I'm not a robot



## Les ogres de barback concert 2025

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Piliers de la scène chanson rock francophone, Les Ogres de Barback et La Rue Ketanou se sont beaucoup croisés depuis plus de 25 ans dans les salles de concert commun. Ce sera en janvier 2025 pour 10 dates, avec quelques prolongements l'été prochain
Les Ogres de Barback & La Rue Ketanou 'Tout en commun!': voir toutes les dates et réserverDéjà il y a 10 ans les Ogres de Barback écume les salles de concerts et festivals. C'était soit pour présenter un nouvel album et un
nouveau spectacle soit dans le cadre d'un projet scénque avec d'autres musiciens. La prochaine tournée sera donc une tournée sera do
commun. Pas en présentant respectivement leurs propres chansons mais en étant les 9 musiciens ensemble sur scène pour revisiter les incontournables de leurs répertoires respectifs et faire en sorte que chacun des concerts à venir soit une fête survoltée, poétique et généreuse. Ceux qui suivent ces deux groupes depuis peu ou depuis longtemps seront
forcément au rendez-vousLes Ogres de Barback en tournée également avec le spectacle Pitt Ocha pour enfants et plus grands. Un spectacle-concert donné sous chapiteau. Facebook Twitter Youtube Mail RETOUR À LA PAGE PRÉCÉDENTE Accueil LES OGRES & LA RUE KÉTANOU : UNE TOURNÉE DE 10 CONCERTS ENSEMBLE DÉBUT 2025 ! Surprise
! Nous ferons 10 concerts, ensemble sur scène, avec nos vieux potos de La Rue Kétanou en janvier et février 2025! 6 sont déjà annoncés et en vente [et deux sont même déjà complets]. Vous en trouverez le détail dans l'onglet "Concerts". Attention, les places partent très très vite... Restez vigilant(e)s, on annoncera régulièrement, dans les jours et
semaines à venir, les autres concerts de cette tournée « Tout en commun ! ». Et le spectacle Pitt Ocha - dont le chapiteau ne désemplit pas - est toujours sur la route. Nous ferons deux semaines à Nantes, dans le cadre de "Noël aux Mechines de l'Île, fin décembre. Et nous avons récemment dévoilé plusieurs villes qui accueilleront le village de
Pitt en 2025. Toutes les infos sont là. Actualité précédente Actualité suivante Les Ogres de Barback are kind of like the French version of the Family Von Trapp, except far more entertaining, far better lyricists and, just to top it off, each member is multi-instrumental. Ok, the only real similarity between Les Ogres de Barback and the Von Trapps is the
sibling element, but nonetheless my point is that this band rocks and you should definitely go and see them. Les Ogres de Barback produces amazingly entertaining French music, which is instantly likeable and infinitely listenable. It would be far too time consuming to list all of the various instruments that band members Fred, Sam, Alice and Mathilde
have mastered and employ during there shows, but to leave you suitably impressed I'll say this: each member of the band can play one or more instruments from the brass, strings and percussion sections. As intimidating as the band's musical talents might be, a Les Ogres show is nothing short of awe-inspiring. Songs like "Les Voyageurs" and "Ma Fille'
are fascinating to watch. The melodies and lyrics are so fast it's a wonder that the band is able to play and sing at the same time. Couple this with the theatrical lighting and performance at one of their gigs) and you have a real spectacle on your hands. A spectacle
that you will definitely love. Read more Report as inappropriate The Ogres of Barback is almost thirty years of a fundamentally singular story deeply marked with the seal of freedom, at all levels. It is also the story of siblings [two brothers and their twin sisters], extremely dense in projects and rich in varied experiences. While staying away from the media
radar, they have been able, in complete independence, to bring together a very large, loyal and intergenerational audience through more than 400,000 for Pitt Ocha albums alone]. Since 1994, they have defended, without any concession to the "spirit of the
times", their conception of French song: decompartmentalized and open to the world, whether it is "classical" or mixed, acoustic or electric, wink an eye to the glorious ancients or directly in touch with the sounds of the new millennium, poetic or excited, loving or protesting, for young people or for adults or for both at the same time... It is on their favorite
playground, the one where we expose ourselves, where we exchange, that they gully exist: the stage . It is on the road playing, all the time, everywhere and in multiple forms [notably under their own big top - already - almost twenty years ago...] that the Ogres met, retained and expanded this audience to
which they never cease to show their deep respect. In particular by regularly varying the artistic proposals they make, showing an astonishing ability to reinvent themselves without ever getting lost and to constantly develop new and atypical projects, of which meeting seems to be the key word. All these years have reinforced what was, initially, only an
intuition among them: yes, it is possible to make your artistic project long-term by following your own path. Beyond having their shows, promotion,
publishing]. And - this is perhaps the most powerful of their singularities - their story has established itself as a perfect alternative model of career development. So far, the Ogres have been Alice, Mathilde, Sam and Fred Burguière. But... Léo, their little brother who is a multi-instrumentalist like them, joins his elders on this project and officially becomes
the 5th Ogre! Sports Roland Garros 2025 - tournoi de tennis Jusqu'au 08/06/2025 Stade Roland-Garros - ParisÇa m'intéresse, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,328 active editors 6,996,376 articles in English The red-capped parrot (Purpureicephalus spurius) is a species of broad-tailed parrot native to southwest Western Australia. Described
by Heinrich Kuhl in 1820, it is classified in its own genus owing to its distinctive elongated beak. Its closest relative is the mulga parrot. It is not easily confused with other parrot species; both adult sexes have a bright crimson crown, green-yellow cheeks, and a distinctive long bill. The wings, back, and long tail are dark green, and the underparts are
purple-blue. Found in woodland and open savanna country, the red-capped parrot has been shot as a pest, and affected by land clearing, the population is growing and the species is not threatened. In
captivity, it has a reputation of being both anxious and difficult to breed. (Full article...) Recently featured: Cher Malcolm X Margaret Sanger Archive By email More featured articles About Holly-Anne Hull of Remember Monday ... that Elizabeth II once asked a future member (pictured) of the "What the Hell Just Happened?" girlband Remember Monday
why she was not wearing shoes? ... that John P. Metras held all-night recruitment parties including a bathtub full of ice and beer? ... that Priamurye Governorate-General, a Russian colony in East Asia, issued passports in order to segregate East Asian migrants from the general population? ... that Meng Sufen led a 1993 investigation in Guizhou's Mashan
region, sparking a donation campaign raising over 1.6 million yuan for poverty alleviation? ... that Britart and the Turner Prize are both lampooned in the Jilly Cooper romance novel Pandora? ... that while attempting to "bulk up" for the Olympics, judoka Vlado
Paradžik lost 11 pounds (5.0 kg) due to food shortages? ... that the developers of UTM needed to make a "slow edition" of their software to get it approved on the App Store? ... that NFL player Miles Turpin wrestled alligators when young, calling it "a lot of fun"? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Luís Montenegro In the Portuguese legislative
election, the Democratic Alliance (leader Luís Montenegro pictured) wins the Eurovision Song Contest. Former president of Uruguay José Mujica dies at the age of 89. The Socialist Party led by current prime minister Edi Rama wins an outright majority in the
Albanian parliamentary election. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Duncan Campbell Luigi Alva Richard Garwin Tommy Vigorito Eddie Marzuki Nalapraya Alla Osipenko Nominate an article May 21: World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development Busoni c.
1897 1138 - The Crusades: The siege of Shaizar ended, and the Emir of Shaizar became a vassal of the Byzantine Empire. 1864 - American Civil War: The inconclusive Battle of Spotsylvania Court House in Virginia ended with combined Union and Confederate casualties totaling around 31,000. 1894 - The Manchester Ship Canal, linking Manchester in
North West England to the Irish Sea, officially opened, becoming the world's largest navigation canal at the time. 1925 - The opera Doktor Faust, unfinished when composer Ferruccio Busoni (pictured) died, was premiered in Dresden. 2014 - A Taiwanese man carried out a stabbing spree on a Taipei Metro train, killing four people and injuring 24 others.
Feng Dao (d. 954)Tommaso Campanella (d. 1639)Armand Hammer (b. 1898)Linda Laubenstein (b. 1898)Linda L
The species's first sighting was reported in April 1996 at Ngoc Linh, Vietnam, and it was formally described in 1999. The black-crowned barwing is the only bird in the genus Actinodura to have a black crown. It has transverse barring on the wings (wingbars) and a crest, which are characteristic of the genus. Its natural habitats are subtropical or tropical
moist montane forest, high-altitude shrubland, high-altitude shrubland, high-altitude grassland, and plantations. This black-crowned barwing was photographed in the Ngoc Linh Nature Reserve, Vietnam. Photograph credit: JJ Harrison Recently featured: Rhina Aguirre Chester Cathedral El Tatio Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with
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solar calendar1680-1681Tibetan calendar阴火蛇年(female Fire-Snake)1264 or 883 or 111 — to —阳土马年(male Earth-Horse)1265 or 884 or 112 King Conrad III (r. 1138-1152) Year 1138 (MCXXXVIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. March 7 - Conrad III is elected as King of Germany, in the presence of the papal legate
Theodwin at Koblenz. He is crowned at Aachen six days later (on March 13), and acknowledged in Bamberg by several German princes of southern Germany.[1] Henry X (the Proud), son-in-law and heir of the late King Lothair III, refuses his allegiance to Conrad. He is deprived of all his Saxon territories, which are given to Leopold IV (the Generous).
Summer - A civil war breaks out in the Holy Roman Empire, a struggle begins between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, while the family name Welf of Henry X will be corrupted into Guelphs. October 20 - Bolesław III (Wrymouth) dies after a 31-year reign. He divides Poland among his sons: Władyslaw II (the Exile) receives Silesia and the Senioral territories -
which includes the Kraków and Łeczyca regions, as well as parts of Kujawy and Wielkopolska ("Greater Poland"). Bolesław IV (the Curly) receives Masovia and Mieszko III receives the newly established Duchy of Greater Poland. The 7-year-old Henry becomes duke of Sandomierz. Bolesław's last son, Casimir II receives nothing, as he is born after his
father's death.[2] May - Earl Robert FitzRoy rebels against King Stephen, supporting Matilda (his step-sister) in her claim for the English throne. Matilda is given refuge by Earl William de Albini at Arundel Castle. Stephen builds siege works around the castle, but is unable to break the castle's defences. In France, Matilda is given refuge by Earl William de Albini at Arundel Castle.
Fair) takes advantage of the situation by re-invading Normandy. August 22 - Battle of the Standard: King David I of Scotland gives his full support to Matilda (daughter of the late King Henry I), and invades the north of England - travelling as far south as Lincolnshire. The Scottish army (some 15,000 men) is defeated by English forces under Earl William
le Gros in Yorkshire. David retreats to Carlisle and reassembles an army. The Earldom of Pembroke, created for Gilbert de Clare, becomes the first earldom created by Stephen within the borders in Wales. Gilbert receives the rape and Pevensey Castle. Spring - Emperor John II (Komnenos) leads a Byzantine expeditionary force into Syria and arrives
before the walls of Aleppo on April 20. The city proves too strong to attack, but the fortresses of Biza'a, Athareb, Ma'arrat Nu'man and Kafartab are taken by assault. While the Byzantines besiege the city of Shaizar, the Crusader allies Prince Raymond of Poitiers of Antioch and Count Joscelin II of Edessa remain in their camp playing dice.[3] Siege of
Shaizar: The Byzantines under John II besiege the capital of the Mungidhite Emirate. They capture the lower city on May 20, but fail to take the citadel. John negotiates with Emir Abu'l Asakir Sultan - who sends him an offer to pay a large indemnity and becoming a vassal of the Byzantine Empire. John, disgusted by his Crusader allies, accepts the terms
and raises the siege on May 21.[4] October 11 - An earthquake in Aleppo, Syria, kills about 230,000 people. Al-Rashid Billah (Deposed caliph of Baghdad) fled to Isfahan where he was assassinated by a team of four Nizari Ismailis (Assassins) in June 1138. This was celebrated in Alamut for a week by Shias.[5] November 5 - Lý Anh Tông is enthroned as
and regent (d. 1215) Saladin (the Lion),[6] sultan of Egypt and Syria (d. 1193) Taira no Shigemori, Japanese nobleman (d. 1179) Tancred ("the Monkey King"), king of Sicily (d. 1194) January 13 or January 14 - Simon I, duke of Lorraine (b. 1076) February 19 - Irene Doukaina, Byzantine empress May 11 - William de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey May 27 -
polymath and philosopher (b. 1085) Chen Yuyi, Chinese politician of the Song dynasty (b. 1090) David the Scot, bishop of Bangor (approximate date) Kiya Buzurg Ummid, ruler of the Nizari Isma'ili State Rodrigo Martínez, Leonese nobleman and diplomat Rudolf of St. Trond, French Benedictine chronicler Someshvara III, ruler of the Western Chalukya
Empire Vakhtang (or Tsuata), Georgian nobleman (b. 1118) ^ Daniel Quitz (May 19, 2014). Die Königswahl Konrad III. 1138 und seine Politik gegenüber den Welfen. GRIN Cerlag. pp. 1-. ISBN 83-7212-019-6. ^ Steven Runciman (1952)
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42974-0. \(^\) Lyons, Malcolm; Jackson, D. E. P. (2008). Saladin: The Politics of the Holy War. Cambridge University Press. p. 2. ISBN 978-0521317399. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1001 to 1100 Millennia 2nd millennium Century 12th century 
10th century 11th century 12th century 12th century 12th century Political boundaries in Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 11th century The 11th century 15th century 15th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 17th 
period from 1001 (represented by the Roman numerals MI) through 1100 (MC) in accordance with the Julian calendar, and the 1st century of the 2nd millennium. In the history of Europe, this period is considered the early part of the High Middle Ages. There was, after a brief ascendancy, a sudden decline of Byzantine power and a rise of Norman
Orthodoxy. In Song dynasty China and the classical Islamic science, philosophy, technology and literature. Rival political factions at the Song dynasty court created strife amongst the leading statesmen and ministers of the empire
In Korea, the Goryeo Kingdom flourished and faced external threats from the Liao dynasty (Manchuria). In this century the Turkic Seljuk dynasty comes to power in Western Asia over the now fragmented Abbasid realm, while the first of the Crusades were waged towards the close of the century. The Fatimid Caliphate in Egypt, the Ghaznavids, and the
Chola dynasty in India had reached their zenith in military might and international influence. The Western Chalukya Empire (the Chola's rival) also rose to power by the end of the century. In Japan, the Fujiwara clan continued to dominate the affairs of state. In the Americas, the Toltec and Mixtec civilizations flourished in Central America, along with the
Huari Culture of South America and the Mississippian culture of North America. The Tiwanaku Empire centered around Lake Titicaca collapsed in the first half of the century. The Brihadeeswarar Temple of Chola era southern India, completed in 1010, during the reign of Rajaraja I In European history, the 11th century is regarded as the beginning of the
which revitalised a church and a papacy that had survived tarnished by the tumultuous 10th century. In 1054, the Great Schism saw the political and religious culmination and a formal split between the Western and Eastern church. In Germany, the century was marked by the ascendancy of the Holy Roman Emperors, who hit their high-water mark under
the Salians. In Britain, it saw the transformation of Scotland into a single, more unified and centralised kingdom and the Norman conquest of European feudal politics. In France, it saw the nadir of the monarchy and the zenith of the great magnates,
especially the dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy, who could thus foster such distinctive contributions of the European vernacular its first great literary themes. There were also the first figures of the intellectual
movement known as Scholasticism, which emphasized dialectic arguments in disputes of Christian theology as well as classical philosophy. In Italy, the century began with the integration of the kingdom into the Holy Roman Empire and the royal palace at Pavia was summoned in 1024. By the end of the century, Lombard and Byzantine rule in the
Spain, the century opened with the successes of the last caliphs of Córdoba and ended in the successes of the Almoravids. In between was a period of Christian unification under Navarrese hegemony and success in the Reconquista against the taifa kingdoms that replaced the fallen caliphate. In Eastern Europe, there was a golden age for the principality
of Kievan Rus. A Scholar in a Meadow, Chinese Song dynasty, 11th century In China, there was a triangular affair of continued war and peace settlements between the Song dynasty, the Tanguts-led Western Xia in the northwest, and the Khitans of the Liao dynasty in the northwest, and the Khitans of the Liao dynasty, the Tanguts-led Western Xia in the northwest, and the Khitans of the Liao dynasty in the northwest.
of Kaifeng. The political reformers at court, called the New Policies Group (新法, Xin Fa), were led by Emperor Shenzong of Song and the Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservatives were led by Emperor Shenzong of Song and the Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservatives were led by Emperor Shenzong of Song and the Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservatives were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservatives were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservatives were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservatives were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservatives were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservatives were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservatives were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservatives were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservatives were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservatives were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservatives were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservatives were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservative were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservative were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservative were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservative were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservative were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservative were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservative were led by Chancellors Fan Zhongyan
sectarian intrigue followed, while political enemies were often dismissed from the capital to govern frontier regions in the deep south where malaria was known to be very fatal to northern Chinese science and technology, with figures such as Su Song and
Kingdom were able to concentrate more central authority into their own hands than in that of the nobles, and were able to fend off two Khitan invasions with their armies. In the Middle East, the Fatimid Empire of Egypt reached its zenith only to face steep decline, much like the Byzantine Empire in the first half of the century. The Seljuks came to
prominence while the Abbasid caliphs held traditional titles without real, tangible authority in state affairs. In India, the Chola I, dominating southern India (Tamil Nadu), Sri Lanka, and regions of Southeast Asia. The Ghaznavid Empire would invade
northwest India, an event that would pave the way to a series of later Muslim expansions into India. In Southeast Asia while Srivijaya would dominate Maritime Southeast Asia. Further east, the Kingdom of Butuan,
centered on the northern portion of Mindanao island flourished as the dominant trading polity in the archipelago. In Vietnam, the Lý dynasty began, which would reach its golden era during the 11th century. In Nigeria, formation of city states, kingdoms and empires, including Hausa kingdoms and Borno dynasty in the north, and the Oyo Empire and
1008: Japanese Lady Murasaki Shikibu writes The Tale of Genji. 1001 ± 40 years: Baitoushan volcano on what would be the Chinese-Korean border, erupts with a force of 6.5, the fourth largest Holocene blast. 1001: The ancient kingdom of Butuan, through its King, Rajah Kiling, made contact with the Chinese, Song dynasty recorded the first appearance
of Butuan tributary mission through Lijehan and Jiaminan at the Chinese Imperial Court on March 17, 1001 AD. 1003: Robert II eventually gains the acceptance of the Roman Catholic Church in 1016 and annexes
Burgundy into his realm. 1004: Song dynasty court prohibited Butuan from exporting several items with their predilection due to issues on rules and regulation. 1004: The Treaty of Shanyuan is signed between the Chinese Song dynasty and the Khitan Liao dynasty
1006: King Dharmawangsa's Mataram kingdom falls under the invasion of King Wurawari from Lwaram (highly possible Srivijayan ally in Java).[1] 1007: Butuan king, Rajah Kiling through the ambassador I-hsu-han sent a formal memorial on Song dynasty Imperial court requesting equal status with Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that
relations between Egypt and China that had been lost since the collapse of the Tang dynasty. 1009-1010: The Lombard known as Melus of Bari leads an insurrection against the Byzantine Catepan of Italy, John Curcuas, as the latter was killed in battle and
replaced by Basil Mesardonites, who brought Byzantine reinforcements. Defeat of the Bulgarians by the Byzantine reinforcements are sufficiently as the Byzantine reinforcements. Defeat of the Bulgarians by the Byzantine reinforcements are sufficiently as the Byzantine reinforcements. Defeat of the Bulgarians by the Byzantine reinforcements are sufficiently as the Byzantine reinforcements. Defeat of the Byzantine reinforcements are sufficiently as the Byzantine reinforcements are sufficiently as the Byzantine reinforcements. Defeat of the Byzantine reinforcements are sufficiently as the Byzantine reinforcements are sufficiently as the Byzantine reinforcements. Defeat of the Byzantine reinforcements are sufficiently as the Byzantine reinforcement are sufficiently as the Byzantine reinforcement are sufficiently as the Byzantine reinforcement are sufficiently as the Byzantin
Ibn al-Haytham (Alhacen), a famous Iraqi scientist working in Egypt, feigns madness in fear of angering the Egyptian caliph Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah, and is kept under a new Rajah named Sri Bata Shaja, Butuan finally succeeded in attaining diplomatic
equality with Champa after being denied in an older request made 4 years earlier to the Song dynasty court by sending the flamboyant ambassador Likanhsieh. 1013: Danish king Sweyn Forkbeard conquers England. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Gaelic forces of Munsternation armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Gaelic forces of Munsternation armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Ball armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Ball armies over Samuil of Ba
forces of Olav Haraldsson fought the forces of Sveinn Hákonarson, with a victory for Olav. 1018: The First Bulgarian Empire is conquered by the Byzantine Empire 1018: The Byzantine armies of Basil Boioannes are victorious at the Battle of Cannae against the Lombards under Melus of Bari. 1018: The Third Goryeo-Khitan War; the Korean General Kang
Kam-ch'an inflicted heavy losses to Khitan forces at the Battle of Kwiju. The Khitans withdrew and both sides signed a peace treaty. 1019: Airlangga establishes the Kingdom of Kahuripan.[3] Celadon statue of an imperial guardian lion of the Chinese Song dynasty, 11th or 12th century 1021: the ruling Fatimid Caliph Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah disappears
suddenly, possibly assassinated by his own sister Sitt al-Mulk, which leads to the open persecution of the Druze by Ismaili Shia; the Druze by Ismaili Shia;
it into a vassal. 1025: ruler Rajendra Chola I moves the capital city of the empire from Thanjavur to Gangaikonda Cholapuram 1025: Rajendra Chola king from Cholamandala in South India, conquests of parts Srivijayan empire
in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijaya appeals to the Song dynasty Chinese, sending a diplomatic mission to their capital at Kaifeng. 1030: Stephen I of the Kingdom of Hungary in the
summer of 1031. 1030: the Battle of Stiklestad (Norway): Olav Haraldsson loses to his pagan vassals and is killed in the battle. He is later canonized and becomes the patron saint of Norway): Olav Haraldsson loses to his pagan vassals and is killed in the battle. He is later canonized and becomes the patron saint of Norway).
mentioned about the establishment of sacred forest and Kingdom of Sunda. (to 1579) 1033: An earthquake strikes the Jordan Valley, followed by a tsunami along the Mediterranean coast, killing tens of thousands.[5] 1035: Raoul Glaber chronicles a devastating three-year famine induced by climatic changes in southern France 1035: Canute the Great dies
and his kingdom of present-day Norway, England, and Denmark was split amongst three rivals to his throne. 1035: William Iron Arm ventures to the Mezzogiorno 1037: Ferdinand I of León conquers the Kingdom of Galicia. Territories of Zirids and Hammadids after the invasions of Banu Hilal, of Norman incursions and the weakening of the Almoravids
1040: Duncan I of Scotland slain in battle. Macbeth succeeds him. 1041: Samuel Aba became King of Hungary. 1041: Airlangga divides Kahuripan into two kingdoms Janggala and Kadiri and abdicates in favour of his successors. [6] 1042: the Normans establish Melfi as the capital of southern Italy. 1041-1048: Chinese artisan Bi Sheng invents ceramic
movable type printing 1043: the Byzantine Empire and Kievan Rus engage in a naval confrontation, although a later treaty is signed between two parties that includes the marriage alliance of Vsevolod I of Kiev to a princess daughter of Constantine IX Monomachos. 1043: the Byzantine General George Maniaces, who had served in Sicily back in 1038, is
proclaimed emperor by his troops while he is catepan of Italy; he leads an unsuccessful rebellion against Constantinople. 1043: the Song dynasty Chancellor of China, Fan Zhongyan, and prominent official and historian Ouyang Xiu introduce the Qingli Reforms,
which would be rescinded by the court in 1045 due to partisan resistance to reforms. 1043: the Kingdom of Nri of West Africa is said to have started in this year with Eze Nri Ìfikuánim 1044: the Chinese Wujing Zongyao, written by Zeng Gongliang and Yang Weide, is the first book to describe gunpowder formulas;[7] it also described their use in warfare
such as blackpowder-impregnated fuses for flamethrowers.[8] It also described an early form of the compass, a thermoremanence compass, a thermoremanence compass, a thermoremanence compass.[9] 1044: Henry III of the Holy Roman Empire defeats the Kingdom of Hungary in the Battle of Ménfő; Peter Urseolo captured Samuel Aba after the battle, executing him, and restoring his claim to the throne; the
Kingdom of Hungary then briefly becomes a vassal to the Holy Roman Empire. 1045: The Zirids, a Berber dynasty of North Africa, break their allegiance with the Fatimid court of Egypt and recognize the Abbasids of Baghdad as the true caliphs. A flat casket carved out of ivory from Al-Andalus (Islamic Spain), c. 1050 1052: Fujiwara no Yorimichi converts
the rural villa at Byōdō-in into a famous Japanese Buddhist temple. 1053: the Norman commander Humphrey of Hauteville is victorious in the Battle of Civitate against the Lombards and the papal coalition led by Rudolf of Benevento; Pope Leo IX himself is captured by the Normans. 1054: the Great Schism, in which the Western (Roman Catholic) and
Eastern Orthodox churches separated from each other. Similar schisms in the past had been later repaired, but this one continues after nearly 1000 years. 1054: the Battle of Atapuerca is fought between García V of Navarre and Ferdinand I of León.
1055: the Seljuk Turks capture Baghdad, taking the Buyid Emir Al-Malik al-Rahim prisoner. 1056: William II of England the son of William the Conqueror, was born. 1057: Anawrahta, ruler of the Pagan Kingdom, defeated the Mon
city of Thaton, thus unifying all of Myanmar. 1057: Macbeth, king of Scotland, dies in battle against the future king Malcolm III. 1057: Invasion of the Banu Hilal, Kairouan destroyed, Zirids reduced to a tiny coastal strip, remainder fragments into petty Bedouin emirates.[10] The Bayeux Tapestry depicting events leading to the Battle of Hastings in 1066
1061-1091: Norman conquest of Sicily in the Mediterranean Sea 1064-1065: The Great German Pilgrimage, consisting of around unarmed 7,000 pilgrims, travels to Jerusalem under the leadership of Alp Arslan 1065: Independence of the Kingdom of Galicia and Portugalem under the leadership of Alp Arslan 1065: Independence of the Kingdom of Galicia and Portugalem under the leadership of Alp Arslan 1065: Independence of the Kingdom of Galicia and Portugalem under the leadership of Alp Arslan 1065: Independence of the Kingdom of Galicia and Portugalem under the leadership of Alp Arslan 1065: Independence of the Kingdom of Galicia and Portugalem under the leadership of Alp Arslan 1065: Independence of the Kingdom of Galicia and Portugalem under the leadership of Alp Arslan 1065: Independence of the Kingdom of Galicia and Portugalem under the leadership of Alp Arslan 1065: Independence of the Kingdom of Galicia and Portugalem under the leadership of Alp Arslan 1065: Independence of the Kingdom of Galicia and Portugalem under the leadership of Alp Arslan 1065: Independence of the Kingdom of Galicia and Portugalem under the leadership of Alp Arslan 1065: Independence of the Kingdom of Galicia and Portugalem under the leadership of Alp Arslan 1065: Independence of the Kingdom of Galicia and Portugalem under the leadership of Alp Arslan 1065: Independence of the Kingdom of Galicia and Independe
experts think of as the end of the Viking age. 1066: the Jewish vizier Joseph ibn Naghrela and many others are killed in the 1066 Granada massacre. 1068-1073: the reign of Japanese Emperor Go-Sanjō brings about a brief period where central power is taken out of the hands of the Fujiwara clan. 1068: Virarajendra Chola begins sending military raids into
Malaysia and Indonesia. 1068: Seljuks destroyed Georgia for the second time 1069-1076: with the support of Emperor Shenzong of Song, Chancellor Wang Anshi of the Chinese Song dynasty introduces the 'New Policies', including the Baojia system of societal organization and militias, low-cost loans for farmers, taxes instead of corvée labor, government
monopolies on tea, salt, and wine, reforming the land survey system, and eliminating the poetry requirement in the imperial examination system to gain bureaucrats of a more practical bent. An 11th-century Chola dynasty bronze figurine of Arthanariswara 1070: the death of Athirajendra Chola and the ascension of Kulothunga Chola I marks the transition
between the Medieval Cholas and the Chalukya Cholas. 1071: Defeat of the Byzantine Empire at the Battle of Manzikert by the Seljuk army of Alp Arslan, ending three centuries of a Byzantine Empire at the Battle of Manzikert by the Seljuk Turks capture
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 territory exceeded its earlier-accepted bounds. 1075–1076: a
civil war in the Western Chalukya Empire of India; the Western Chalukya monarch Someshvara II plans to defeat his own ambitious brother 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 striking first on land and with their navy, and afterwards Song armies advancing as far as modern-day Hanoi, the capital, but withdraw after Lý makes peace overtures; in 1082, both sides exchange the territories that
they had captured during the war, and later a border agreement is reached. 1076: the Ghana Empire is attacked by the Almoravids, who sack the capital of Koumbi Saleh, ending the rule of king Tunka Manin 1076: the Chinese Song dynasty places strict government monopolies over the production and distribution of sulfur and saltpetre, in order to curb
Su Song is sent on a diplomatic mission to the Liao dynasty and discovers that the Khitan calendar is more mathematically accurate than the Song calendar; Emperor Zhezong later sponsors Su Song's astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomical clock tower in order t
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 halts their invasion route to Yanzhou (modern Yan'an), another officer disobeys 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: the Katedralskolan, Lund
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 led by Odo of Bayeux. Siege of Jerusalem (1099) 1091: Normans from the Duchy of Normandy take control of Malta and surrounding islands. 1091: the Byzantine Empire under Alexios I Komnenos and his Cuman allies defeat Pechenegs at the Battle of Levounion 1093:
Vikramaditya VI, ruler of the Western Chalukya Empire, defeats the army of Kulothunga Chola I in the Battle of Vengi. 1093: when the Chinese Empress Dowager Gao dies, the conservative faction that had followed Sima Guang is ousted from court, the liberal reforms of Wang Anshi reinstated, and Emperor Zhezong of Song halted all negotiations with the
Tanguts of the Western Xia, resuming in armed conflict with them. 1093: the Kypchaks defeat princes of Kievan Rus at the Battle of Alnwick: Malcolm III of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of England. 1094: the astronomical clock tower of Kaifeng, China—engineered by the official Su Song—is completed. 1094
El Cid, the great Spanish hero, conquers the Muslim city of Valencia 1094: a succession crisis following the reign of the Fatimid Caliph Ma'ad al-Mustansir Billah sparks a rebellion which leads to the split of Ismaili Shia into the new Nizari religious branch. 1095: Pope Urban II calls upon Western Europeans to take up the cross and reclaim the Holy Lands,
officially commencing the First Crusade. c. 1095-1099: earliest extant manuscript of the Song of Roland 1096: University of Oxford in England holds its first lectures 1097: the Siege of Antioch during the First Crusade 1097: Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, an Almoravid victory 1098: the Siege of Antioch during the First Crusade 1097: Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, an Almoravid victory 1098: the Siege of Antioch during the First Crusade 1097: Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, an Almoravid victory 1098: the Siege of Antioch during the First Crusade 1097: Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, an Almoravid victory 1098: the Siege of Antioch during the First Crusade 1097: Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, an Almoravid victory 1098: the Siege of Antioch during the First Crusade 1097: Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, an Almoravid victory 1098: the Siege of Antioch during the First Crusade 1097: Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, and Almoravid victory 1098: the Siege of Antioch during the First Crusade 1097: Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, and Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, and Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, and Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, and Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, and Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, and Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, and Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, and Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, and Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, and Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, and Diego Rodriguez, 
Crusade 1098: Pope Urban II makes an appearance at the Siege of Capua 1098: the Dongpo Academy of Hainan, China is built in honor of the Song dynasty Chinese official and poet Su Shi, who was exiled there for criticizing reforms of the New Policies Group. 1098: the birth of Hildegard of Bingen, Doctor of the Church, abbess, monastic leader, mystic
 prophetess, medical, German composer and writer, polymath. 1099: the Siege of Jerusalem by European Crusaders. 1099: after building of Jerusalem. 1099: death of the great Spanish hero Rodrigo Diaz "El Cid Campeador". 1099: after building of Jerusalem. 1099: death of the great Spanish hero Rodrigo Diaz "El Cid Campeador". 1099: after building of Jerusalem.
considerable strength, David IV of Georgia discontinues tribute payments to the Seljuk Turks. 1100: On August 5, Henry I is crowned King of England. 1100: On December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne is crowned as the first King of England. 1100: On December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne is crowned as the first King of England. 1100: On December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne is crowned King of England. 1100: On December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne is crowned King of England. 1100: On December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne is crowned King of England. 1100: On December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne is crowned King of England. 1100: On December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne is crowned King of England. 1100: On December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne is crowned King of England. 1100: On December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne is crowned King of England. 1100: On December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne is crowned King of England. 1100: On December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne is crowned King of England. 1100: On December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne is crowned King of England. 1100: On December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne is crowned King of England. 1100: On December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne is crowned King of England. 1100: On December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne is crowned King of England. 1100: On December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne 25, Baldwin
convert his country to Theravada Buddhism. The Tuareg migrate to the Air region. Kanem-Bornu expands southward into modern Nigeria. The Hodh region of Mauritania becomes desert. Fortified Chinese trade bases were established in the Philippines, to gather forest products and distribute
imports.[14] Alfonso VI of Castile Empress Agnes, German Queen who became regent of the Holy Roman Empire Basil II of the Byzantine Empire. Angels crowning Canute the Great as he and his wife Ælfgifu of Northampton present the Winchester Cross to the church, dated 1031 The Atlantes - columns in the form of Toltec warriors in Tula. Statue of
Lady Li Qingzhao in the Grand Hall of Poets in Du Fu Cao Tang, China Matilda of Tuscany military leader from Italy Emperor Shenzong of Song China Chinese Empress Cao, wife of Emperor Renzong of Song. Lady Sei Shōnagon, wrote her Pillow Book about life in the Japanese court Pope Urban II of Rome Statue of William the Conqueror, holding
Domesday Book on the West Front of Lichfield Cathedral. 11th century mosaic of Constantine IX Monomachos, Empress Zoe, and Jesus Christ in the Hagia Sophia. An 11th-century reliquary of gold and cloisonné over wood, from the Duchy of Brabant, Maastricht Cathedral, now housed in the Louvre. Main article: 11th century in architecture Ani Cathedral
in Turkey, completed 1001 or 1010 St Albans Cathedral, Kingdom of Fogong Temple, built in 1056 in Shanxi, China by the Khitan Liao dynasty in 1056 Ani Cathedral, Kingdom of Armenia, built 1001 or 1010 Svetitskhoveli Cathedral, Georgia, is
entirely renewed in 1029 The St Albans Cathedral of Norman-era England is completed in 1049. The Phoenix Hall of Byōdō-in, Japan, is completed in 1053. The Brihadeeswarar Temple of India is completed in 1010 during the reign of Rajaraja
Chola I. The Fruttuaria of San Benigno Canavese, Italy is completed in 1059 on the Parma Cathedral of Italy. The Saint Sophia Cathedral in Novgorod is completed in 1052, the oldest existent church in Russia. Construction begins on
the Saint Sophia Cathedral in Kiev, Kievan Rus, in 1037. The Byzantine Greek Hosios Loukas monastery sees the completion of its Katholikon (main church), the earliest extant domed-octagon church from 1011 to 1012. The Lingxiao Pagoda of Fogong Temple of Shanxi province, China, is
completed under the Liao dynasty in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral in Speyer, Germany is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral in Speyer, Germany is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cat
Pizhi Pagoda of Lingyan Temple, Shandong, China is completed in 1063. Reconstruction of the San Liberatore a Maiella in Italy begins in 1080. Westminster Abbey, London, England, is completed in 1065. The Ananda Temple of the Myanmar ruler King Kyanzittha is completed in 1091. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in
1070. Construction of Richmond Castle in England begins in 1071. The tallest pagoda tower in China's pre-modern history, the Liaodi Pagoda, is completed in 1055, standing at a height of 84 m (275 ft). The Tower of Gonbad-e Qabus in Iran is built in 1006. Construction begins on the Sassovivo Abbey of Foligno, Italy, in 1070. The Palace of Aljafería is built in 1006.
in Zaragoza, Spain, during the Al-Andalus period. The Rotonda di San Lorenzo is built in Mantua, Lombardy, Italy, during the late 11th century. Construction of the Ponte della Maddalena bridge in the Province of Lucca, Italy begins in 1080. The domes of the Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Iran are built in 1086 to 1087. 11th-18th century - The courtyard of
Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Isfahan, Isfahan, Persia (Iran), is built. The Chester Castle in 1003. The St. Michael's Church, Hildesheim in Germany is completed in 1031. The Basilica of Sant'Abbondio of Lombardy, Italy is completed in 1095. Construction begins on the Great
Zimbabwe National Monument, sometime in the century, Construction begins on the San Pietro in Vinculis in Pisa, Italy, in 1072. The Tower of London in England is built in 1003. The Martin-du-Canigou monastery on Mount Canigou in southern France is built in 1009. The St.
Mary's Cathedral, Hildesheim in Germany is completed in 1020. The One Pillar Pagoda in Hanoi, Vietnam, is constructed in 1049. The St Michael at the Northgate, Oxford's oldest building, is built in 1071. The Florence Baptistry in Florence, Italy is founded in 1059. The Kandariya Mahadeva
temple in India is built in 1050. St Mark's Basilica in Venice, Italy is rebuilt in 1063. Canterbury Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela in Spain in 1075. Latin translation of the Book of Optics (1021), written by the Iraqi physicist, Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen) Constantine the
African examines patients' urine; he taught ancient Greek medicine and Islamic medicine at the Schola Medica Salernitana. The original diagram of Su Song's book Xin Yi Xiang Fa Yao (published 1092) showing the clepsydra tank, waterwheel, escapement mechanism, chain drive, striking clock jacks, and armillary sphere of his clock tower Diagram from
al-Bīrūnī's book Kitab al-tafhim showing lunar phases and lunar eclipse The spherical astrolabe, long employed in medieval Islamic astronomy, was introduced to Europe by Gerbert d'Aurillac, later Pope Sylvester II. Main article: Timeline of historic inventions § 11th century Early 11th century - Fan Kuan paints Travelers among Mountains and Streams.
Northern Song dynasty. It is now kept at National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China). c. 1000 - Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi (Abulcasis) of al-Andalus publishes his influential 30-volume Arabic medical encyclopedia, the Al-Tasrif c. 1000 - Abu Sahl al-
Quhi (Kuhi) c. 1000 - Abu-Mahmud al-Khujandi c. 1000 - Law of sines is discovered by Muslim mathematicians, but it is uncertain who discovers it first between Abu-Mahmud al-Khujandi c. 1000 - Law of sines is discovered by Muslim mathematicians, but it is uncertain who discovers it first between Abu-Mahmud al-Khujandi c. 1000 - Ammar ibn Ali al-Mawsili 1000-1048 - Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī of Persia writes more than a hundred books on many different
topics.[15] 1001-1100 - the demands of the Chinese iron industry for charcoal led to a huge amount of deforestation, which was curbed when the Chinese discovered how to use bituminous coal in smelting cast iron and steel, thus sparing thousands of acres of prime timberland.[16] 1003 - Pope Sylvester II, born Gerbert d'Aurillac, dies; however, his
teaching continued to influence those of the 11th century; [17] his works included a book on arithmetic, a study of the Hindu-Arabic numeral system, [18] a hydraulic-powered organ, [19] the reintroduction of the abacus to Europe, [20] and a possible treatise on the astrolabe that was edited by Hermann of Reichenau five decades later. The contemporary
monk Richer from Rheims described Gerbert's contributions in reintroducing the armillary sphere that was lost to European science after the Greco-Roman era; from Richer's description, Gerbert's placement of the equator was exact. [21][22] He reintroduced the liberal arts education system of trivium and
quadrivium, which he had borrowed from the educational institution of Islamic Córdoba.[23] Gerbert also studied and taught Islamic medicine.[24][25] 1013 - One of the Four Great Books of Song, the Prime Tortoise of the Record Bureau compiled by 1013 was the largest of the Song Chinese encyclopedias. Divided into 1000 volumes, it consisted of 9.4
million written Chinese characters. 1020 - Ibn Samh of Al-Andalus builds a geared mechanical astrolabe. 1021 - Ibn al-Haytham (Alhacen) of Basra, Iraq writes his influential Book of Optics from 1011 to 1021 (while he was under house arrest in Egypt), 1024 - The world's first paper-printed money can be traced back to the year 1024, in Sichuan province
of Song dynasty China. The Chinese government would step in and overtake this trend, issuing the central government's official banknote in the 1120s, 1025 - Avicenna of Persia publishes his influential medical text in both Islamic and Christian lands for over six centuries, and The Book
of Healing, a scientific encyclopedia. 1027 - The Chinese engineer Yan Su recreates the mechanical compass-vehicle of the south-pointing chariot, first invented by Ma Jun in the 3rd century. [26] 1028-1087 - Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī writes
Kitab al-qanun al-Mas'udi 1031-1095 - Chinese scientist Shen Kuo creates a theory for land formation, or geomorphology, theorized that climate change occurred over time, discovers the concept of true north, improves the design of the astronomical sighting tube to view the pole star indefinitely, hypothesizes the retrogradation theory of planetary
motion, and by observing lunar eclipse and solar eclipse and solar
archaeology.[34] 1041-1048 - Artisan Bi Sheng of Song dynasty China invents movable type printing using individual ceramic characters.[35] Mid-11th century - Xu Daoning paints Fishing in a Mountain Stream. Northern Song dynasty. 1068 - First known use of the
drydock in China. [36] 1070 - With a team of scholars, the Chinese official Su Song also published the Ben Cao Tu Jing in 1070, a treatise on pharmacology, botany, zoology, metallurgy, and mineralogy. [37][38] Some of the drug concoctions in Su's book included ephedrine, mica mineralogy. [37][40][41] 1075 - the Song Chinese innovate a partial
decarbonization method of repeated forging of cast iron under a cold blast that Hartwell and Needham consider to be a predecessor to the 18th century Bessemer process. [42] 1077 - Constantine the African introduces ancient Greek medicine to the Schola Medica Salernitana in Salerno, Italy. c. 1080 - the Liber pantegni, a compendium of Hellenistic and
Islamic medicine, is written in Italy by the Carthaginian Christian Constantine the African, paraphrasing translated passages from the Kitab al-malaki of Ali ibn Abbas al-Majusi as well as other Arabic texts. [43] 1088 - As written by Shen Kuo in his Dream Pool Essays, the earlier 10th-century invention of the pound lock in China allows large ships to travel
along canals without laborious hauling, thus allowing smooth travel of government ships holding cargo of up to 700 tan (491/2 tons) and large privately owned-ships holding cargo of up to 1600 tan (113 tons). [44] 1094 - The Chinese mechanical engineer and astronomer Su Song incorporates an escapement mechanism and the world's first known chain
drive to operate the armillary sphere, the astronomical clock, and the striking clock jacks of his clock tower in Kaifeng [45] The Ostromir Gospels of Novgorod, 1057 1000 - The Remaining Signs of Past Centuries is written by Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī. c. 1000 - The Al-Tasrif is written by the Andalusian physician and scientist Abu al-Oasim al-Zahrawi
(Abulcasis). c. 1000 - The Zij al-Kabir al-Hakimi is written by the Egyptian astronomer Ibn Yunus. 1002-1003 - Book of Lamentations is written by Ibn Tufail. 1008 - The Leningrad Codex, one of the Oldest full manuscripts of the Hebrew Bible, is completed. c.
1010 - The oldest known copy of the epic poem Beowulf was written around this year. 1013 - The Prime Tortoise of the Record Bureau, a Chinese encyclopedia, is completed by a team of scholars including Wang Qinruo. 1020 - The Bamberg Apocalypse commissioned by Otto III is completed. 1021 - Lady Murasaki Shikibu writes her Japanese novel, The
Tale of Genji. 1021 - The Book of Optics by Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen or Alhacen) is completed. 1037 - The Jiyun, a Chinese rime dictionary, is published by Ding Du and expanded by later scholars. 1037 - The Jiyun, a Chinese rime dictionary, is published by Ding Du and expanded by later scholars.
military manuscript is completed by Chinese scholars Zeng Gongliang, Ding Du, and Yang Weide. 1048-1100 - The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam is written by Chinese official Cai Xiang 1052 - The Uji Dainagon Monogatari, a collection of stories allegedly penned by Minamoto-no-
Takakuni, is written sometime between now and 1077. 1053 - The New History of the Five Dynasties by Chinese official Ouyang Xiu is completed. 1057 - The Ostromir Gospels of Novgorod are written. 1060 - compilation of the New Book of Tang, edited by
Chinese official Ouyang Xiu, is complete. 1060 - the Mugni Gospels of Armenia are written in illuminated manuscript form. 1068 - The Book of Roads and Kingdoms is written by Abū 'Ubayd 'Abd Allāh al-Bakrī. 1070 - William I of England commissioned the Norman monk William of Jumièges to extend the Gesta Normannorum Ducum chronicle. 1078 - The
Proslogion is written by Anselm of Canterbury. 1080 - The Chinese poet Su Shi is exiled from court for writing poems criticizing the various reforms of the New Policies Group. c. 1080 - The Domesday Book is
initiated by William I of England. 1088 - The Dream Pool Essays is completed by Shen Kuo of Song China. The roots of European Scholasticism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism in European Scholasticism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism in European Scholasticism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism in European Scholasticism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism in European Scholasticism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism in European Scholasticism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism in European Scholasticism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism in European Scholasticism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism in European Scholasticism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism in European Scholasticism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism in European Scholasticism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism in European Scholasticism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and classicism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of the renewed spark of the renewed spark of the renewed spark of the renewed
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