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A quiet title action is a lawsuit that settles ownership disputes over real estate. Property owners file this type of case to establish clear and marketable title, which exists when no one else has a valid claim to a property. Courts review these claims and issue decisions confirming ownership. Quiet title actions can help when multiple parties claim rights to the same property. For example, a person might inherit land, but someone else could have an old deed or lien that creates confusion. If the owner wants to sell or refinance, title issues can block the process. A quiet title action can remove these challenges by legally confirming who owns the property. Once a court resolves a quiet title case, the judgment becomes part of the property's record so that future buyers and lenders see a clear (quiet) title without disputes. Property owners file quiet title actions when legal disputes or paperwork errors create uncertainty over ownership. Some common reasons include: Errors in Public Records: Clerical mistakes in deeds, surveys, or legal descriptions can create ownership confusion. Unresolved Liens or Claims: Sometimes, old mortgages, tax liens, or judgments remain on a title record even after payment or expiration. Boundary Disputes: Neighbors might disagree over property lines due to unclear records or incorrect surveys. Ownership Conflicts After Inheritance: If a property passes through a will or intestate succession, multiple heirs may claim ownership. Adverse Possession Claims: If someone has occupied a property for a long time without the owners' permission, they might try to claim legal ownership. Issues With Foreclosed or Tax Sale Properties: Buyers of foreclosed or tax-delinquent properties can face legal challenges from former owners. A quiet title action follows a legal process that includes filing a lawsuit, notifying interested parties, and attending court hearings. Heres a step-by-step overview of the process. The property owner, known as the plaintiff, files a petition in court. Their lawsuit describes the property, explains the ownership issue, and asks the court to confirm ownership. The law requires the owner to notify anyone who might have a claim, including former owners, lienholders, or heirs. If interested parties cannot be located, the court may allow notice by publication in a newspaper. If someone disputes the claim, they must respond in court. They can present evidence, such as deeds, wills, or loan documents, to support their case. If no one contests the case, the court may issue a default judgment in favor of the owner. If there is a dispute, the court reviews the evidence and decides who has valid ownership rights. Once the court rules, the final judgment is recorded in county property records. This document confirms clear ownership and removes prior claims. A quiet title action can take a few months to over a year, depending on the case. If no one contests the lawsuit, the court may issue a default judgment within a few months. However, if another party challenges ownership, the case could take much longer. Factors like court schedules, state laws, and how quickly the owner serves notice to interested parties can also affect the timeline. If the owner cannot locate certain parties, the court may require publication notice, which adds more time. A lawyer can expedite the process by preparing and submitting documents quickly and meeting all relevant deadlines. If you need to settle a title issue, BoyesLegal, APC can help. A quiet title action can protect your property rights and clear any ownership disputes. Contact us today for a free initial consultation to learn more. ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,937 active editors7,001,122 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's antinuous improvement! Andrea Navagero (1483/529) was a Venetian diplomat and writer. He entered the Great Council of Venice at the age of twenty. Five years younger than was normal at the time. He edited manuscripts at the Venice 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' of Spain and Francis' of France. By the time Navagero arrived back in Venice in 1528, he had grown disillusioned with politics and wished to return to editing manuscripts and cultivating his prized gardens. Much to his dismay, he was appointed ambassador to France in January 1529. After traveling to meet with FrancisI, he fell ill and died that May. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Noky KombamcDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK serviceTransportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and ParalympicsArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutEngraving of the Great Pyramid of Giza... that the 1572 Eight Wonders of the World (engraving picture) 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 rumor 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 just 0.23%, demanded a recount, and ended up losing by even more?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNga Thiong'Kenya's writer and activist Ngũ wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87.In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, Felix Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.Ongoing: G8 warW23 campaignRussian invasion of UkraineTimelineSudanese civil warTimelineRecent deaths: Phil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollySebasti  SalgadoNominate an articleMay 29: Feast day of Saint PaulVI (Catholicism)Headline in the New York Times1237 MongolJin War: The Mongols entered and began looting Kaifeng, the capital of the Jin dynasty of China, after a 13-month siege.1416 A squadron of the Venetian navy captured many Ottoman ships at the Battle of Gallipoli, confirming Venetian naval superiority in the Aegean Sea for the next few decades.1913 During the premiere of the ballet Le Sacre du printemps by Igor Stravinsky at the Th tre des Champs-lys es in Paris, the avant-garde nature of the music and choreography caused a near-riot in the audience (report pictured).1999 Charlotte Perrell , representing Sweden, won the Eurovision Song Contest, the first edition 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)Uro Drenovi  (c.1944)More anniversaries: May 28May 29May 30ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutThe 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 chicker" and "bin chicker". The Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney, has photographed a pair of white ibises feeding on bread. The black-and-white striped ribbons on the wings of the bird are also visible. 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 and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspa olFran aisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusvenskaTibet Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn l m-gCatal tinDaniskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokm lRonnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuumiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzerbaijancanbosanskiFryskGaeilgeGaelg HrvatskiKurdLatvie iLietuvi Norsk nynorskSlovakSlovenia Retrieved from " 2 calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies13thcentury14thcenturyDecades1210s1220s1230s 1240s1250sYears1230123112321233 123412351236Vite1233 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesBirths DeathsEstablishments and disestablishmentscategoriesEstablishments DisestablishmentsArt and literature1233 in poetryVite1233 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1233MCCXXXIIIAb urbe condita1986Armenian calendar682Assyrian calendar598Baliinese saka calendar15411550Bengali calendar636Berber calendar17Hen3181English Buddhist calendar177Hen3187Georgian calendar195Byzantine calendar741674Chinese calendar (Water Dragon)1359 or 72323 (Water Snake)3931 or 3723 (Water Snake)3931 or 3724Coptic calendar949950Discordian calendar2399Ethiopian calendar12251226Hebrew calendar49934994Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat12891290- Shaka Samvat1541155- Kali Yuga43343434Holocene calendar1231g3hbo calendar233234Arabian calendar611612Islamic calendar30631Javanese calendarJel 2 / Tenpuku 101Javanese calendar14211413JJulian calendar1233MCCXXXIIIKorean calendar83566Mingqou calendar679 before ROC679Nanakshahi calendar235Thai solar calendar1751777Tibetan calendar1359 or 978 or 2061(female Water-Snake)1360 or 979 or 207 Henry I of Cyprus receives a messageHenry I 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 or Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Cyprus is wholly restored under the rule 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 beda. 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 MongolJin War: The Mongols led by g deli Khan captures Kaifeng, capital of the Jin dynasty (Great Jin) after the 13-month Siege of Kaifeng (1232). The Mongols plunder the city, while Emperor Aizong of Jin flees for the town Gaizhou. Meanwhile, g deli departs and leaves the final conquest to his favoured general, Subutai the Elder. Siege of Gaizhou: The Mongols under g deli Khan besiege Caizhou and ally themselves with the Chinese Song dynasty to eliminate the Jin Dynasty.G deli 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 Manz r, 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 Yi, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1258)Ibn al-Ouff, Ayubid physician and surgeon (d. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261)January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1171)January 18 Yang (or Gongsheng), Chinese empress (b. 1162)February 12 Ermengarde de Beaumont, queen of ScotlandMarch 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 HungaryJuly 8 Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (b. 1160)July 26 Wilbrand of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of UtrechtJuly 27 Ferdinand (or Ferrand), count of Flanders (b. 1188)July 29 Savari de Maulon, French nobleman (b. 1181)July 30 Konrad von Marburg, German priest (b. 1180)October 8 Hugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1148)October 22 Fujiwara no Shunshi, Japanese empress consort (b. 1209)November 22 Helena, duchess of Brunswick-LuneburgNovember 27 Shi Miyuan, Chinese politician (b. 1164)Ibn al-Athir, Seljuk historian and biographer (b. 1160)Bertran de Born lo Filhs, French troubadour (b. 1179)Bohemond IV ("the One-Eyed"), prince of Antioch (b. 1175)G k ri ("Blue-Wolf"), Ayubid general and ruler (b. 1154)Guill n pr de Guzm n, Spanish nobleman (b. 1180)John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologianMathilde of Angoul me, French noblewoman (b. 1181)Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayubid scholar and jurist (b. 1156)William Comyn, Scots-Norman nobleman (b. 1169)  leven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades, Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, pp. 169170. ISBN0978-0-241-29877-0. Berend, Nora (2001). At the Gate of Christendom: Jews, Muslims and "Pagans" in Medieval Hungary, c. 1000AD. Cambridge University Press. p.158. ISBN978-0-521-02720-5.   Lourie, Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena Lourie. Brill, p. 270. ISBN90-04-12951-0.[permanent dead link]Retrieved from " 3 ne hundred years, from 1101 to 1200See also: Renaissance of the 12th centuryMillenia2ndmillenniumCenturies1thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyTimeline1st1thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyState leaders1thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyDecades1100s1101s1102s1103s1140s1150s1160s1170s1180s1190sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th centuryThe 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. The Khmer Empire of Cambodia flourished during this century, while the Fatimids of Egypt were overtaken by the Ayubid 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 converted to Islam from Buddhism.1101: In July, the Treaty of Alton is signed between Henry I of England and his older brother Robert, Duke of Normandy in which Robert 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 Seoro de Valencia.1103/1104: A church council is convened by King David the Builder in Urbisai to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church.1104: In the Battle of Eltriki, King David the Builder defeats an army of Seljuks.1104: King Jayawarsa of Kadiri (on Java) ascends to the throne (citation needed)1106: Battle of Tinchebray.1107/1111: Sigurd I of Norway becomes the first Norwegian king to embark on a crusade to the Holy Land. He fights in Lisbon and on various Mediterranean isles and helps the King of Jerusalem to take Sidon from the Muslims.1108: By the Treaty of Devol, signed in September, Bohemond I of Antioch has to submit to the Byzantine Empire, becoming the vassal of Alexius I.1109: On June 10, Bertrand of Toulouse captures the County of Tripoli (modern Lebanon/western Syria).1109: In the Battle of Nalco, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats the Pomeranians and re-establishes Polish access to the sea.1109: On August 24, in the Battle of Hundsfeld, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany and stops German expansion eastward.1111: On April 14, during Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor.1113: Paramavishulok is crowned as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expands the Khmer Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the first half of the century. He establishes diplomatic relations with China.1115: The Georgian army occupies Rustavi in the war with the Muslims.1115: In Java, King Kamesvara of Kadiri ascends to the throne. Janggala ceases to exist and comes under Kadiri domination, highly possible under royal marriage. During his reign, Mpu Dharmaja writes Kakawin Smaradadhana, a eulogy for the king which become the inspiration for the Panji cycle texts, which spread across Southeast Asia.[1]1116: The Byzantine army defeats the Turks at Philomelion.1116: Death of do  Jimena D z, governor of Valencia from 1099 to 1102.c. 1119: The Knights Templar are founded to protect Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem.A Black and White Photo of the 12th century Cuenca Cathedral (built from 1182 to 1270) in Cuenca, Spain.1120: On January 16, the Council of Nablus, a council of ecclesiastic and secular lords in the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, establishes the first written laws for the kingdom.1120: On November 25, William Adelin, the only legitimate son of King Henry I of England, drowns in the White Ship Disaster, leading to a succession crisis which will bring down the Norman monarchy.1121: In England.1121: In the Battle of Digford, 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.121: On December 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order.1122: The Battle of Berioia (Modern-day Stara Zagora, Bulgaria) results in the disappearance of the Pecheenegs Turkish tribe as an independent force.1122: On September 23, the Concordat of Worms (Pactum Calixtinum) is drawn up between Emperor Henry V and Pope Calixtus II bringing an end to the first phase of the power struggle between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire.1122: King David the Builder captures Tbilisi and declares it the capital city of Georgia, ending 400 years of Arab rule.1123: The Jurchen dynasty of China forces Koryo (now Korea) to recognize their suzerainty.1124: In April or May, David I is crowned King of the Scots.1125: On June 11, in the Battle of Azzaz, the Crusader states, led by King Baldwin II of Jerusalem, defeat the Seljuk Turks.1125: In November, the Jurchens of the Jin dynasty declare war on the Song dynasty, beginning the JinSong wars.1125: Lother 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 Len at the Battle of So Mamede; (recognised by Len in 1143).The temple complex of Angkor Wat, built during the reign of Suryavarman II in Cambodia of the Khmer Era.11301180: 50-year drought in what is now the American Southwest.11301138: Papal schism, Pope Innocent II vs. Antipope Anacletus II.1130: On March 26, Sigurd I of Norway dies. A golden era of 95 years comes to an end for Norway as civil wars between the members of Harald Fairhair's family for the remainder of the century.1130: On Christmas Day, Roger II is crowned King of Sicily, the royal city being bestowed on him by Antipope Anacletus II.1132: The Southern Song dynasty establishes the 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 more 3,000 to 42,000 male soldiers stationed on 40 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]11351154: The Anarchy takes place, during a period of civil war in England.1136: Sugar 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 is a 14th-century painting by Andrea di Bonaiuto14011510: Collapse of the Ancestral Puebloan culture at Chaco Canyon (modern-day New Mexico).1141: The Treaty of Shaoning 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 Southern Song into a quasi-tributary state of the Jurchen Jin dynasty.1143: Manuel I Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos.1143: Afonso Henriques is proclaimed King of Portugal by the cortes.1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes Portuguese independence from the Kingdom of Len. Portugal also recognizes the suzerainty of the pope.1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi.11451148: The Second Crusade is launched in response to the fall of Nablus, a council of ecclesiastic and secular lords in the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, establishes the first written laws for the kingdom.1146: Diet of Pentecost organised by Emperor Frederick I in Mainz.1165: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzant Empire leads to the restoration of the Bulgarian Empire.1165: Antioch is captured by the Crusaders.1166: The cathedral school of Katedralskolan in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is the oldest in northern Europe and one of the oldest in all of Europe.1165: Beging in this year, the Kamakura shogunate deprives the emperor of Japan of political power.1186: On January 27, the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily, the heiress to the Sicilian throne.1187: On July 4, in the Battle of Hattin, Saladin defeats the king of Jerusalem.1187: In August, the Swedish royal and commercial center Sigtuna is attacked by raiders from Karelia, Couronia, and/or Estonia.[3]1188: The Riah were introduced into the Habt and south of Tetouan by the Almohad caliph, Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur, and Jochem and Acem were introduced in Tamesna.[4]1189: On September 3, Richard I is crowned King of England at Westminster.1189: On November 11, William II of Sicily dies and is succeeded by his illegitimate cousin Tancred. Count of Lecce instead of Constance.1189/1192: The Third Crusade is an attempt by European leaders to wrest the Holy Land from Saladin.Richard I of England, or Richard 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 defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart. Under the terms of the agreement, Jerusalem will remain under Muslim control. However, the city will be open to Christian pilgrims. The Latin Kingdom is reduced to a coastal strip that extends from Tyre to Jaffa.1192: Minamoto no Yoritomo is appointed Sei-i Taishgun, "barbarian-subduing great general", shgun for short, the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahabuddin Muhammad al-Musta'isqawles 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 between the Byzantine forces and Salibak the army of Abu Bakr.1198: The brother of the Kamakura shogunate deprives the emperor of Japan of political power.1186: On January 27, the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily, the heiress to the Sicilian throne.1187: On July 4, in the Battle of Hattin, Saladin defeats the king of Jerusalem.1187: In August, the Swedish royal and commercial center Sigtuna is attacked by raiders from Karelia, Couronia, and/or Estonia.[3]1188: The Riah were introduced into the Habt and south of Tetouan by the Almohad caliph, Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur, and Jochem and Acem were introduced in Tamesna.[4]1189: On September 3, Richard I is crowned King of England at Westminster.1189: On November 11, William II of Sicily dies and is succeeded by his illegitimate cousin Tancred. 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