 2008 Henrik Stenson 267 - 21 9 \$ 2005 Jim Furyk 282 -6 PO \$4,060,000 2004 Retief Goosen 281 -7 6 \$4,060,000 2003 Sergio García (2) 274 -14 PO \$4,060,000 2002 Ernie Els (3) 267 -21 8 \$4,060,000 2002 Ernie Els (3) 267 -21 8 \$4,060,000 2000 Ernie Els (2) 268 -20 PO \$4,060,000 1999 Ernie Els 263 -25 5 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 273 -15 PO \$2,500,000 1997 Nick Price (2) 275 -13 1 \$2,500,000 1996 Colin Montgomerie 274 -14 PO \$2,500,000 1995 Corey Pavin 276 -12 5 \$2,500,000 1994 Nick Faldo 272 -16 3 \$2,500,000 1993 Nick Price 264 -24 12 \$2,500,000 1994 Nick Faldo 272 -16 3 \$2,500,000 1993 Nick Price 264 -24 12 \$2,500,000 1993 Nick Price 264 -24 12 \$2,500,000 1994 Nick Faldo 272 -16 3 \$2,500,000 1994 Nick Faldo 272 -16 3 \$2,500,000 1994 Nick Faldo 272 -16 3 \$2,500,000 1993 Nick Price 264 -24 12 \$2,500,000 1993 Nick Price 264 -24 12 \$2,500,000 1994 Nick Faldo 272 -16 3 \$2,500,000 1994 Nick Faldo 272 -16 3 \$2,500,000 1993 Nick Price 264 -24 12 \$2,500,000 1 276 -12 3 \$2,500,000 1988 Fulton Allem 278 -10 1 \$1,500,000 1987 Ian Woosnam 274 -14 4 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Bernhard Langer 278 -10 2 \$1,000,000 1985 Bernhard Langer 278 -10 2 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Bernhard Langer 278 -10 2 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Bernhard Langer 278 -10 2 \$1,000,000 1985 Bernhard Langer 278 -10 2 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Bernhard Langer 278 -10 2 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Bernhard Langer 278 -10 2 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Bernhard Langer 278 -10 2 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNult -11 PO \$1,000,000 American professional golfer (born 1990) Max HomaHoma in 2023Personal informationFull nameJohn Maxwell HomaBorn (1990-11-19) November 19, 1990 (age 34) Burbank, California, U.S.Height6 ft 1 in (1.85 m) Weight180 lb (82 kg; 13 st) Sporting nationality United StatesResidenceScottsdale, Arizona, U.S.Spouse Lacey Croom (m. 2019)Children1CareerCollegeUniversity of California, BerkeleyTurned professional2013Current tour(s)PGA TourFormer tour(s)Web.com TourProfessional wins9Highest ranking5 (April 2, 2023)[1](as of May 25, 2025)Number of wins by tourPGA Tour6European Tour1Korn Ferry Tour2Best results in major championshipsMasters TournamentT3: 2024PGA ChampionshipT13: 2022U.S. OpenT47: 2022The Open ChampionshipT10: 2023 John Maxwell Homa (born November 19, 1990) is an American professional golfer who plays on the PGA Tour. He reached the top five in the Official World Golf Ranking in 2023. During his amateur career at the University of California, Berkeley, he won both the individual Pac-12 Men's Golf Championship and NCAA Division I Men's Golf Championship in 2013. He turned professional later that year, and he has since won six times on the PGA Tour. Homa was born in Burbank, California, on November 19, 1990.[2][3] He is Jewish, and attended six years of Hebrew school and had a bar mitzvah, but has stated he is not religious. He said in 2018: "The most Jewish I've ever felt came after looking at a home with extravagant Christmas lights and immediately thinking 'that electric bill must be brutal'."[4][5] In November 2019, he married Lacey Croom. The couple live in Scottsdale, Arizona, and had a son in October 2022.[6][7][8] Homa attended Valencia High School in the Santa Clarita Valley.[9] There, he was a four-time first-team All-Foothill League selection, and 2009 Foothill League MVP, graduating in 2009.[10] He then played college golf at University of California, Berkeley, on scholarship, earning a degree in Consumer Behavior.[11][12][3][10] There, as a junior in 2011-12 Homa was a third-team PING Division I All-American and second-team All-Pac-12 and PING Division I All-West Region.[10] As a senior in 2012-13 he was ranked No. 19 nationally by Golfstat (5/21), was first-team All-Pac-12, ranked No. 19 nationally by Golfstat (5/21), was first-team All-Pac-12, ranked No. 19 nationally by Golfstat (5/21). breaking the course record at the North Course at the Los Angeles Country Club and tying for the lowest round posted in the U.S.[10] He was named a first-team All-American and to the All-Nicklaus Team by the Golf Coaches Association of America.[13] In 2008, Homa was selected to represent Southern California on the Junior America's Cup team.[10] In 2009, he won the Ventura County Junior Golf Association at River Ridge in Oxnard (72-73=145).[10] In 2010, he reached the quarterfinals of the U.S. Amateur before losing to reigning champion and Cal teammate An Byeong-hun.[10] Homa ended the year ranked 4th in California, 33rd in the U.S., and 78th in world according to amateurgolf.com.[10] In 2011, Homa won the amateurgolf.com Silicon Valley Amateur (63-70=133).[10] He ended the year ranked 8th in California, 36th in the U.S., and 50th in the World according to amateurgolf.com.[10] In 2012, he ended the year ranked 8th in California, 18th in the U.S., and 50th in the World according to amateurgolf.com.[10] Homa competed as an amateur at the 2013 U.S. Open, and won the individual 2013 NCAA Division I Men's Golf Championship.[3] He was selected to the 2013 Walker Cup squad, and turned professional after the event.[14][15] In October 2013, Homa finished T-9 at the Frys.com Open, his first PGA Tour event as a pro.[16] In December 2013, he tied for 6th place in the Web.com Tour gualifying school. In May 2014, he earned his first professional win at the Web.com Tour's BMW Charity Pro-Am, defeating fellow rookie Jonathan Randolph by one stroke, earning \$117,000.[17][18] He finished 17th on the Web.com Tour regular-season money list, to earn his PGA Tour card for the 2014-15 season.[18] In the 2015 PGA Tour season, Homa entered 27 events. He made 12 cuts and won \$380,339. He finished 163rd in the FedEx Cup standings and lost his tour card.[15] In the 2016 Web.com Tour season, Homa won the Rust-Oleum Championship in Ivanhoe, Illinois, coming from seven shots back, and ultimately regained his PGA Tour Card for the 2016-17 season.[18] In the 2017 PGA Tour season, Homa made only two cuts in 17 events and lost his card.[18] That year he made just \$18,008 in tournament prize money.[15] In 2017 he tweeted: "Had a few caddies hit me up recently hoping to team up. They heard they usually get weekends off which is apparently a great selling point."[4] In the 2018 Web.com Tour season, Homa regained his PGA Tour card for the 2019 PGA Tour season.[18] On May 5, 2019, Homa won the Wells Fargo Championship for his first PGA Tour victory, with a three-shot victory, with a three-shot victory, with a three-shot victory, with a three-shot victory over Joel Dahmen.[19][20] Homa received \$1.422 million for his first PGA Tour victory, with a three-shot victory over Joel Dahmen.[19][20] Homa received \$1.422 million for his win, a two-year extension of his PGA Tour victory, with a three-shot victory over Joel Dahmen.[19][20] Homa received \$1.422 million for his win, a two-year extension of his PGA Tour victory over
Joel Dahmen.[19][20] Homa received \$1.422 million for his win, a two-year extension of his PGA Tour victory over Joel Dahmen.[19][20] Homa received \$1.422 million for his win, a two-year extension of his PGA Tour victory over Joel Dahmen.[19][20] Homa received \$1.422 million for his win, a two-year extension of his PGA Tour victory over Joel Dahmen.[19][20] Homa received \$1.422 million for his win, a two-year extension of his PGA Tour victory over Joel Dahmen.[19][20] Homa received \$1.422 million for his win, a two-year extension of his PGA Tour victory over Joel Dahmen.[19][20] Homa received \$1.422 million for his win, a two-year extension of his PGA Tour victory over Joel Dahmen.[19][20] Homa received \$1.422 million for his win, a two-year extension of his PGA Tour victory over Joel Dahmen.[19][20] Homa received \$1.422 million for his win, a two-year extension of his PGA Tour victory over Joel Dahmen.[19][20] Homa received \$1.422 million for his win, a two-year extension of his PGA Tour victory over Joel Dahmen.[19][20] Homa received \$1.422 million for his win, a two-year extension of his PGA Tour victory over Joel Dahmen.[19][20] Homa received \$1.422 million for his win, a two-year extension of his PGA Tour victory over Joel Dahmen.[19][20] Homa received \$1.422 million for his win, a two-year extension of his PGA Tour victory over Joel Dahmen.[19][20] Homa received \$1.422 million for his win, a two-year exte Tournament.[20][21] On February 21, 2021, Homa earned his second PGA Tour victory at the Genesis Invitational in a playoff over Tony Finau.[22] In September 2021, Homa won his third PGA Tour title at the Fortinet Championship, the opening event of the 2021-22 season.[23] In May 2022, Homa won the Wells Fargo Championship for a second time [24] He ended the season finishing in a tie for 5th at the Tour Championship. In September 2022, he successfully defended the Fortinet Championship, chipping-in for a birdie on the final hole to beat Danny Willett by one stroke. [25] He was selected to play on the U.S. team in the 2022 Presidents Cup; he won all four of the matches he played. [26] In January 2023, Homa won the Farmers Insurance Open. He came from behind with a final round six-under par 66 for a two shot victory over Keegan Bradley.[27] In September 2023, Homa played on the U.S. team in the 2023 Ryder Cup at Marco Simone Golf and Country Club in Guidonia, Lazio, Italy. The European team won 16.5-11.5 and Homa went 3-1-1 including a win in his Sunday singles match against Matt Fitzpatrick. In November 2023, won the Nedbank Golf Challenge in South Africa, shooting 19-under-par to claim his first victory outside of the United States. [28] In January 2024, Homa hit a 477-yard drive during the third round of The Sentry, the longest drive in the PGA Tour's ShotLink era (since 2003).[29] In April 2024, Homa tied for third place in the 2024 Masters Tournament at -4, winning \$1,040,000 and marking the first top-5 finish in a major of his career.[30] In October, began working with a new swing coach, John Scott Rattan, the director of instruction at Congressional Country Club.[31] On January 1, 2025, it was announced that Homa was joining Cobra Golf, Puma Golf, and apparel company lululemon as an ambassador, bringing an end to his relationship with Titleist. [32] Homa split with his caddie, Joe Greiner, in April 2025, amidst a downturn in performance. Homa and Greiner were childhood friends, and Greiner had been on Homa's bag first in 2013 and continuously since 2019, including for each of his six PGA Tour wins.[33][34] This list is incomplete; you can help by adding missing items. (May 2025) 2013 NCAA Division I Championship -15 (69-63-70-67=269) 3 strokes Joel Dahmen 2 Feb 21, 2021 Genesis nvitational -12 (66-70-70-66=272) Playoff Tony Finau 3 Sep 19, 2021 Fortinet Championship -19 (67-72-65-65=269) 1 stroke Maverick McNealy 4 May 8, 2022 Wells Fargo Championship (2) -8 (67-66-71-68=272) 2 strokes Keegan Bradley, Matt Fitzpatrick, Cameron Young 5 Sep 18, 2022 Fortinet Championship (2) -16 (65-67-71-68=272) 2 strokes Keegan Bradley, Matt Fitzpatrick, Cameron Young 5 Sep 18, 2022 Fortinet Championship (2) -16 (65-67-71-68=272) 2 strokes Keegan Bradley, Matt Fitzpatrick, Cameron Young 5 Sep 18, 2022 Fortinet Championship (2) -16 (65-67-71-68=272) 2 strokes Keegan Bradley, Matt Fitzpatrick, Cameron Young 5 Sep 18, 2022 Fortinet Championship (2) -16 (65-67-71-68=272) 2 strokes Keegan Bradley, Matt Fitzpatrick, Cameron Young 5 Sep 18, 2022 Fortinet Championship (2) -16 (65-67-71-68=272) 2 strokes Keegan Bradley, Matt Fitzpatrick, Cameron Young 5 Sep 18, 2022 Fortinet Championship (2) -16 (65-67-71-68=272) 2 strokes Keegan Bradley, Matt Fitzpatrick, Cameron Young 5 Sep 18, 2022 Fortinet Championship (2) -16 (65-67-71-68=272) 2 strokes Keegan Bradley, Matt Fitzpatrick, Cameron Young 5 Sep 18, 2022 Fortinet Championship (2) -16 (65-67-71-68=272) 2 strokes Keegan Bradley, Matt Fitzpatrick, Cameron Young 5 Sep 18, 2022 Fortinet Championship (2) -16 (65-67-71-68=272) 2 strokes Keegan Bradley, Matt Fitzpatrick, Cameron Young 5 Sep 18, 2022 Fortinet Championship (2) -16 (65-67-71-68=272) 2 strokes Keegan Bradley, Matt Fitzpatrick, Cameron Young 5 Sep 18, 2022 Fortinet Championship (2) -16 (65-67-71-68=272) 2 strokes Keegan Bradley, Matt Fitzpatrick, Cameron Young 5 Sep 18, 2022 Fortinet Championship (2) -16 (65-67-71-68=272) 2 strokes Keegan Bradley, Matt Fitzpatrick, Cameron Young 5 Sep 18, 2022 Fortinet Championship (2) -16 (65-67-71-68=272) 2 strokes Keegan Bradley, Matt Fitzpatrick, Cameron Young 5 Sep 18, 2022 Fortinet Championship (2) -16 (65-67-71-68=272) 2 strokes Keegan Bradley, Matt Fitzpatrick, Cameron Young 5 Sep 18, 2022 Fortinet Championship (2) -16 (65-67-71-68=272) 2 strokes Keegan Bradley, Mat Danny Willett 6 Jan 28, 2023 Farmers Insurance Open -13 (68-70-71-66=275) 2 strokes Keegan Bradley PGA Tour playoff record (1-0) No. Year Tournament Opponent Result 1 2021 Genesis Invitational Tony Finau Won with par on second extra hole No. Date Tournament Winning score Margin ofvictory Runner-up 1 Nov 12, 2023 Nedbank Golf Challenge -19 (66-68-69-66=269) 4 strokes Nicolai Højgaard No. Date Tournament Winning score Margin ofvictory Runner-up 1 May 18, 2014 BMW Charity Pro-Am -20 (68-65-70-63=266) 1 stroke John Mallinger Results not in chronological order in 2020. Tournament 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 Masters Tournament U.S. Open CUT The Open Championship PGA Championship Tournament CUT CUT T48 T43 T3 T12 PGA Championship T64 CUT CUT T13 T55 T35 T60 U.S. Open CUT CUT T47 CUT CUT T48 T43 T3 T12 PGA Championship T64 CUT CUT T48 T43 T3 T12 PGA Championship not play CUT = missed the half-way cut "T" = tied for place NT = no tournament due to COVID-19 pandemic Tournament 0 0 1 1 2 6 4 PGA Championship 0 0 0 0 1 7 5 U.S. Open 0 0 0 0 0 6 1 The Open Championship 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 4 23 13 Most consecutive cuts made - 4 (2021 Open - 2022 U.S. Open) Longest streak of top-10s - 2 (2023 Open Championship CUT T13 T6 T64 CUT Top 10 CUT = missed the halfway cut "T" indicates a tie for a place Tournament 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 Championship T22 Match Play NT1 T18 T35 R16 Invitational T61 T52 T51 Champions NT1 NT1 1Cancelled due to COVID-19 pandemic Top 10 Did not play NT = No tournament "T" = Tied QF, R16, R32, R64 = Round in which player lost in match play Note that the Championship and Invitational were discontinued from 2022. The Champions was discontinued from 2023. Amateur Walker Cup: 2013 (winners) Professional Presidents Cup: 2022 (winners), 2024 (winners) Ryder Cup: 2023 2014 Web.com Tour Finals graduates List of Jewish golfers ^ "Week 13 2023 Ending 2 Apr 2023" (pdf). OWGR. Retrieved April 3, 2023. ^ Hedes, Ed (June 15, 2013). "Despite missing U.S. Open cut, it's been quite a run for Homa". Times News. ^ a b c "Painter: Homa feeling at home at Riviera". Los Angeles Daily News. February 11, 2014. ^ a b Schmitt, Michael (May 6, 2019). "Wells Fargo champion Homa happy to be known for more than his tweets". Golf365.com. ^ "Jewish golfer Max Homa, Berkeley alum, enters" world top 30 after tourney win". May 9, 2022. ^ Myers, Alex (December 3, 2019). "Tiger Woods' walk-off "win," Shooter
McGavin shoots his shot, and PGA Tour wedding season continues". Golf Digest. ^ DiMeglio, Steve (April 28, 2020). "Itching to return, Max Homa talks missing April Masters, Westworld's 'confusing' plot". Golfweek. ^ Hamel, Riley (November 1, 2022). "Max Homa and wife, Lacey, welcome their first child, Cam". Golfweek. Retrieved May 24, 2023. ^ "PGA golfer Max Homa discusses waiting to defend title, Santa Clarita course that shaped his game". ABC7 Los Angeles. May 4, 2020. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k "Max Homa Bio". University of California Golden Bears Athletics. ^ Barnes, Wilcome their first child, Cam". (January 29, 2015). "A Bright Future for former Cal star Max Homa ". California Golf News. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valencia after first PGA Tour win". signalscv.com. May 11, 2019. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valencia after first PGA Tour win". signalscv.com. May 11, 2019. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valencia after first PGA Tour win". signalscv.com. May 11, 2019. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valencia after first PGA Tour win". signalscv.com. May 11, 2019. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valencia after first PGA Tour win". signalscv.com. May 11, 2019. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valencia after first PGA Tour win". signalscv.com. May 11, 2019. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valencia after first PGA Tour win". signalscv.com. May 11, 2019. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valencia after first PGA Tour win". signalscv.com. May 11, 2019. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valencia after first PGA Tour win". signalscv.com. May 11, 2019. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valencia after first PGA Tour win". signalscv.com. May 11, 2019. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valencia after first PGA Tour win". signalscv.com. May 11, 2019. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valencia after first PGA Tour win". signalscv.com. May 11, 2019. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valencia after first PGA Tour win". signalscv.com. May 11, 2019. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valencia after first PGA Tour win". signalscv.com. May 11, 2019. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valencia after first PGA Tour win". signalscv.com. May 11, 2019. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valencia after first PGA Tour win". signalscv.com. May 11, 2019. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valencia after first PGA Tour win". signalscv.com. May 11, 2019. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valencia after first PGA Tour win". signalscv.com. May 11, 2019. ^ "Max Homa reflects on time playing for Valenc 2019). "Max Homa's journey from \$18,008 to \$1.42 million". ESPN. ^ Shefter, David (December 18, 2013). "Max Homa Among Q-School Grads". United States Golf Association. Archived from the original on May 19, 2014. A Keepfer, Scott (May 18, 2014). "Homa wins BMW Pro-Am". Greenville News. ^ a b c d e "Max Homa". PGA Tour. Retrieved October 23, 2018. ^ Ferguson, Doug (May 5, 2019). "Homa comes full circle and wins Wells Fargo Championship". Associated Press News. Retrieved May 6, 2019. ^ a b "Valencia Professional Golfer Throws First Pitch at Dodgers Game". mynewsla.com. May 11, 2019. ^ a b "Valencia Professional Golfer Throws First Pitch at Dodgers Game". Wells Fargo Championship will feature Bubba Watson". The Charlotte Observer. ^ "Homa wins hometown Genesis, beating Finau in playoff". Associated Press. February 21, 2021. ^ Wagaman, Michael (September 20, 2022). "Max Homa rallies to win Fortinet Championship at Silverado". Associated Press. Retrieved October 1 2022. ^ Curtis, Jake (May 9, 2022). "Max Homa Wins Wells Fargo Championship: Former Cal golfer captures his fourth PGA Tour title and second of this season". Sports Illustrated. Retrieved May 9, 2022. ^ McCauley, Janie (September 18, 2022). "Homa chips in, wins in Napa after Willett's shocking 3-putt". Associated Press. Retrieved October 1, 2022. Beall, Joel (September 25, 2022). "Presidents Cup 2022: Our grades for all 24 players, from an A+ for Spieth to an F for Scheffler". Golf Digest. Retrieved September 27, 2022. ^ "Max Homa comes from five back to win Farmers Insurance Open". Sportsnet.ca. Associated Press. January 28, 2023. Retrieved January 29, 2023. ^ "Homa wins Nedbank Golf Challenge in South Africa for 1st win abroad". Associated Press News. November 12, 2023. A Hirsh, Jack (January 7, 2024). "With 1 swing, Max Homa entered the PGA Tour record book Saturday". Golf Magazine. Retrieved January 8, 2024. Dellenger, Ross (April 14, 2024). "Wasters: Amen Corner dooms Max Homa, Ludvig Aberg and Collin Morikawa". Yahoo Sports. Retrieved April 14, 2024. ^ Quinn, Brendan (May 21, 2025). "Max Homa and the cruelest game". The New York Times. Retrieved May 21, 2025. ^ "Max Homa Signs As Cobra Ambassador & Partnership with lululemon". GolfReviewsGuide.com. January 1, 2025. Retrieved January 1, 2025. ^ Schupak, Adam (April 3, 2025). "Max Homa and caddie Joe Greiner split. Who takes over Homa's bag?". Golfweek. Retrieved April 8, 2025. Aex Homa at the PGA Tour official site Max Homa at the Official World Golf Ranking official site Max. Homa on Twitter Retrieved from " Nedbank Golf Challenge Winners and History Originally known as the Million Dollar Challenge replaces the BMW Masters as part of the European Tour Final Series with a 72 player field. The top 64 available players from the Race To Dubai standings comprise most of the field. The remainder is made up of the defending champion, prior years winner of the sunshine Tour order of merit, and tournament's history it was one of the "silly season" tournament's history it was one of the tournament's history it was one of the tournament invitations. season and the beginning of the next. In 2013, however, the Nedbank Golf Challenge became an official tournament for both South Africa's Sunshine Tour, and for the European Tour. The event has counted toward the World Rankings points since 1999. The Nedbank Golf Challenge has been held at the Gary Player Country Club in Sun City since its inception. The course is par 72, and measures 7.831 yards. (I love watching South Africa on my golf bucket list) For the first twenty two years of the tournament's history, it had a field of 12 players, which included the defending champion the Sunshine Tour money winner, any of the four major winners and filled out with the top ten Race to Dubai players, the top ten PGA Tour FedEx Cup players, the top ten PGA Tour, Japan Golf Tour and PGA Tour of Australasia Order of Merit, the Alfred Dunhill Championship winner and the top five South African players in the World Golf Rankings. What has made the tournament stand out over the years is the money. From 2000 to 2002, first prize was more than half the purse. At some \$2 million that reportedly made it the largest winner's take in professional golf In 2003, the winner's share was reduced to thirty percent. For comparison, the standard on the PGA Tour is 18%. The percentage has since been further reduced so that it is in line with other tournaments. A complete list of Nedbank Golf Challenge Winners follows. YearPlayerCountryScore2024Johannes VeermanSouth Africa283 (-5)2023Max HomaUS269 (-19)2022Tommy Fleetwood (2)England277 (-11)201COVID2020COVID2019Tommy FleetwoodEngland276 (-12)2018Lee Westwood (3)England277 (-11)2016Alexander NorenSweden274 (-14)2015Mark LeishmanAustralia269 (-19)2014 Danny Willett England 270 (-18)2013Thomas Bjørn Denmark268 (-20)2012Martin Kaymer Germany280 (-8)2011Lee Westwood (2) England273 (-15)2010Lee Westwood England271 (-17)2009Robert Allenby Australia277 (-11)PO2008Henrik Stenson Sweden267 (-21)2007Trevor Immelman South Africa272 (-16)2006Jim Furyk (2) United States282 (-6)PO2004Retief Goosen South Africa281 (-7)2003Sergio García (2) Spain274 (-14)PO2002Ernie Els (3) South Africa267 (-21)2001Sergio García Spain268 (-20)PO1999Ernie Els (2) South Africa267 (-21)2001Sergio García Spain268 (-20)PO199Ernie Els (-2 (-14)PO1995Corey Pavin United States276 (-12)1994Nick Faldo England272 (-16)1993Nick Price Zimbabwe264 (-24)1992David Frost (2) South Africa276 (-12)1994Nick Faldo England272 (-16)1993Nick Price Zimbabwe264 (-24)1992David Frost (2) South Africa276 (-12)1991Bernhard Langer (2) Germany272 (-16)1991Devid Frost (2) South Africa276 (-12)1991Bernhard Langer (2) Germany272 (-16)1990David Frost (2) South Africa276 (-12)1991Bernhard Langer (2) Germany272 (-16)1990David Frost (2) South Africa276 (-12)1991Bernhard Langer (2) Germany272 (-16)1991Bernhard Langer (2) German Woosnam Wales274 (-14)1986Mark McNulty Zimbabwe282 (-6)1985Bernhard Langer West Germany278 (-10)1984Seve Ballesteros (2) Spain279 (-9)1983Seve Ballesteros (2) Spain279 (-9)1983Seve Ballesteros (2) Spain274 (-14)1982Raymond Floyd United States280 (-8)PO1981Johnny Miller United States280 (-8)PO1981Johnny Miller United States280 (-8)PO1981Seve Ballesteros (2) Spain274 (-14)1982Raymond Floyd United States280 (-8)PO1981Johnny Miller United States280 (-8)PO1981Johnny Miller United States280 (-8)PO1981Seve Ballesteros (2) Spain274 (-14)1982Raymond Floyd United States280 (-8)PO1981Johnny Miller United States280 (-8)PO1981Seve Ballesteros (2) Spain274 (-14)1982Raymond Floyd United States280 (-8)PO1981Johnny Miller United States280 (-8)PO1981Seve Ballesteros (2) Spain274 (-14)1982Raymond Floyd United States280 (-8)PO1981Seve Ballesteros (2) Spain274 (-14)PO States280 (-8)PO198 Golf Challenge field is set with the passing of the entry deadline. The DP World Tour field is set for this event, played at Gary Player Country Club in Sun City, South Africa. The Nedbank Golf Challenge field is headlined by the likes of Ryan Fox, Adrian Meronk, Tommy Fleetwood and more. This is set to be a 66-player field is played out over four days, with this event marking the 42nd event of the 2021-2022 DP World Tour schedule. The tournament is being played in its originally scheduled place on the schedule. We do not have
Monday qualifiers for this event. The field will be playing for a \$6 million purse, with two of the top 50 in the Official World Golf Ranking among the top contenders. 2022 Nedbank Golf Challenge field Marcus Armitage Adri Arnaus Oliver Bekker Wil Besseling Christiaan Bezuidenhout Richard Bland Rafa Cabrera Bello Jorge Coetzee Sean Crocker Thomas Detry Luke Donald Ewen Ferguson Ross Fisher Tommy Fleetwood Ryan Fox Branden Grace Gavin Green Lucas Herbert Nicolai Højgaard Rasmus Højgaard Rasmus Højgaard Sam Horsfield Scott Jamieson Matthew Jordan Maximilian Kieffer Joakim Lagergren Romain Langasque Pablo Larrazábal David Law Thriston Lawrence Min Woo Lee Haotong Li Zander Lombard Hurly Long Robert Macintyre Richard Mansell Adrian Meronk Guido Migliozzi Edoardo Molinari Shaun Norris Thorbjørn Olesen Adrian Otaegui Yannik Paul Matthieu Pavon Eddie Pepperell Victor Perez Tapio Pulkkanen Richie Ramsay Jc Ritchie Antoine Rozner Kalle Samooja Marcel Schneider Shubhankar Sharma Callum Shinkwin Jordan Smith Sebastian Soderberg Matthew Southgate Richard Sterne Connor Syme Nicolai Von Dellingshausen Justin Walters Paul Waring Dale Whitnell Oliver Wilson Ashun Wu Fabrizio Zanotti Top 50 players in 2022 Nedbank Golf Challenge is the co-sanctioned South Africa limited-field event, with the tournament having been played back into the 1980s. The event is now in December, at the beginning of a new DP World Tour season and played concurrently with the Sunshine Tour of South Africa. It was originally a special event not sanctioned by any tour but has joined up with multiple tours over the years. The field is current 66 players. Nick Price, Ernie Els and Lee Westwood have all won this event three times. Nedbank Golf Challenge format The Nedbank Golf Challenge is played over four days, with prize money based on the final total score of each players. At the end of the 72-hole event, the lowest score wins. Nedbank Golf Challenge host courses The event has been played at Gary Player Country Club in Sun City, in the northeast region of the country, from the outset. Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge past sponsors Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-1999: Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Club Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Nedbank Golf Challenge venues 1981-present: Gary Player Country Ne \$7,500,000 2017 Branden Grace 277 -11 1 \$7,500,000 2016 Alex Noren 274 -14 6 \$7,000,000 2015 Marc Leishman 269 -19 6 \$6,500,000 2013 Thomas Bjørn 268 -20 2 \$6,500,000 2012 Martin Kaymer 280 -8 2 \$5,000,000 2011 Lee Westwood (2) 273 -15 2 \$5,000,000 2010 Lee Westwood 271 -17 8 \$5,000,000 2009 Robert Allenby 277 -11 PO \$4,385,000 2008 Henrik Stenson 267 -21 9 \$4,385,000 2007 Trevor Immelman 272 -16 1 \$4,385,000 2005 Jim Furyk (2) 276 -12 2 \$4,385,000 2005 Jim Furyk (2) 276 -12 2 \$4,385,000 2007 Trevor Immelman 272 -16 1 \$4,385,000 2005 Jim Furyk (2) 276 -12 2 \$4,060,000 2001 Sergio García 268 - 20 PO \$4,060,000 2000 Ernie Els (2) 268 - 20 PO \$4,060,000 1999 Ernie Els 263 - 25 5 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (2) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1996 Colin Montgomerie 274 - 14 PO \$2,500,000 1995 Corey Pavin 276 - 12 5 \$2,500,000 1994 Nick Faldo 272 - 16 3 \$2,500,000 1996 Colin Montgomerie 274 - 14 PO \$2,500,000 1995 Corey Pavin 276 - 12 5 \$2,500,000 1994 Nick Faldo 272 - 16 3 \$2,500,000 1996 Colin Montgomerie 274 - 14 PO \$2,500,000 1995 Corey Pavin 276 - 12 5 \$2,500,000 1994 Nick Faldo 272 - 16 3 \$2,500,000 1996 Colin Montgomerie 274 - 14 PO \$2,500,000 1995 Corey Pavin 276 - 12 5 \$2,500,000 1994 Nick Faldo 272 - 16 3 \$2,500,000 1996 Colin Montgomerie 274 - 14 PO \$2,500,000 1995 Corey Pavin 276 - 12 5 \$2,500,000 1994 Nick Faldo 272 - 16 3 \$2,500,000 1996 Colin Montgomerie 274 - 14 PO \$2,500,000 1995 Corey Pavin 276 - 12 5 \$2,500,000 1994 Nick Faldo 272 - 16 3 \$2,500,000 1996 Colin Montgomerie 274 - 14 PO \$2,500,000 1995 Corey Pavin 276 - 12 5 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1996 Colin Montgomerie 274 - 14 PO \$2,500,000 1995 Corey Pavin 276 - 12 5 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1996 Colin Montgomerie 274 - 14 PO \$2,500,000 1995 Corey Pavin 276 - 12 5 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1996 Colin Montgomerie 274 - 14 PO \$2,500,000 1995 Corey Pavin 276 - 12 5 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500,000 1998 Nick Price (3) 275 - 13 1 \$2,500, 1993 Nick Price 264 -24 12 \$2,500,000 1992 David Frost (3) 276 -12 4 \$2,500,000 1991 Bernhard Langer (2) 272 -16 5 \$2,500,000 1989 David Frost (2) 284 -4 1 \$2,500,000 1987 Ian Woosnam 274 -14 4 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Fulton Allem 278 -10 1 \$1,500,000 1987 Ian Woosnam 274 -14 4 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Fulton Allem 278 -10 1 \$1,500,000 1987 Ian Woosnam 274 -14 4 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Fulton Allem 278 -10 1 \$1,500,000 1987 Ian Woosnam 274 -14 4 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Fulton Allem 278 -10 1 \$1,500,000 1987 Ian Woosnam 274 -14 4 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Fulton Allem 278 -10 1 \$1,500,000 1987 Ian Woosnam 274 -14 4 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Fulton Allem 278 -10 1 \$1,500,000 1987 Ian Woosnam 274 -14 4 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Fulton Allem 278 -10 1 \$1,500,000 1987 Ian Woosnam 274 -14 4 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Fulton Allem 278 -10 1 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Fulton Allem 278 -10 1 \$1,000,000 1987 Ian Woosnam 274 -14 4 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Fulton Allem 278 -10 1 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Fulton Allem 278 -10 1 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Fulton Allem 278 -10 1 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Fulton Allem 278 -10 1 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Fulton Allem 278 -10 1 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Fulton Allem 278 -10 1 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1985 Fulton Allem 278 -10 1 \$1,000,000 1986 Mark McNulty 282 -6 3 \$1,000,000 1 Bernhard Langer 278 -10 2 \$1,000,000 1984 Seve Ballesteros (2) 279 -9 6 \$1,000,000 1983 Seve Ballesteros 274 -14 5 \$1,000,000 1982 Raymond Floyd 280 -8 PO \$1,000,000 1982 Raymond Floyd 280 -8 PO \$1,000,000 1983 Seve Ballesteros 274 -14 5 \$1,000,000 1982 Raymond Floyd 280 -8 PO \$1,000,000 1983 Seve Ballesteros 274 -14 5 \$1,000,000 1983 Seve Ballesteros 274 -14 5 \$1,000,000 1982 Raymond Floyd 280 -8 PO \$1,000,000 1983 Seve Ballesteros 274 -14 5 \$1,000,0 also dubbed "Africa's Major", has a long history of providing the African continent with the best golfers for the past four decades. The Gary Player, Lee Trevino, Seve Ballesteros and Johnny Miller contested the inaugural event. The field has grown from five players to ten and then 12 for most of its history. In 2013 the tournament was included on the European Tour, expanding its field to 30 and then 72 players in 2016. In 2020 and 2021 there was no Nedbank Golf Challenge due to COVID-19. The subsequent two years (2022/2023) was won by Tommy Fleetwood and Max Homa.Ernie Els in the Nedbank Golf ChallengeErnie Els dominated for nine years, with victories in 1999, 2000 and 2002, to go with his runner-up berths in 1997, 2001 and 2004. Nick Price had an equally impressive period of success, winning in 1993, 1997 and 1995. Lee Westwood landed back-to back titles in 2010 and 2011 and sealed his third in 2018. He also finished runner-up back in 2000.David Frost was the first three-time winner of the Nedbank Golf Challenge, capturing the titles in 1989, 1990 and 1992. Sergio Garcia winning The Nedbank Golf Challenge in 2003 (Getty Images)Sergio Garcia won two titles in the space of three years etching his name onto the
trophy in 2001 and 2003, as well as finishing runner-up in 2013 and 2018. The late, great Seve Ballesteros won back-to-back in 1981. Jim Furyk also achieved consecutive titles in 2005 and 2006. Stalwart Bernhard Langer tasted success in 1985 and 1991. Retief Goosen kisses the trophy after winning the Nedbank Golf Challenge in 2004 (Getty Images)Henrik Stenson won the 2008 edition of this event and had three runner-up berths in 1983, 1984 and 1987 before victory in 1994. Retief Goosen had an impressive three-year run at the Nedbank Golf Challenge, placing second in three victory in 1994. Retief Goosen had an impressive three-year run at the Nedbank Golf Challenge, placing second in three victory in 1994. Retief Goosen had an impressive three-year run at the Nedbank Golf Challenge, placing second in three victory in 1994. Retief Goosen had an impressive three-year run at the Nedbank Golf Challenge, placing second in three victory in 1994. Retief Goosen had an impressive three-year run at the Nedbank Golf Challenge, placing second in the Nedbank Golf Challenge in 2006, 2009 and 2015. Nick Faldo was second on three victory in 1984. Retief Goosen had an impressive three-year run at the Nedbank Golf Challenge, placing second in the Nedbank Golf Challenge in 2006, 2009 and 2015. Nick Faldo was second on three victory in 1984. Retief Goosen had an impressive three-year run at the Nedbank Golf Challenge, placing second in the Nedbank Golf Challenge in 2006, 2009 and 2015. Nick Faldo was second on three victory in 1984. Retief Goosen had an impressive three-year run at the Nedbank Golf Challenge, placing second in the Nedbank Golf Challenge in 2006, 2009 and 2015. Nick Faldo was second on three victory in 1984. Retief Goosen had an impressive three-year run at the Nedbank Golf Challenge in 2006, 2009 and 2015. Nick Faldo was second on three victory in 1984. Retief Goosen had an impressive three-year run at the Nedbank Golf Challenge in 2006, 2009 and 2015. Nick Faldo was second on three victory in 1984. Retief Goosen had an impressive three-year run at the Nedbank Golf Challenge in 2006, 2009 and 2015. Nick Faldo was second on three victory in 2006, 2009 and 2015. Nick Faldo was second on three victory in 2006, 2009 and 2015. Nick Faldo was second on three victory in 2006, 2009 and 2015. Nick Faldo was se 2003, winning in 2004 and runner-up in 2005. Colin Montgomerie took the title in 1996 and finished second in 1999 and 2002. Johnny Miller was the first player to lift the trophy at the Nedbank Golf Challenge, beating Seve Ballesteros in a playoff. Tommy Fleetwood, Thomas Bjorn, Robert Allenby, Corey Pavin, Branden Grace, Alex Noren, Marc Leishman Danny Willett, Martin Kaymer, Trevor Immelman, Fulton Allem, Ian Woosnam, Mark McNulty and Raymond Floyd and have all claimed victory at the Gary Player Country Club. Notable elite golfers who have competed at the Nedbank Golf Challenge but failed to lift the trophy include: Tiger WoodsRory McIlroyLouis Oosthuizen , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,937 active editors 7,000,651 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 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 pictured) is the source of the modern list of classical Seven Wonders of the World? ... that Hedwig Tam gained 20 pounds to play a postpartum mother in Montages of a Modern Motherhood? ... that the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement if they disguised their identity with the intention of "sinning with Christian women"? ... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure? ... that a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction? ... that an Arizona TV station put a satellite dish in a vacant swimming pool? ... that 42 years after Jilly Cooper's How to Stay Married was first published, she described it as "terribly politically incorrect"? ... that 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 Onosato 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 music and choreography caused a near-riot in the audience (report pictured). 1999 - Charlotte Perrelli, representing Sweden, won the Eurovision Song Contest, the first edition not to feature an orchestra or live accompaniment. 2011 - Residents of Portland, Oregon, held a rally called Hands Across Hawthorne in response to an attack against a gay couple holding hands while crossing the Hawthorne Bridge. Benedetto Pistrucci (b. 1783)G. K. Chesterton (b. 1874)Hubert Opperman (b. 1904)Uroš Drenović (d. 1944) More anniversaries: May 28 May 29 May 30 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Australian white ibis (Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornithidae. It is 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 itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This wikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree learning tools WikipeciesDirectory of species WikipeciesDirectory of species WikipeciesDirectory of species Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Euskara עברית Euskara עברית Esperanto Euskara עברית Δωjuputu Azərbaycanca []]]]] Makegoncku Azərbaycanca []]]]] Norsk nynorsk i Jorosk nynorsk nynorsk i Jorosk nynorsk nynorsk i Jorosk nynorsk nynorsk i Jorosk nynorsk nynorsk i Jorosk ny Retrieved from " 2 Calendar years Millennium Century 12th lishments categories Establishments - Disestablishments Art and literature 1233 in poetry vte 1233 in various calendar5983Balinese saka calendar5983Balinese saka calendar1154-1155Bengali calendar639-640Berber calendar2183English Regnal year17 Hen. 3 -18 Hen. 3Buddhist calendar1777Burmese calendar595Byzantine calendar6741-6742Chinese calendar6741-6742Chinese calendar2399Ethiopian calendar2399Ethiopian calendar1225-1226Hebrew calendar4993-4994Hindu calendar595Byzantine calendar6741-6742Chinese calendar949-950Discordian calendar2399Ethiopian calendar2399Ethiopian calendar2399Ethiopian calendar2399Ethiopian calendar2399Ethiopian calendar4993-4994Hindu calendar595Byzantine calendar6741-6742Chinese calendar949-950Discordian
calendar2399Ethiopian calendar2399Ethiopian calendar949-950Discordian calendar949-950Discordian calendar949-950Discordian calendar949-950Discordian calendar949-950Discordian calendar949-950Discordian calendar949-950Discordian calendar94 1155 - Kali Yuga4333-4334Holocene calendar11233Igbo calendar233-234Iranian calendar611-612Islamic calendar630-631Japanese calendar1233MCCXXXIIIKorean calendar3566Minguo calendar679 before ROC民前679年Nanakshahi calendar611-612Islamic calendar1775-1776Tibetan calendar阳水龙年(male Water-Dragon)1359 or 978 or 206 — to —阴水蛇年(female Water-Snake)1360 or 979 or 207 Henry I of Cyprus receives a message Year 1233 (MCCXXXIII) was a 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 16-year-old King Henry I ("the Fat"). His vassals are rewarded, and loans that they have made are repaid.[1] August 20 Oath of Bereg: King Andrew II of Hungary vows to the Holy See that he will not employ Jews and Muslims to administer royal revenues, which causes diplomatic complaints and ecclesiastical censures.[2] Winter - Reconquista: King Ferdinand III of Castile ("the Saint") conquers the cities of Trujillo and Ubeda. 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 13month Siege of Kaifeng (1232). The Mongols plunder the city, while Emperor Aizong of Jin flees for the town of Caizhou. Meanwhile, 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 eliminat 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. 1273) Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (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. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1148) October 22 - Fujiwara no Shunshi, Japanese empress consort (b. 1209) November 22 - Helena, duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg November 27 - Shi Miyuan, Chinese politician (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. 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 " 3One hundred years, from 1101 to 1200 See also: Renaissance of the 12th century 13th century 1100s 1110s 1120s 1130s 1140s 1150s 1160s 1170s 1180s 1190s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte Eastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th century The 12th century is the period from 1101 to 1200 in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European culture, this period is considered part of the High Middle Ages and overlaps with what is often called the "Golden Age' of the Cistercians". The Golden Age of Islam experienced significant development, particularly in Islamic Spain. In Song dynasty China, an invasion by Jurchens caused a political schism of north and south. Fatimids of Egypt were overtaken by the Ayyubid dynasty. Following the expansions of the Ghaznavids and Ghurid Empire, the Muslim conquests in the Indian subcontinent took place at the end of the century. The Ghurid Empire, the Muslim conquests in the Indian subcontinent took place at the end of the century. brother Robert, Duke of Normandy in which Robert agrees to recognize Henry as king of England in exchange for a yearly stipend and other concessions. The agreement temporarily ends a crisis in the succession of the Anglo-Norman kings. 1101-1103: David the Builder takes over Kakheti and Hereti (now parts of Georgia). 1102: King Coloman unites Hungary and Croatia under the Hungarian Crown. 1102: Muslims conquer Señorío de Valencia. 1103-1104: A church council is convened by King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in 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: On June 10, Bertrand of Toulouse captures the County of Tripoli (northern Lebanon/western Syria). 1109: In the Battle of Hundsfeld Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany and stops German expansion eastward. 1111: On April 14, during Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned 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: 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 ecclesiastic and secular lords in the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, establishes the first written laws for the kingdom. 1120: On November 25, William Adelin, the only legitimate son of King Henry I of England, drowns in the White Ship Disaster, leading to a succession crisis which will bring down the Norman monarchy of England. 1121: On August 12, in the Battle of Didgori, the greatest military
victory in Georgian history, King David the Builder with 45,000 Georgians, 15,000 Kipchak auxiliaries, 500 Alan mercenaries and 100 French Crusaders defeats a much larger Seljuk-led Muslim coalition army. 1121: On December 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order. 1122: The Battle of Beroia (Modern-day Stara Zagora, Bulgaria) results in the disappearance of the Pechenegs Turkish tribe as an independent force. 1122: On September 23, the Concordat of Worms (Pactum Calixtinum) is drawn up between Emperor Henry V and Pope Calixtus II bringing an end to the first phase of the power struggle between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire. 1122: King David the Builder captures Tbilisi and declares it the capital city of Georgia, ending 400 years of Arab rule. 1123: The Jurchen dynasty of China forces Koryo (now Korea) to recognize their suzerainty. 1124: In April or May, David I is crowned King of the 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 Supplinburg, duke of Saxony, is elected Holy Roman Emperor instead of the nearest heir, Frederick of Swabia, beginning the great struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines. 1127: The Northern Song dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty. 1128: On June 24, the Kingdom of Portugal gains independence from the Kingdom of 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 Norwav 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 Chinese navy increases from a mere 3,000 to 52,000 marine soldiers stationed in 20 different squadrons. During this time, hundreds of treadmill-operated paddle wheel craft are assembled for the navy to fight the Jin dynasty in the north. 1135: King Jayabaya of Kadiri ascends to the throne.[2] 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 and Southern Song dynasty, legally establishing the boundaries of the two countries and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories north of the Huai River. The treaty reduces the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its force all claims Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos. 1143: Afonso Henriques is proclaimed King of 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: A new Berber dynasty, the Almohads, led by Emir Abd al-Mu'min, takes North Africa from the Almoravides and soon invades the Iberian Peninsula. The Almohads began as a religious movement to rid Islam of impurities. 1147: The Wendish Crusade against the Polabian Slavs (or "Wends") in what is now northern and eastern Germany. 1150: Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona marries Petronilla, the Queen of Aragon. 1151: The Treaty of 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's son Henry of Anjou as heir. 1153: The First Treaty of Constance is signed between Emperor Frederick I and Pope Eugene III, by the terms of which, the emperor is to prevent any action by Manuel I Comnenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil and to assist the pope against his enemies in revolt in Rome. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: On December 27, Henry II is crowned King of England in the bull Laudabiliter. 1156: On June 18, the Treaty of Benevento is entered into by Pope Adrian IV and the Norman Kingdom of Sicily. After years of turbulent relations, the popes finally settles down to peace with the Hauteville kings. The kingship of William I is recognized over all Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Campania, and Capua. The tribute to the pope of 600 schifati agreed upon by Roger II in 1139 at Mignano is affirmed and another 400 shift is added for the new lands. 1158: The Treaty of Sahagún ends the war between Castile and León. The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, 1165 1161: the Song dynasty navy in the East China Sea in the Battle of Tangdao and on the Yangtze River in the Battle of Caishi. 1161: Kilij Arslan II, Sultan of Rum, makes peace with the Byzantine Empire, recognizing the emperor's primacy. 1161: In the siege of Ani, troops from the Kingdom of Georgia take control over the city, only to have it sold for the second time to the Shaddadids, a Kurdish dynasty. 1162: Genghis Khan, the founder of the Mongol Empire, is born as 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 strongest 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 VIII of Castile and Alfonso VIII of Castile and Murcia. 1170: On December 29, Thomas Becket is murdered in Canterbury Cathedral. 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 army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan. 1173: Sinhalese king Parakramabahu the Great gains a decisive victory by invading the English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonial allegiance at York. 1175: Honen 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 acknowledgment of the pope's sovereignty over the Papal States and Alexander acknowledging the emperor's overlordship of the imperial Church. 1176: On September 17, The Battle of Myriokephalon (Myriokephalon Savaşı) is fought between the Byzantine Empire and the Seljuk Turks in Phrygia. It is a serious reversal for the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantines to recover the interior of Anatolia from the Seljuk Turks. 1177: The Treaty or Peace of Venice is signed by the papacy and its allies, and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. The Norman Kingdom of Sicily also participates in negotiations and the treaty thereby determines the political course of all of Italy for the next several years. 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 naval fleets. 1182: Religious reformations of Theravada Buddhism in Pagan Burma under the patronage of Narapatisithu are continued with the end of the Polonnaruwa-Pagan War. 1182: Revolt of the people of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor. 1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I 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: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine Empire leads to the restoration of the Bulgarian

Empire. 1185: Andronicus I Comnenus is deposed and, on September 12, executed as a result of the Norman massacre of the Greeks of Thessalonika. 1185: The cathedral school (Katedralskolan) in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is the oldest in all of Europe. 1185: Beginning in this year the Kamakura shogunate deprives the emperor of Japan of political power. 1186: On January 27, the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily, the heiress to the Sicilian throne. 1187: In August, the Swedish royal and commercial center Sigtura 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 into the Habt and south 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 the Lionheart. 1190: On June 10, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa drowns in the River Salef, leaving the Crusader army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the army. 1191: Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI attacked the Kingdom of Sicily from May to August but fails and withdrawn, with Empress Constance captured (released 1192). 1191: On September 7, Saladin is defeated by Richard I of England at the Battle of Arsuf. 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In the Battle of Jaffa, King Richard the 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 Muslim empire in India for 14 years (1192-1206) by defeating Prithviraj Chauhan. 1193: Nalanda, the great Indian Buddhist educational centre, is destroyed. 1194: Emperor Henry VI conquers the Kingdom of Sicily. 1195: On June 16, the struggle of Shamqori. Georgian forces annihilate the army of Abu Bagar. 1198: The brethren of the Crusader hospital in Acre are raised to a military order of knights, the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the 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. [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 begin in France. During the middle of the century, the Cappella Palatina is built in Palermo, Sicily, and the Madrid 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 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 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. 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. ^ 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 1 p. 159. ^ Warren 1961, p. 60-61. ^ Le Goff, Jacques (1986). The Birth of Purgatory. Chicago: University of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. { {cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 12th century of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. { {cite book} / State incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 12th century of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. { {cite book} / State incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 12th century of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. { {cite book} / State incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 12th century of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. { {cite book} / State incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 12th century of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. { {cite book} / State incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 12th century of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. { {cite book} / State incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 12th century of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. { {cite book} / State incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 12th century of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. { {cite book} / State incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 12th century of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. { {cite book} / State incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 12th century of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. { {cite book} / State incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 12th century of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. { {cite book} / State incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 12th century of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. { {cite book} / State incompatibility (External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Antisemitism in Christianity (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Dialect (links | edit) House of Habsburg (links | Hohenzollern (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) Aaimonides (links | edit) 1040 (links | edit) 1 edit) 13th century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 1282 (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 1282 (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 1282 (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 4th 2nd century BC (links | edit) 3rd century BC (links | edit) 5th century BC (links | edit) 1154 (links | edit) 1154 (links | edit) 1163 (links | ed century BC (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/12th century"