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Tycoon games unblocked

Tycoon Games: Build and manage a thriving business empire with this idle game. The game's GitHub page is [Idle-Startup-Tycoon.Github.io](). According to the Creative Commons Attribution ShareAlike license, you are free to copy, redistribute, and adapt the material for any purpose, including commercially, as long as you give credit to the original licensor. José Mujica, l'ancien président de l'Uruguay, est décédé à l'âge de 89 ans. Robert Francis Prevost a été élu pape Léon XIV, devenant le premier pape catholique né aux États-Unis. Friedrich Merz a été élu chancelier d'Allemagne et a prêté serment aux côtés de son gouvernement de coalition. Zhao Xintong a battu Mark Williams pour remporter le championnat du monde de snooker. En cours : guerre à Gaza, campagne du M23, invasion russe de l'Ukraine, guerre civile au Soudan. Décès récents : Koyo Kouoh, Vakhtang Machavariani, Ghulam Mohammad Vastanvi, May Abrahamse, Julia Alexander, Margot Friedländer. Le 14 mai, c'est la fête de saint Matthias dans le catholicisme. En 1264, le roi Henri III a été vaincu à la bataille de Lewes et forcé de signer la Mise de Lewes, faisant de Simon de Montfort le dirigeant de facto de l'Angleterre. En 1857, Mindaon Min a été couronné roi de Birmanie. En 1863, les troupes de l'Union ont capturé Jackson, la capitale du Mississippi. En 1931, cinq personnes ont été tuées a Ådalen, en Suède, lorsque des soldats ont ouvert le feu sur une manifestation syndicale non armée. En 1949, David Ben-Gurion a lu publiquement la déclaration d'indépendance d'Israël à la salle de l'indépendance de Tel-Aviv. Fanny Imlay est née en 1794, Mary Seacole est décédée en 1881, Miranda Cosgrove est née en 1993 et Taruni Sachdev est née en 1999 et décédée en 2012. Lysander Spooner, un abolitionniste américain, entrepreneur, avocat, essayiste et écrivain, est souvent associé à la tradition anarchiste de Boston. Il a fondé la American Letter Mail Company, qui a concurrencé le service postal des États-Unis. Une photographie non datée de Spooner a été prise par Amory Nelson Hardy. Le crédit de la photographie appartient à Amory Nelson Hardy et a été restauré par Adam Cuerden. Récemment en vedette : l'oie de Cape Barren, la Xbox 360, Ottmar Mergenthaler. La communauté des utilisateurs est le centre central pour les éditeurs, avec des ressources, des liens, des tâches et des annonces. Le village pump est un forum pour les discussions sur Wikipedia elle-même, y compris les politiques et les problèmes techniques. Les actualités du site sont des sources d'information sur Wikipedia et le mouvement Wikimedia plus large. Le teahouse est un endroit où poser des questions de base sur l'utilisation ou la modification de Wikipedia. Le bureau d'aide est un endroit où poser des questions sur l'utilisation ou la modification de Wikipedia. Le bureau de référence est un endroit où poser des questions de recherche sur des sujets encyclopédiques. Les portails de contenu sont une façon unique de naviguer dans l'encyclopédie. Wikipedia est rédigé par des éditeurs bénévoles et hébergé par la Fondation Wikimedia, une organisation à but non lucratif qui abrite également une gamme d'autres projets bénévoles : Commons, MediaWiki, Meta-Wiki, Wikibooks, Wikidata, Wikinews, Wikiquote, Wikisource, Wikispecies, Wikiversity. WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. There are many other Wikipedias available; some of the largest are listed below. 1264 was a leap year that started on Tuesday according to the Julian calendar. In the spring, Constantine Palaiologos led Byzantine forces against the Principality of Achaea. He advanced into northern Elis and set up camp at St. Nicholas of Mesissiki. Prince William of Villehardouin marched his troops to meet him and arranged them for battle. The Byzantine vanguard was ambushed by the Achaeans, killing Michael Kantakouzenos. Constantine retreated and laid siege to Nikli Fortress. Mudéjar forces seize Jerez de la Frontera Muslim rebel leaders in Algeciras and Tarifa aid their allies in capturing this Spanish town, where they defeated a significantly outnumbered Castilian garrison. King Alfonso X of Castile allies with Aragon while the Muslim leader Muhammad I supports the rebels, helping them to capture several other towns including Murcia. A Venetian trade convoy is captured by Genoese forces near Saseno Island off the coast of Albania. The Genoese treasury benefits from the sale of plundered goods valued at over 100,000 Genoese pounds. Castilian forces under Alfonso X recapture Jerez de la Frontera after a siege and expel Muslim residents, converting mosques into churches. Hungarian civil war breaks out between King Béla IV and his son Duke Stephen, with Hungarian forces advancing towards the Mures River valley in Transylvania. The War of the Thuringian Succession concludes with Hesse gaining independence from Thuringia. High Duke Boleslaw V issues legal protection for Jewish communities in Lesser Poland. King Louis IX of France issues the Mise of Amiens, a settlement between King Henry III of England and his rebellious barons under Simon de Montfort. The Second Barons' War is sparked by this settlement, with Henry accusing the barons of destruction and demanding compensation. Simon de Montfort leads a rearguard to relieve his son, but on April 6, the castle falls. In April 17–19, English rebels under Simon de Montfort besiege Rochester from two directions in a pincer movement, repelling initial assaults on the bridge and eventually capturing the outer bailey of the castle. During this time, Gilbert de Clare ("the Red Earl") occupies the cathedral, while the siege bogs down. Simon receives reports of a relief force and orders to withdraw on April 26. Meanwhile, Gilbert leads a massacre of the Jews at Canterbury, and John FitzJohn leads another in London, resulting in the looting of Jewish communities in several towns. In May, Simon de Montfort defeats Henry III and Prince Edward ("the Lord Edward") at the Battle of Lewes. With his forces capturing both Henry and Edward, Simon becomes "uncrowned king of England" for 15 months. He marches on London but faces resistance from the city's drawbridge, which is raised by the Lord Mayor. Later in May, Simon announces that debts owed to the Jews will be canceled, as he summons Parliament in London to confirm new constitutional arrangements. Two knights are summoned for each county, allowing them to comment on general matters of state. In France, Queen Eleanor of Provence plans an invasion of England with the support of Louis IX. In June, Simon holds the first known meeting of the Parliament of Ireland at Castledermot in County Kildare. The Lord Edward is held captive at Wallingford Castle and later moved to Kenilworth Castle. In December, the Toluid Civil War ends, with Kublai Khan defeating his brother and becoming acknowledged as sole ruler of the Mongol Empire. February marks the end of the Japanese era Kōchō, but no further details are provided. In the late 13th century, significant events took place in various parts of the world. In Japan, Emperor Kameyama was on the throne until 1275. Meanwhile, in Europe, Walter de Merton founded the House of Scholars at Oxford University, and Pope Urban IV declared the Feast of Corpus Christi a Catholic Church holiday. Thomas Aquinas completed his theological work, Summa contra Gentiles. Notable births and deaths include: * Heirs apparent: Alexander of Scotland (died 1284), Louis of France (died 1276) * Nobles: Azzo VII d'Este of Ferrara (died 1205), Roger de Quincy of Scotland (died 1195), Wartislaw III of Poland (died 1210), Isabella de Clare of England (died 1226), and others * Monks and scholars: Nichiin, Japanese Buddhist monk; Ahmed al-Ghubrini, Hafsidi scholar; Wang Qinghui, Chinese concubine and poet The text also mentions the reigns of several monarchs, including Pope Urban IV, Emperor Lizong of China (died 1205), Grand Prince Andrey II of Vladimir (died 1222), and Ruler Danylo Romanovych of Galicia-Volhynia (died 1201). Lastly, the text includes references to various military leaders, including Hugh l'Aleman, an Outremer knight, and Perceval Doria, a Genoese military leader. The 12th century refers to the period from 1101 to 1200 according to the Julian calendar. This time period falls within the High Middle Ages and is often referred to as the "Golden Age" of the Cistercians in European culture. Meanwhile, Islamic Spain experienced significant development during this era. In Asia, the Song dynasty in China was affected by a Jurchen invasion, leading to a political divide between north and south. The Khmer Empire in Cambodia flourished, while Egypt's Fatimid dynasty was replaced by the Ayyubid dynasty. Additionally, Muslim conquests took place in the Indian subcontinent at the end of the century. Some specific events that occurred during this time period include: * 1101: The Treaty of Alton was signed between Henry I of England and his older brother Robert, Duke of Normandy, temporarily resolving a crisis in the Anglo-Norman royal succession. * 1101-1103: David the Builder took control of Kakheti and Hereti (now parts of Georgia). * 1102: King Coloman united Hungary and Croatia under the Hungarian Crown. * 1102: Muslims conquered Señorío de Valencia. Overall, the 12th century was a significant period in world history, marked by various power struggles, conquests, and cultural developments. In 1104, King David the Builder of Georgi conquers a Seljuk army in Ertsukhi, while Jayawarsa takes power on Java. The same year sees battles in Tinchebray and at sea, where Sigurd I of Norway fights for Jerusalem against Muslims. Bohemond submits to Alexius I by Treaty of Devol, Bertrand gets Tripoli, and Boleslaus III beats Germans twice. Holy Roman Emperor Henry V gets crowned in 1111, Paramavishnulok becomes King Suryavarman II in Cambodia, and the Georgians occupy Rustavi. The Byzantines defeat Turks at Philomelion, but Jimena Díaz dies in Valencia. Around 1119, Knights Templar are founded to protect Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem. In 1120, laws for Jerusalem's kingdom are written down by Nablus Council, while William Adelin drowns in the White Ship Disaster. King David the Builder wins a massive battle against Muslims at Didgori and captures Tbilisi, declaring it Georgia's capital in 1122. 400 years of Arab rule; a tumultuous period marked by conflicts and power struggles. In 1123, China's Jurchen dynasty forced Koryo to acknowledge their suzerainty. Meanwhile, David I was crowned King of Scots in April or May of that year. The Crusader states, led by King Baldwin II, secured a victory over the Seljuk Turks at the Battle of Azaz in 1125. However, this did not end the conflicts between the Jin dynasty and the Song dynasty, which would eventually lead to the Jin–Song wars. In Europe, Lothair of Supplinburg was elected Holy Roman Emperor, marking the beginning of the struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines. The Northern Song dynasty lost control over northern China to the Jin dynasty in 1127. The Kingdom of Portugal declared its independence from the Kingdom of León at the Battle of São Mamede in 1128, while the temple complex of Angkor Wat was built during the reign of Suryavarman II in Cambodia. A severe drought struck the American Southwest between 1130 and 1180. The Papal schism persisted, with Pope Innocent II vs. Antipope Anacletus II. This period also saw the death of Sigurd I of Norway on Christmas Day in 1130. In Sicily, Roger II was crowned King on Christmas Day that same year. The Southern Song dynasty established China's first permanent standing navy in 1132, which would eventually increase to 52,000 marine soldiers. The Anarchy took place in England between 1135 and 1154. The Treaty of Mignano confirmed Roger II as King of Sicily in 1139. Meanwhile, Afonso Henriques was proclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers after the Battle of Ourique that same year. Averroes played a significant role during this time period. The year 1143 marked a significant milestone with the Treaty of Zamora, which recognized Portuguese independence from the Kingdom of León. Furthermore, Portugal acknowledged the suzerainty of the pope. In 1144, Edessa fell to the Atabeg Zengi on December 24. This event prompted the launch of the Second Crusade in 1145-1148, which aimed to counter the loss of the County of Edessa. The city of Lisbon was successfully captured by the Portuguese in October 1147 after a four-month-long siege. The city's Moorish overlords were expelled, and this marked a significant milestone for Portugal's independence. However, this period also saw the rise of the Almohads, a new Berber dynasty that took North Africa from the Almoravides and soon invaded the Iberian Peninsula. The Almohads began as a religious movement to purify Islam. Additionally, the Wendish Crusade was launched in 1147 against the Polabian Slavs in what is now northern Germany. Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona, married Petronilla, the Queen of Aragon, in 1150. The Treaty of Tudilén was signed in 1151 by Alfonso VII of León and Raymond Berengar IV, Count of Barcelona, recognizing the Aragonese conquests south of the Júcar and expanding rights to annex the Kingdom of Murcia. Furthermore, the Treaty of Wallingford ended the civil war between Empress Matilda and King Stephen of England in 1153. Emperor Frederick I and Pope Eugene III signed the First Treaty of Constance, which aimed to prevent Manuel I Comnenus from re-establishing the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil. The Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi published his Geography in 1154. Henry II was crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey on December 27, 1154. Pope Adrian IV granted overlordship of Ireland to Henry II in the bull Laudabiliter. The Treaty of Benevento was signed by Pope Adrian IV and the Norman Kingdom of Sicily in 1156, recognizing William I's kingship over all Sicily and Apulia. The tribute to the pope agreed upon by Roger II was reaffirmed, and additional compensation was added for new lands. Lastly, the Treaty of Sahagún ended the war between Castile and León in 1158. 1169: Pandyan Civil War Sparks Political Disputes in Europe May 1, 1169, Norman Invasion Begins; Strongbow Allies with Dermot MacMurrough The Norman invasion of Ireland starts on May 1, 1169. Richard fitzGilbert de Clare ("Strongbow") partners with Dermot MacMurrough to gain back his kingdom of Leinster. 1170: Treaty of Sahagún Signed Between Alfonso VIII and Alfonso II Alfonso VIII agrees to provide three hostages as tribute payments in exchange for Ibn Mardaniš of Valencia and Murcia. The terms of the agreement are reached between Alfonso VIII of Castile and Alfonso II of Aragon. 1170: Thomas Becket Murdered in Canterbury Cathedral Thomas Becket is killed on December 29, 1170. This event takes place at Canterbury Cathedral. He was murdered by four knights who were loyal to King Henry II. 1171: Saladin Deposes Fatimid Caliph and Establishes Ayyubid Dynasty Saladin deposes the last Fatimid caliph Al-Ādīd in 1171. He establishes the Ayyubid dynasty which will rule Egypt and Syria for several centuries. 1171: Henry II Lands in Ireland to Claim Lordship On November 11, 1171, Henry II of England lands in Ireland to assert his claim as Lord of Ireland. 1172: Madurai Sacked by Sinhalese Army The Pandyan city of Madurai is captured by the Sinhalese army in 1172. The move aims to eliminate Kulasekara Pandyan's rival claim to the throne. 1173: Parakramabahu the Great Wins Victory Over Chola Empire Parakramabahu the Great leads a massive invasion of Burma in 1181, but first wins a victory over the Chola Empire as an ally of the Pandyas in the Pandyan Civil War. 1182: Buddhist teachings continue under Narapatitsithu patronage after Polonnaruwa-Pagan War ends. 1183: Andronicus I Comnenus, Byzantine Emperor, orders the execution of his nephew Alexius II Comnenus on September 24, 1184. Queen Tamar, King of Georgia, rules alone after her father's death six years prior. 1185: Bulgarian Empire restored following the Uprising of Asen and Peter; Andronicus I Comnenus is deposed and executed in September. 1185: Cathedral school founded in Lund, Sweden, becoming one of Europe's oldest institutions. 1185: Kamakura shogunate takes power from Japan's emperor, marking a significant shift in Japanese politics. 1186: Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily on January 27. 1187: Saladin defeats the king of Jerusalem at the Battle of Hattin on July 4. 1188: Almohad caliph Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur introduces the Riah in southern Morocco and Spain. 1189: Richard I is crowned King of England on September 3. 1194 saw Emperor Henry VI conquer the Kingdom of Sicily, while elsewhere, the great Indian Buddhist educational centre was destroyed. June 16th, 1195, witnessed the struggle of Shamqori, where Georgian forces annihilated the army of Abu Baqar. The Teutonic Knights, a military order of knights, were formally established in Acre, and Pope Innocent III wrote to Kaloyan inviting him to unite the Bulgarian Church with the Roman Catholic Church. In 1198, construction began on the Grand Village of the Natchez near Natchez, Mississippi. This ceremonial centre for the Natchez people was occupied and built until the early 17th century. In East Asia, China was under the Northern Song dynasty, while in Southeast Asia, there was conflict between the Khmer Empire and Champa. Angkor Wat was built during this period under Hindu king Suryavarman II. Japan was in its Heian period, with the Chōjū-jinbutsu-giga attributed to Toba Sōjō. In Oceania, the Tuʻi Tonga Empire expanded to a greater area. Europe underwent the Renaissance of the 12th century, with the blast furnace for smelting cast iron imported from China. Alexander Neckam was the first European to document the mariner's compass, while Christian humanism became a self-conscious philosophical tendency in Europe. Christianity was introduced to Estonia, Finland, and Karelia. The first medieval universities were founded, and Middle English began to develop, spreading literacy outside the Church throughout Europe. Additionally, churchmen took on secular roles, with at least a third of England's bishops acting as royal judges in secular matters by the end of the century. The Ars antiqua period in medieval music of Western Europe began, along with the performance of the earliest recorded miracle play in Dunstable, England. The year of 12th century was marked by several significant events and inventions. In various parts of the world, people were working on their respective projects, leading to a lot of progress in different fields. In North Africa, the kasbah of Marrakesh was built, including the city gate Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque. At the same time, in sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth was first woven. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted, which is an early form of currency. In West Africa, the Ife Empire was established. In Italy, the Venice Arsenal of Venice was founded, which employed around 16,000 people for the mass production of sailing ships in large assembly lines, hundreds of years before the Industrial Revolution. The Chinese engineer Wu Duren combined two mechanical devices, the south-pointing chariot and the odometer device. The Donglin Academy was also established in China during this time period. Additionally, the Lihu Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, was built, as well as the Roman Catholic notion of Purgatory being defined. It's worth noting that 1899 saw the recognition of the Grand Village of the Natchez Site / Fatherland Plantation Site, a historic site in the United States. Various scholars and historians also made contributions to our understanding of events during this time period. This article provides links to other Wikipedia pages that reference the 12th century. The century spans from year BC to the end of the 12th century, covering various historical events and timelines such as the 1st century BC, 2nd century BC, 3rd century BC, 5th century BC, 6th century BC, 21st century BC, 11th century BC, and specific decades like the 1000s and 1040s. Notable years include 1299, 1154, 1163, and others like 1141, 1135, and 1204.