

Readers help support Windows Report. We may get a commission if you buy through our links. Read more Key notes Not being able to save your PDF file after editing can be related to not having the latest Adobe Acrobat version installed. Changing the storage setting is usually a quick way to solve the error right away. Another simple and reliable method to fix the problem is by ensuring that the display settings are as indicated below, in our list of recommendations. Running Adobe Acrobat with administrator rights can also solve any saving PDF-related errors. Although Adobe Acrobat is widely used all over the world and has plenty of great features, it is not without errors. Users have complained about being unable to save their PDF files in Windows 10 after editing them, which is causing a lot of frustration. When PDF not saving changes, users are getting the following Adobe Acrobat error message and although they follow the indications, the issue is still unresolved: The document could not be saved. cannot save to this filename An error was encountered when saving the document. The reasons why PDF wont save after editing can be related to some missing updates or they have something to do with Adobe Acrobat settings. However, you should first explore the possibility that the file is really read-only or used by someone else. To verify that, right-check your PDF file and select Properties, then make sure it was not opened by another person. If these arent the issues, lets go through a few quick and easy ways to solve this problem, so make sure to keep on reading. Most of the issues concerning Adobe Acrobat have a lot to do with which version of the tool you are using. As the program is constantly being improved and updated with useful features, before performing any troubleshooting steps we would recommend that you check if you are using the latest available version. If not, simply make sure to download Adobe from the official website and allow for the update to be installed on your device. Afterward, restart your device and check if you can now save the PDF file without encountering any issues. Open the PDF file with Adobe Acrobat. Go to the Edit menu and select Preferences. Choose the General option and uncheck the box for Show online storage when saving files. Click OK at the bottom to save the settings. This simple but workproof solution shows you how to quickly change the display setting on your PDF reader. 1. Open Adobe Acrobat and go to the Editmenu, then select Preferences. 2. From the left panel window select Internet and uncheck the Allow fast web view. 3. Click OK and restart Adobe Reader. 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The PDF or Portable Document Format is one of the most popular file formats that is used for documents to share it through email or other ways. One of the main reasons why this format is preferred is that users can set restrictions by using it. A user who creates a PDF file can prevent others from editing it or copying content from it with a password. A user can even protect the file with a password so no one can open it without his permission. It is even possible to restrict printing so one can only view the file and not print it. A common problem is when you have a restricted file where printing is disabled. You may have to print the file as it has important content. If you have to print the file as it has important content. If you have to print the file and were wondering how to do it, we will tell you in this guide on how to print the file as it has important content. If you have to print the file and were wondering how to do it, we will tell you in this guide on how to print the file as it has important content. If you have to print the file and were wondering how to do it, we will tell you in this guide on how to print the file as it has important content. If you have to print the file as it has important content. without Knowing Password There are different ways by which you can enable print option in a PDF lit is possible to enable print option in PDF using a utility that is available online. One of these utilities is iLovePDF. This free online utility helps you carry out various operations on PDF files. You can convert PDF files to other formats, merge files, split them, and unlock PDF files. You can convert PDF files to other formats, merge files, split them, and unlock PDF files. utility: Step 1: The first thing to do is to visit the official website of iLovePDF. Step 2: Scroll down the home page and search for the option Unlock PDF files from your to enable printing. Step 3: You will see a button asking you to Select PDF Files. You can click the button to upload PDF files from your computer or you can directly drop your PDF files. You can upload PDF files from Google Drive or Dropbox. Step 4: After uploading, click the red button Unlock PDF to start the process. Select the file and click OK. Step 5: After finishing, the unlocked PDF file will be downloaded automatically or you can download it manually. As you can see, the method is simple. However, it has some disadvantages: This is an online utility. If you do not have Internet connection, you cannot use it. The file is saved on this utilitys website. The site claims not to store files but there is an element of risk involved, particularly if you are trying to unlock confidential documents. There is always the possibility of hacking when your data is on a website. 1.2 Using Third-Party Software to Enable Print Option in PDF A unique and innovative solution to deal with problematic PDF files. You can remove all restrictions placed on the file, including print restrictions. Removing restrictions on PDF files is easy and super fast, it takes hardly 3 seconds to get it done. What we can expect from Passper for PDF. It is an easy-to-use program. It only takes 3 steps to complete the removal process. It will only take about 3 seconds to remove restrictions on PDF files. Additionally, Passper for PDF can be used to recover password with 4 attack modes when you forgot it. The tool is available in trial version. You can free download it to test whether your PDF files are supportable or not. Free Download Buy Now We explain how to enable print option in PDF by using Passper for PDF. 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It will require you to enter a permissions password. Step 4: Now, you can change the permission settings for your PDF file. The above three methods explained how to enable print option in PDF. Now that you have seen the three options, it is time to do a comparison to understand the differences between the three methods are more advantageous. iLovePDF Passper for PDF Adobe Acrobat Ease to use simple medium Internet Needed Safe or Not not safe very safe safe Need Password to Remove Restrictions Crack Password From the above, we can see that Passper for PDF has multiple advantages. Apart from removing print restrictions, the software has an option to recover lost passwords. The multiple features make it a preferred tool to use. How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow. Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.
Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors Picks. Browse Editors Editors recentcoverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors Picks. Browse Editors Favorites How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how. Learn More The Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors popular since the advent of the Internet and Social Media. PDF files typically contain both text and images and it is these images that can often increase the file size, in some cases dramatically so. Many users, especially those at work, require files that are not prohibitive in size so that when they share or receive these files their mailboxes don't get blown. 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This is our guiding light, as we fully understand that learning digital marketing can be overwhelming at times. We've created our lessons to be simple to read, understand, and implement. The experts behind our lessons aren't just teaching - they're experienced professionals who have done this before. Rest assured you'll be learning from the best in the business. We don't just provide simple information - we back it up with helpful assets and offer actionable recommendations that you can take. Save yourself hours of searching with our reviews, curated collections, and insightful recommendations. Our team has spent years collecting real-world resources and examples that you can reference while building your online business. You'll see our suggestions implemented in the real world, from people we've never even met. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. 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Contreras ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,937 active editors 7,000,968 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 continued improvement. Andrea Navagero (14831529) 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 Aldine Press, garnering a reputation as a scholar and a highly skilled writer. In 1515, he was appointed the official historian of the Republic of Venice as well as the caretaker of a library containing the collection of the scholar Bessarion. Navagero was named the Venetian ambassador to Spain in 1523 and navigated the volatile diplomatic climate caused by the conflict between CharlesV of Spain and FrancisI 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: Nosy 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 pictured) is the source of the World?... that Hedwig Tam gained 20 pounds to play a postpartum mother in Montages of a Modern Motherhood?... that the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement if they disguised their identity with the intention of "sinning with Christian women"?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure?... that a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction?... that an Arizona TV station put a satellite dish in a vacant swimming pool?... that 42 years after Jilly Cooper's How to Stay Married was first published, she described it as "terribly politically incorrect"?... that wrestler Kurt Howell won all 108 of his matches in high school?... that the second-place candidate in the 2018 Taipei mayoral election lost by just 0.23%, demanded a recount, and ended up losing by even more? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNominate an articleNog 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, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Phil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollySebastio SalgadoNominate an articleMay 29: Feast day of Saint PaulVI (Catholicism)Headline in the New York Times1233 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 navel superiority in the New Sea for the New Sea 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 (d.1944) More anniversaries: May 28 May 29 May 30 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Australian white ibis (Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornithidae. It is widespread across much of Australia, and has a predominantly white plumage with a bare, black head, long downcurved bill, and black legs. While it is closely related to the African sacred ibis, the Australian white ibis is a native Australian bird. Due to its increasing presence in the urban environment and its habit of rummaging in garbage, the species has acquired a variety of colloquial names such as "tip turkey" and "bin chicken". This Australian white ibis was photographed at the Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney. Photograph credit: Charles J. SharpRecently featured: Hell Gate BridgeAnemonoides blandaBluespotted ribbontail rayArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of
other learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from "2Calendar Snake)1360 or 979 or 207 Henry I of Cyprus receives a messageYear 1233 (MCCXXXIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. War of the Lombards: Lombard forces at Kyrenia surrender to John of Beirut, after a 10-month siege. The defenders, with their personal belongings, are allowed to retire to Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the 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 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 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 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 of Caizhou. Meanwhile, gedei departs and leaves the final conquest to his favoured general, Subutai. December Siege of Caizhou and ally themselves with the Chinese Song dynasty to eliminate the Jin Dynasty. Gendt receives its city rights from Otto II ("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands). Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition, to regularize the persecution of heresy. June/July Ibn Manzur, Arab lexicographer and writer (d. 1312) August 15 Philip Benizi de Damiani, Italian religious leader (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1287) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1287) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1287) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1287) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1287) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1287) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1286) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1287) Adelaide of Burgundy, duches (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist 1273)Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1258)Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1271)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 Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180)October 22 Fujiwara no Shunshi, Japanese empress consort (b. 1209)November 22 Helena, duchess of Brunswick-LneburgNovember 27 Shi Miyuan, Chinese politician (b. 1164)Ibn al-Athir, Seljuk historian and biographer (b. 1175)Gkbri ("Blue-Wolf"), Ayyubid general and ruler (b. 1179)Bohemond IV ("the One-Eyed"), prince of Antioch (b. 1170)Bohemond IV ("the One-Eyed"), prince of Antio Angoulme, French noblewoman (b. 1181)Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1156)William Comyn, Scoto-Norman nobleman (b. 1163)^ Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, pp. 169170. ISBN 978-0-241-29877-0.^ Berend, Nora (2001). At the Gate of Christendom: Jews, Muslims and "Pagans" in Medieval Hungary, c. 1000-c.1300. Cambridge University Press. p.158. 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 "30ne hundred years, from 1101 to 1200See also: Renaissance of the 12th century 13th century 12th century 12th century 12th century 13th centur Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th century The 12th century is the period from 1101 to 1200 in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European culture, this period is considered part of the High Middle Ages and overlaps with what is often called the "'Golden Age' of the Cistercians". The Golden Age of Islam experienced significant development, particularly in Islamic Spain.In Song dynasty China, an invasion by Jurchens caused a political schism of north and south. The Khmer Empire of Cambodia flourished during this century, while the Fatimids of Egypt were overtaken by the Ayyubid dynasty. Following the expansions of the Ghaznavids and Ghurid Empire, the Muslim conquests in the Indian subcontinent took place at the end of the century. The Ghurid Empire converted to Islam from Buddhism. 1101: In July, the Treaty of Alton is signed between Henry I 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.11011103: 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.11031104: A church council is convened by King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church.1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder defeats an army of Seljuks.1104: King Jayawarsa of Kadiri (on Java) ascends to the throne.[citation needed]1106: Battle of Tinchebray.11071111: 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 Byzantine Empire, becoming the vassal of Alexius I.1109: On June 10, Bertrand of Toulouse captures the County of Tripoli (northern Lebanon/western Syria).1109: In the Battle of Nako, 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 the Pomeranians and re-establishes Polish access to the sea.1109: On August 24, in the Battle of Hundsfeld, 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 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. 14, during Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor.1113: Paramavishnulok 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 Smaradahana, a eulogy for the king which become the inspiration for the Panji cycle tales, which spread across Southeast Asia.[1]1116: The Byzantine army defeats the Turks at Philomelion.1116: Death of doa Jimena Daz, 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, Spain1120: 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 of England.1121: On August 12, in the Battle of Didgori, the greatest military victory in Georgian history, King David the Builder with 45,000 Georgians, 15,000 Kipchak auxiliaries, 500 Alan mercenaries and 100 French Crusaders defeats a much larger Seljuk-led Muslim coalition army.1121: On December 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order.1122: The Battle of Beroia (Modern-day Stara Zagora, Bulgaria) results in the disappearance of the Pechenegs Turkish tribe as an independent force.1122: On September 23, the Concordat of Worms (Pactum Calixtinum) is drawn up between Emperor Henry V and Pope Calixtus II bringing an end to the first phase of the power struggle between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire.1122: King David the Builder captures Tbilisi and declares it the capital city of Georgia, ending 400 years of Arab rule.1123: The Jurchen dynasty of China forces Koryo (now Korea) to recognize their suzerainty.1124: In April or May, David I is crowned King of the Scots.1125: On June 11, in the Battle of Azaz, 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: Lothair of Supplinburg, duke of Saxony is elected Holy Roman Emperor instead of the nearest heir, Frederick of Swabia, beginning the great struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines.1127: The Northern Song dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty.1128: On June 24, the Kingdom of Portugal gains independence from the Kingdom of 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: 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 line rage for the remainder of the century.1130: On Christmas Day, Roger II is crowned King of Sicily, the royal title being bestowed on him by Antipope Anacletus II.1132: The Southern Song dynasty establishes China's first permanent standing navy, although China had a long naval history prior. The main admiral's office is at the port of Dinghai.11321183: the Chinese navy increases from a mere 3,000 to 52,000 marine soldiers stationed in 20 different squadrons. During this time, hundreds of treadmill-operated paddle wheel craft are assembled for the navy to fight the Jin dynasty in the north.1135: King Jayabaya of Kadiri ascends to the throne.[2]11351154: The Anarchy takes place, during a period of civil war in England.1136: Suger begins rebuilding.1137: On July 22, the future King Louis VII of France marries Eleanor, the Duchess of Aquitaine.1138 On October 11, the 1138 Aleppo earthquake devastates much of northern Syria.1139: in April, the Second Lateran Council ends the papal schism.1139: On July 5, in the Treaty of Mignano, Pope Innocent II confirms Roger II as King of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, and Prince of Capua and invests him with his titles.1139: On July 25, the Portuguese defeat the Almoravids led by Ali ibn Yusuf in the Battle of Ourique; Prince Afonso Henriques is acclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers. Averroes in a 14th-century painting by Andrea di Bonaiuto 11401150: Collapse of the Ancestral Puebloan culture at Chaco Canyon (modern-day New Mexico). 1141: The Treaty of Shaoxing ends the conflict between the Jin dynasty and Southern Song dynasty, legally establishing the boundaries of the two countries and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories north of the Huai River. The treaty reduces the 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 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 the County of Edessa.1147: On October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords.1147: A new Berber dynasty, the Almohads, led by Emir Abd al-Mu'min, takes North Africa from the Almoravides and soon invades the Iberian Peninsula. The Almohads began as a religious movement to rid Islam of impurities.1147: The Wendish Crusade against the Polabian Slavs (or "Wends") in what is now northern and eastern Germany.1150: Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona marries Petronilla, the Queen of Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and Raymond Berengar IV, Count of Barcelona, recognizing the Aragonese conquests south of the Jcar and the right to expand in and annex the Kingdom of Murcia.1153: The Treaty of Wallingford, ends the civil war between Empress Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda's son Henry of Anjou as heir.1153: The First Treaty of Constance is signed between Emperor Frederick I and Pope Eugene III, by the terms of which, the emperor is to prevent any action by Manuel I Comnenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil and to assist the pope against his enemies in revolt in Rome.1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography.1154: On December 27, Henry II is crowned King of England in the bull Laudabiliter.1156: On June 18, the Treaty of Benevento is entered into by Pope Adrian IV and the Norman Kingdom of Sicily. After years of turbulent relations, the popes finally settles down to peace with the Hauteville kings. The kingship of William I is recognized over all Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Campania, and Capua. The tribute to the pope of 600 schifati agreed upon by Roger II in 1139 at Mignano is affirmed and another 400 shift is added for the new lands.1158: The Treaty of Sahagn ends the war between Castile and Len. The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, 11651161: the Song dynasty Chinese navy, employing gunpowder bombs launched from trebuchets, defeats the enormous Jin dynasty navy in the East China Sea in the Battle of Tangdao and on the Yangtze River in the Battle of Caishi. 1161: Kilij Arsland II, Sultan of Rum, makes peace with the Byzantine Empire, recognizing the emperor's primacy.1161: In the siege of Ani, troops from the Kingdom of Georgia take control over the city, only to have it sold for the second time to the Shaddadids, a Kurdish dynasty.1162: Genghis Khan, the founder of the Mongol Empire, is born as Temjin in present-day Mongolia.1163: The Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect.11651182: Tensions and disputes between the Pagan Empire and the Kingdom of Polonnaruwa causes the Sinhalese under Parakramabahu the Great to raid Burma.1168: King Valdemar I of Denmark conquers Arkona on the Island of Rgen, the strongest pagan fortress and temple in northern Europe.1169: Political disputes within the Pandya Empire sparks the decade-long Pandyan Civil War.1169: On May 1, the Norman invasion of Ireland begins. Richard fitzGilbert de Clare ('Strongbow') allies with the exiled Irish chief, Dermot MacMurrough, to help him recover his kingdom of Leinster. The defense of the Carroccio during the battle of Legnano (1176) by Amos Cassioli (18321891)1170: The Treaty of Sahagn is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon. Based on the terms of the accord, Alfonso VIII agrees to provide Alfonso II with three hostages, to be used as tribute payments owed by Ibn Mardan of Valencia and Murcia.1170: On December 29, Thomas Becket is murdered in Canterbury Cathedral.1171: Saladin deposes the last Fatimid Caliph Al-'id and establishes the Ayyubid dynasty.1171: On November 11, Henry II of England lands in Ireland.1172: The Pandyan city of Madurai is sacked by the Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan.1173: Sinhalese king Parakramabahu the Great gains a decisive victory by invading the English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonia allegiance at York.1175: Hnen Shnin (Genk) founds the Jdo sh (Pure Land) sect of Buddhism.1175: The Treaty of Windsor is signed by King Henry II of England and the High King of Ireland, Ruaidr Ua Conchobair.1176: On May 29, Frederick Barbarossa's forces are defeated in the Battle of Legnano by the Lombard League which results in the emperor's acknowledgment of the pope's sovereignty over the Papal States and Alexander acknowledging the emperor's overlordship of the imperial Church.1176: On September 17, The Battle of Myriocephalum; Turkish: Miryakefalon Sava) is fought between the Byzantine Empire and the Seljuk Turks in Phrygia. It is a serious reversal for the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantines to recover the interior of Anatolia from the Seljuk Turks.1177: The Treaty or Peace of Venice is signed by the papacy and its allies, and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. The Norman Kingdom of Sicily also participates in negotiations and the treaty thereby determines the political course of all of Italy for the next several years.1178: Chinese writer Zhou Qufei, a Guangzhou customs officer, writes of an island far west in the Indian Ocean (possibly Madagascar), from where people with skin "as black as lacquer" and with frizzy hair were captured and purchased as slaves by Arab merchants.1179: The Treaty of Cazola (Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into
separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquista would not be stymied by internecine feuding.1180: The Portuguese Navy defeats a Muslim fleet off the coast of Cape Espichel.11801185: the Genpei War in Japan.1181: Parakramabahu the Great conducts a large-scale raid on Burma, after a ship transporting a Sinhalese princess to the Khmer Empire is attacked by Burmese naval fleets.1182: Religious reformations of Theravada Buddhism in Pagan Burma under the patronage of Narapatisithu are continued with the end of the Polonnaruwa-Pagan War.1182: Revolt of the people of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Venice of 1177.1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Commenus has his nephew Alexius II Commenus strangled.1184: On March 24, Queen Tamar, King of Georgia, accedes to the throne as sole ruler after reigning with her father, George III, for six years.1184: Diet of Pentecost organised by Emperor Frederick I in Mainz.1185: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine Empire leads to the restoration of the Bulgarian Empire.1185: Andronicus I Comnenus is deposed and, on September 12, executed as a result of the Norman massacre of the Greeks of Thessalonika.1185: The cathedral school (Katedralskolan) in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is the oldest in northern Europe and one of the oldest in all of Europe.1185: Beginning in this year the Kamakura shogunate deprives the emperor of Japan of political power.1186: On January 27, the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily, the heiress to the Sicilian throne.1187: 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.11891192: 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 Jerusalem1192: In the Battle of Jaffa, King 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 Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first Muslim empire in India for 14 years (11921206) by defeating Prithviraj Chauhan.1193: Nalanda, the great Indian Buddhist educational centre, is destroyed.1194: Emperor Henry VI conquers the Kingdom of Sicily.1195: On June 16, the struggle of Shamqori. Georgian forces annihilate the army of Abu Bagar.1198: The brethren of the Crusader hospital in Acre are raised to a military order of knights, the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary Construction begins on the Grand Village of the Natchez near Natchez n Oingming Festival. It will later end up in the Palace Museum, Beijing. In southeast Asia, there is conflict between the Khmer Empire and the Champa. Angkor Wat is built under the Hindu king Survavarman II. By the end of the century, the Buddhist Jayavarman VII becomes the ruler. Japan is in its Heian period. The Chi-jinbutsu-giga is made and attributed to Toba Sj. It ends up at the Kzan-ji, Kyoto. In Oceania, the Tui Tonga Empire expands to a much greater area. Europe undergoes the Renaissance of the 12th century. The blast furnace for the smelting of cast iron is imported from China, appearing around Lapphyttan, Sweden, as early as 1150. Alexander Neckam is the first European to document the mariner's compass, first documented by Shen Kuo during the previous century. Christian humanism becomes a self-conscious philosophical tendency in Europe. Christianity is also introduced to Estonia, Finland, and Karelia. The first medieval universities are founded. Pierre Abelard teaches. Middle English begins to develop, and literacy begins to spread outside the Church throughout Europe [6] In addition, churchmen are increasingly willing to take on secular matters. [7] The Ars antiqua period in the history of the medieval music of Western Europe begins. The earliest recorded miracle play is performed in Dunstable, England. Gothic architecture and trouvre music begin in France. During the middle of the century, the Cappella Palatina is built in Palermo, Sicily, and the Madrid Skylitzes manuscript illustrates the Synopsis of Histories by John Skylitzes. Fire and plague insurance first become available in Iceland, and the first documented outbreaks of influenza there happens. The medieval state of Serbia is formed by Stefan Nemanji dynasty and the House of Anjou are relying primarily on mercenaries in their militaries. Paid soldiers are available year-round, unlike knights who expected certain periods off to maintain their manor lifestyles. [8]In India, Hoysala architecture reaches its peak. In the Middle East, the icon of Theotokos of Vladimir is painted probably in Constantinople. Everything but the faces will later be retouched, and the icon will go to the Tretyakov Gallery of Moscow. The Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli composes his epic poem The Knight in the Panther's Skin. Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi founds his "school of illumination". In North Africa, the kasbah of Marrakesh is built, including the city gate Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque. In sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted. The city of Tula burns down, marking the end of the Toltec Empire In West Africa the Ife Empire is established. See also: Timeline of historic inventions 12th century 1104: The Venice Arsenal of Venice in Venice Italy, is founded. It employed some 16,000 people for the mass production of sailing ships in large assembly lines, hundreds of vears before the Industrial Revolution. 1106: Finished building of Gelati.1107: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device.1111: The Chinese Donglin Academy is founded.1165: The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, is built.1170: The Roman Catholic notion of Purgatory is defined.[9]1185: First record of windmills. Wikimedia Commons has media related to 12th century. Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1973, 5th reprint edition in 1988 p.57 Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia (1998, July 20). Kairi. Encyclopedia Britannica. Enn Tarvel (2007). Sigtuna hukkumine, Archived 2017-10-11 at the Wayback Machine Haridus, 2007 (7-8), p 3841^ Notice sur les Arabes hilaliens, Ismal Hamet, p,248.^ Francine Weiss and Mark R. Barnes (May 3, 1989), "National Park Service, and Accompanying 3 photos, from 1989.(680KB)^ Warren 1961, p.159.^ Warren 1961, p.159.^ Warren 1961, p.159.^ Warren 1961, p.160-61.^ Le Goff, Jacques (1986). The Birth of Purgatory. Chicago Press. ISBN 9780520036437. {{cite book}}: ISBN 9780520036437. {{cite bo
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