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Elodie concerto 2025

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Biglietti - Whatsapp - Telegram Dopo i successi del 2023, Elodie oggi ha dato una grande notizia, annunciando il suo primo tour negli stadi. Vediamo insieme date e dove comprare i biglietti della tournée della cantante. Discografia Elodie 2016 - Un'altra vita 2017 - Tutta colpa mia 2020 - This Is Elodie 2023 - Ok. Respira Elodie - Concerti 2025 8 giugno
2025 - Stadio San Siro a Milano 12 giugno 2025 - Stadio Maradona a Napoli Biglietti Elodie Ticketone e in tutti i punti autorizzati abituali . Sono attualmente disponibili e li trovate qui. Scaletta Elodie Scaletta Napoli 17-11-2023 Purple In The Sky Danse La Vie Strobo Guaranà/Nero
Bali Ok. Respira Andromeda Vertigine American Woman Pensare Male Chiagne ft. Geolier A fari spenti Red Light Glamour Elle Euphoria Ascendente Lontano da qui La coda del diavolo Mai Più Boy Boy Tribale/Como suena el corazon ft Gigi D'Alessio Una magica storia d'amore ft Gigi D'Alessio Ciclone Due Pazza musica Margarita Bagno a
mezzanotte Scaletta Milano 12-5-2023 (VIDEO) Purple In The Sky Danse La Vie Strobo Guaranà Nero Bali Ok. Respira Andromeda Vertigine ft. Elisa American Woman ft. Elisa Together ft. Elisa American Woman ft. Bigmama Pensare Male ft. The Kolors Due Mal di testa Parli parli Proiettili (Ti mangio il cuore) ft. Joan Thiele La coda del diavolo ft. Rkomi Mai Più Boy Boy Boy
Tribale Festival ft. Paola e Chiara Sing It Back Apocalisse Una Come Cento Margarita Bagno a mezzanotte Scaletta This is Summer 2021 Guaranà Nero Bali Non è la fine Diamanti Sposa Pensare male I put spell on you (Nina Simone) Mal di testa Lupi mannari Bohemian Rhapsody (Queen) Vado a ballare da sola Niente canzoni d'amore In fondo non c'è
Tutta colpa mia Andromeda Ciclone Margarita Guaranà Biografia di Elodie Di Patrizi, conosciuta semplicemente come Elodie, è una cantante pop italiana nata il 3 maggio 1990 a Roma. È salita alla ribalta nel 2015 dopo aver partecipazione
ad "Amici", Elodie ha iniziato a lavorare nel settore musicale e ha pubblicato il suo primo album in studio, intitolato "Un'altra vita", nel 2016. Nel 2017, Elodie ha partecipato al Festival di Sanremo con la canzone "Tutta colpa mia", ottenendo l'ottavo posto e contribuendo a consolidare la sua posizione nell'ambiente musicale italiano. Nel corso degli anni
successivi, ha continuato a pubblicare singoli di successo e a collaborare con altri artisti di rilievo. Nel 2018 in particolare ottiene enorme successivo funge addirittura da co-conduttrice. Oltre alla sua carriera
musicale, Elodie è anche diventata un'icona di stile e ha collaborato con diverse marche di moda e cosmetici. Inoltre ha debuttato come attrice, recitando nei film Non c'è campo di Federico Moccia (2017) e Ti mangio il cuore di Pippo Mezzapesa (2022). Nel 2023 la cantante ha preso per la terza volta (da concorrente) al Festival di Sanremo con il brano
Due, classificandosi nona. Il grande successo di vendite e streaming l'ha però portata ad organizzare un grande tour che l'ha vista per ben due volte protagonista al Forum di Assago. Biglietti - Whatsapp - Telegram Music ArtistActressComposerBorn in 1990, Elodie spent her adolescence in her birthplace, Quartaccio, in the suburbs of Rome. After doing
some work with local bands, in 2015 she participated in Amici and from that moment on her career has been constantly on the rise. Today she has had over 850,000 copies sold (singles + albums) and her records have exceeded 600 million in streams. The year 2020 was one full of successes for Elodie: she was the most listened to female artist on Spotify
Italy, and the sixth most viewed according to the VEVO chart of music video clips. Released right before she did the 70th Sanremo Festival with the song "Andromeda", the album This is Elodie x Christmas EP as a vinyl, with
"Guaranà" on it (double platinum record), "Andromeda" (platinum record), both in the Top10 in the charts of most played Italian songs on the radio in 2020, "Margarita" (double platinum record) and "Pensare male" (platinum record) and "Pensare male" (platinum record).
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may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Elodie Di Patrizi's pink hair and raw vocal talent made her a standout among the contestants on the Italian TV contest Amici di Maria De Filippi in 2015. After reaching the finals
and signing a deal with Universal, the singer and model—who was born in Rome in 1990—soon proved not just how unique she is but how modern, too. Though early hits like "Un'Altra Vita" were big, dramatic ballads like the showstoppers that have long filled the charts at home, Elodie helped lead a wave of new acts whose embrace of American hip-hop
and R&B helped give Italian music a strongly contemporary and international feel through the late 2010s. A team-up with the band The Kolors, "Pensare male" showed Elodie's forte for the kind of high-class funkiness you'd expect of a performer who sometimes walked the catwalks for Donatella Versace. Released in 2020, her third album, This Is Elodie,
makes for an impressive statement of purpose. When not holding her own opposite Italian rap stars Marracash and Fabri Fibra, Elodie confidently rides the EDM and dancehall rhythms supplied by producers like the house duo Daddy's Groove. Elodie clinched her status as a new-school Italian pop diva with "Andromeda," an exhilarating collaboration
with singer/songwriter Mahmood that fused dance pop and reggaetón. FROM Rome, Italy BORN May 3, 1990 GENRE Pop Serata indimenticabile quella di ieri sera al Fabrique di Milano, dove Gaia ha celebrato il suo ritorno live con un concerto-evento carico di emozioni, sorprese e ospiti d'eccezione. Tra i momenti più esplosivi della serata, spicca
l'ingresso sul palco di Elodie, che ha infiammato il pubblico con un'apparizione del tutto inaspettata. Le due artiste hanno condiviso il palco sulle note di Dea Saffica, brano pubblicato da Gaia nel 2024 e divenuto presto un inno alla femminilità. Il duetto, sensuale e potente, ha unito due delle voci più iconiche del pop italiano contemporaneo, lasciando il
pubblico senza fiato. Tra coreografie e ospiti speciali Il live di Gaia è stato un vero viaggio tra successi e sperimentazione. Conosciuta per la sua anima musicale italo-brasiliana, l'artista ha alternato momenti acustici a performance corali accompagnata da ballerine già viste sul palco dell'Ariston e da numerosi ospiti: tra questi, Rkomi, Francesca
Michielin, Lorenzza e i Selton. Ma il picco emotivo è stato senza dubbio l'arrivo di Elodie, accolto da una vera ovazione. Le due cantanti hanno dato vita a un'esibizione carica di energia, complicità e sensualità, sottolineando la forza delle collaborazioni femminili nella musica italiana. Dea Saffica, infatti, non è solo una canzone, ma un vero manifesto
della libertà e della bellezza del mondo femminile, e vederla interpretata a due voci ha amplificato simbolico. Una chiusura tra lacrime e gratitudine Al termine del concerto, Gaia si è lasciata sopraffare dall'emozione. Visibilmente commossa, ha cercato di ringraziare il suo pubblico, ma la voce si è incrinata e per un attimo non è riuscita
a parlare. "Vi voglio bene, non è scontato, ci vediamo questa estate" ha detto con le lacrime agli occhi dopo essere stata abbracciata dalle sue ballerine e raggiunta a centro palco dalla sua band. Un momento toccante che ha sigillato una serata ricca di significati e di condivisione. @mario.montani GAIA SEI LA NOSTRA REGINA # #gaia #gaialive
#gaiatour @Gaia $\sigma$ suono originale - mario.montani Elodie aggiorna il suo tour con nuove date nei palazzetti italiani. Scopri le tappe aggiunte e come acquistare i biglietti per i suoi concerti. Elodie annuncia nuove date per il suo tour e si
prepara a tornare sul palco con uno show energico, elegante e coinvolgente. Dopo il successo dei suoi ultimi album, dei singoli da hit parade e delle performance live nei principali festival, l'artista romana aggiunge nuove tappe alla sua tournée. Il tour toccherà arene e palazzetti in diverse città italiane, portando sul palco una fusione perfetta di pop,
elettronica e presenza scenica magnetica. Scopri tutte le nuove date del tour di Elodie e dove acquistare i biglietti ufficiali.Le nuove date del tour di Elodie confermano il momento d'oro della cantante, diventata in pochi anni una delle protagoniste assolute del protagoniste assolute del protagoniste assolute del tour di Elodie confermano il momento d'oro della cantante, diventata in pochi anni una delle protagoniste assolute del protagoniste assolute de
scenografie e una scaletta ricca di hit. I biglietti per le nuove date sono già disponibili sui principali circuiti ufficiali: ti consigliamo di prenotare al più presto, perché il tour si preannuncia come uno dei più richiesti della stagione. Abbonati: RSS | iCalElodie Di Patrizi, conosciuta semplicemente come Elodie, è una cantante e performer nata a Roma nel
1990. Lanciata dal talent Amici di Maria De Filippi, si è rapidamente imposta nel panorama musicale italiano con brani di successo come Guaranà, Bagno a mezzanotte, Tribale e Due. Oltre alla musica, Elodie è anche un'icona di stile e un'artista completa, capace di dominare palco e classifica con grande naturalezza e talento.eventi passatiNon ci sono
date. Giornalista professionista, già cronista de "La Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno", è specializzata in viaggi, food, musica e tecnologie. Cofondatrice dell'agenzia di comunicazione e Digital PR FullPress Agency, è direttrice responsabile di FullTravel.it, magazine di viaggi e di "VerdeGusto", oltre ad altri due magazine. E' autrice di "Digital Travel" e "D
Food", rispettivamente quarto e quinto libro, per Flaccovio Editore. Digital Travel & Food Specialist, è consulente e docente in corsi di formazione ed è delegata del SUD e Isole dell'Italian Travel Press(ITP). Elodie Tour 2025 - L'artista sarà in concerto negli Stadi con il suo The Stadium Tour 2025: gli appuntamenti ad oggi annunciati sono allo Stadio
San Siro di Milano, l'8 giugno, e allo Stadio Maradona di Napoli il 12 giugno. Biglietti in vendita su Ticketone. Disponibili i Pullman organizzati di Eventi in Bus. All'interno di questi due templi della musica live prenderà vita uno show sensazionale e sarà l'occasione per il pubblico di ascoltare per la prima volta anche la nuova era musicale dell'artista
multiplatino che inizia dal recente singolo Black Nirvana (testo, audio e video qui). Elodie The Stadium Show 2025 8 giugno Milano, San Siro 12 giugno Maradona Biglietti Elodie Per acquistare i biglietti online non devi far altro che cliccare sul sito di Ticketone presente nel riquadro grigio di seguito: ELODIE THE STADIUM SHOW 2025
BIGLIETTI DISPONIBILI SU WWW.TICKETONE.IT Prezzi Milano I Anello Rosso Numerato € 65,00 II Anello Rosso Numerato € 55,00 III Anello Blu Numerato € 55,00 III Anello Rosso Numerato € 50,00 III Anello Rosso Numer
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Superiore Non Numerata € 50,00 Tribuna Nisida Vis.Limitata Non disponibile Tribuna Posillipo Inferiore Numerata € 70,00 Bus concerti Elodie Eventi in Bus, partner di Team World, organizza Pullman RISERVATI AI SOLI FAN per raggiungere Milano e Napoliin occasione dei concerti di Elodie negli Stadi nel 2025. Sono previste partenze da tutta Italia
Perché viaggiare in Bus? NESSUNO STRESS per l'organizzazione del viaggio: l'unico tuo pensiero sarà quello di acquistare il tuo posto in pullman e raggiungere il luogo di ritrovo. Tu divertiti, al resto ci pensa Eventi in Bus! E' ECONOMICO perché non dovrai spendere soldi per benzina, parcheggio, autostrada e hotel VIAGGI CON I FAN perché i
pullman sono riservati solo a chi è diretto al concerto BUS CONCERTI ELODIE CLICCA QUI E PRENOTA IL TUO POSTO Cliccando sul link avrai accesso a tutte le informazioni del tuo viaggio, tra cui città di partenza, punto di ritrovo e prezzi. Ricordati di inserire il codice sconto TEAM-W per risparmiare sulla tua prenotazione. Il nostro codice è valido
per qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus. Codice Sconto Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Eventi in Bus Su qualsiasi evento presente sul sito di Evento presente sul 
MAIUSCOLO). Questo articolo contiene link di affiliazione. Se clicchi su uno di questi link e fai un acquisto, potremmo ricevere una commissione senza alcun costo aggiuntivo per te., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,328 active editors 6,996,307 articles in English The red-capped parrot (Purpureicephalus spurius) is a species of broad-
tailed parrot native to southwest Western Australia. Described by Heinrich Kuhl in 1820, it is classified in its own genus owing to its distinctive elongated beak. Its closest relative is the mulga parrot. It is not easily confused with other parrot species; both adult sexes have a bright crimson crown, green-yellow cheeks, and a distinctive long bill. The
wings, back, and long tail are dark green, and the underparts are purple-blue. Found in woodland and open savanna country, the red-capped parrot consumes seeds (particularly of eucalypts), flowers, berries, and occasionally insects. Nesting takes place in tree hollows. Although the red-capped parrot has been shot as a pest, and affected by land
clearing, the population is growing and the species is not threatened. In captivity, it has a reputation of being both anxious and difficult to breed. (Full article...) Recently featured: Cher Malcolm X Margaret Sanger Archive By email More featured articles About Holly-Anne Hull of Remember Monday ... that Elizabeth II once asked a future member
(pictured) of the "What the Hell Just Happened?" girlband Remember Monday why she was not wearing shoes? ... that Priamurye Governorate-General, a Russian colony in East Asia, issued passports in order to segregate East Asian migrants from the
general population? ... that Meng Sufen led a 1993 investigation in Guizhou's Mashan region, sparking a donation campaign raising over 1.6 million yuan for poverty alleviation? ... that the larvae of the elm zigzag sawfly create distinctive zig-zags in the
 leaves of elm trees? ... that while attempting to "bulk up" for the Olympics, judoka Vlado Paradžik lost 11 pounds (5.0 kg) due to food shortages? ... that the developers of UTM needed to make a "slow edition" of their software to get it approved on the App Store? ... that NFL player Miles Turpin wrestled alligators when young, calling it "a lot of fun"?
Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Luís Montenegro In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance (leader Luís Montenegro pictured) wins the Eurovision Song Contest. Former president of Uruguay José Mujica dies at the age of 89.
The Socialist Party led by current prime minister Edi Rama wins an outright majority in the Albanian parliamentary election. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Richard Garwin Tommy Vigorito Eddie Marzuki Nalapraya Alla Osipenko Azmun Jaafar Bob Cowper Nominate an
article May 21: World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development Busoni c. 1897 1138 - The Crusades: The siege of Shaizar ended, and the Emir of Spotsylvania Court House in Virginia ended with combined Union and Confederate
casualties totaling around 31,000. 1894 - The Manchester Ship Canal, linking Manchester in North West England to the Irish Sea, officially opened, becoming the world's largest navigation canal at the time. 1925 - The opera Doktor Faust, unfinished when composer Ferruccio Busoni (pictured) died, was premiered in Dresden. 2014 - A Taiwanese man
carried out a stabbing spree on a Taipei Metro train, killing four people and injuring 24 others. Feng Dao (d. 954)Tommaso Campanella (d. 1639)Armand Hammer (b. 1898)Linda Laubenstein (b. 1947) More anniversaries: May 20 May 21 May 22 Archive By email List of days of the year About The black-crowned barwing (Actinodura sodangorum) is a
non-migratory bird from Mainland Southeast Asia in the family Leiothrichidae, the laughingthrushes. The species's first sighting was reported in April 1996 at Ngoc Linh, Vietnam, and it was formally described in 1999. The black-crowned barwing is the only bird in the genus Actinodura to have a black crown. It has transverse barring on the wings
(wingbars) and a crest, which are characteristic of the genus. Its natural habitats are subtropical or tropical moist montane forest, high-altitude shrubland, high-altitude grassland, and plantations. This black-crowned barwing was photographed in the Ngoc Linh Nature Reserve, Vietnam. Photograph credit: JJ Harrison Recently featured: Rhina Aguirre
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common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. March 7 - Conrad III is elected as King of Germany, in the presence of the papal legate Theodwin at Koblenz. He is crowned at Aachen six days later (on March 13), and acknowledged in Bamberg by several German princes of southern Germany.[1] Henry X (the Proud), son-in-law and heir of the
late King Lothair III, refuses his allegiance to Conrad. He is deprived of all his Saxon territories, which are given to Leopold IV (the Generous). Summer - A civil war breaks out in the Holy Roman Empire, a struggle begins between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, while the family name Welf of Henry X will be corrupted into Guelph. October 20 - Bolesław
III (Wrymouth) dies after a 31-year reign. He divides Poland among his sons: Władyslaw II (the Exile) receives Silesia and the Senioral territories - which includes the Kraków and Łęczyca regions, as well as parts of Kujawy and Wielkopolska ("Greater Poland"). Bolesław IV (the Curly) receives Masovia and Mieszko III receives the newly established
Duchy of Greater Poland. The 7-year-old Henry becomes duke of Sandomierz. Bolesław's last son, Casimir II receives nothing, as he is born after his father's death.[2] May - Earl Robert FitzRoy rebels against King Stephen, supporting Matilda (his step-sister) in her claim for the English throne. Matilda is given refuge by Earl William de Albini at Arunde.
Castle. Stephen builds siege works around the castle, but is unable to break the castle of the Standard: King David I of Scotland gives his full support to Matilda (daughter of the late King Henry I), and
invades the north of England - travelling as far south as Lincolnshire. The Scottish army (some 15,000 men) is defeated by English forces under Earl William le Gros in Yorkshire. David retreats to Carlisle and reassembles an army. The Earldom of Pembroke, created for Gilbert de Clare, becomes the first earldom created by Stephen within the borders in
Wales. Gilbert receives the rape and Pevensey Castle. Spring - Emperor John II (Komnenos) leads a Byzantine expeditionary force into Syria and arrives before the walls of Aleppo on April 20. The city proves too strong to attack, but the fortresses of Biza'a, Athareb, Ma'arrat Nu'man and Kafartab are taken by assault. While the Byzantines besiege the
city of Shaizar, the Crusader allies Prince Raymond of Poitiers of Antioch and Count Joscelin II of Edessa remain in their camp playing dice.[3] Siege of Shaizar: The Byzantines under John II besiege the capital of the Munqidhite Emirate. They capture the lower city on May 20, but fail to take the citadel. John negotiates with Emir Abu'l Asakir Sultan -
who sends him an offer to pay a large indemnity and becoming a vassal of the Byzantine Empire. John, disgusted by his Crusader allies, accepts the terms and raises the siege on May 21.[4] October 11 - An earthquake in Aleppo, Syria, kills about 230,000 people. Al-Rashid Billah (Deposed caliph of Baghdad) fled to Isfahan where he was assassinated by
a team of four Nizari Ismailis (Assassins) in June 1138. This was celebrated in Alamut for a week by Shias.[5] November 5 - Lý Anh Tông is enthroned as emperor of Đại Việt at the age of two, starting a 37-year reign. April 10 - Robert Warelwast is nominated as bishop of Exeter at a royal council in Northampton, England. Casimir II (the Just), duke of
Poland (d. 1194) Conan IV (the Young), duke of Brittany (d. 1171) Fujiwara no Narichika, Japanese nobleman (d. 1178) Hojo Tokimasa, Japanese nobleman (d. 1179) Tancred ("the Monkey King"), king of Sicily (d. 1194) January 13 or
January 14 - Simon I, duke of Lorraine (b. 1076) February 19 - Irene Doukaina, Byzantine empress May 11 - William de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey May 27 - Hadmar I of Kuenring, German nobleman October 28 - Bolesław III (Wrymouth),
duke of Poland (b. 1086) Amhlaoibh Mór mac Fir Bhisigh, Irish poet and cleric Arwa al-Sulayhi, queen and co-ruler of Yemen (b. 1048) Avempace, Andalusian polymath and philosopher (b. 1085) Chen Yuyi, Chinese politician of the Song dynasty (b. 1090) David the Scot, bishop of Bangor (approximate date) Kiya Buzurg Ummid, ruler of the Nizari Isma'ili
State Rodrigo Martínez, Leonese nobleman and diplomat Rudolf of St. Trond, French Benedictine chronicler Someshvara III, ruler of the Western Chalukya Empire Vakhtang (or Tsuata), Georgian nobleman (b. 1118) ^ Daniel Quitz (May 19, 2014). Die Königswahl Konrad III. 1138 und seine Politik gegenüber den Welfen. GRIN Cerlag. pp. 1-. ISBN 978-
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173-175. ISBN 978-0-241-29876-3. ^ Daftary, Farhad (1992). The Isma'ilis: Their History and Doctrines. Cambridge University Press. p. 2. ISBN 978-0521317399. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from
1001 to 1100 Millennia 2nd mil
boundaries in Eastern Hemisphere in early half of 11th century Political boundaries in Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 11th century is the period from 1001 (represented by the Roman numerals MI) through 1100 (MC) in accordance with the Julian calendar, and the 1st century of the 2nd millennium. In the history of Europe, this end of the 11th century is the period from 1001 (represented by the Roman numerals MI) through 1100 (MC) in accordance with the Julian calendar, and the 1st century of the 2nd millennium.
period is considered the early part of the High Middle Ages. There was, after a brief ascendancy, a sudden decline of Byzantine power and a rise of Norman domination over much of Europe, along with the prominent role in Europe of notably influential popes. Christendom experienced a formal schism in this century which had been developing over
previous centuries between the Latin West and Byzantine East, causing a split in its two largest denominations to this day: Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy. In Song dynasty China and the classical Islamic science,
 philosophy, technology and literature. Rival political factions at the Song dynasty court created strife amongst the leading statesmen and ministers of the empire. In Korea, the Goryeo Kingdom flourished and faced external threats from the Liao dynasty (Manchuria). In this century the Turkic Seljuk dynasty comes to power in Western Asia over the now
fragmented Abbasid realm, while the first of the Crusades were waged towards the close of the century. The Fatimid Caliphate in Egypt, the Ghaznavids, and the Chola dynasty in India had reached their zenith in military might and international influence. The Western Chalukya Empire (the Chola's rival) also rose to power by the end of the century. In
Japan, the Fujiwara clan continued to dominate the affairs of state. In the America, the Toltec and Mixtec civilizations flourished in Central America collapsed in the first half of the century. The
 Brihadeeswarar Temple of Chola era southern India, completed in 1010, during the reign of Rajaraja I In European history, the 11th century began while the translatio imperii of 962 was still somewhat novel and ended in the midst of the
Investiture Controversy. It saw the final Christianisation of Scandinavia and the emergence of the Peace and Truce of God movements, the Gregorian Reforms, and the Crusades which revitalised a church and a papacy that had survived tarnished by the tumultuous 10th century. In 1054, the Great Schism saw the political and religious culmination and
formal split between the Western and Eastern church. In Germany, the century was marked by the ascendancy of the Holy Roman Emperors, who hit their high-water mark under the Salians. In Britain, it saw the transformation of Scotland into a single, more unified and centralised kingdom and the Norman conquest of England in 1066. The social
transformations wrought in these lands brought them into the fuller orbit of European feudal politics. In France, it saw the monarchy and the zenith of the zenith
the East and the impious peacelover, the troubadour, who crafted out of the European vernacular its first great literary themes. There were also the first figures of the intellectual movement known as Scholasticism, which emphasized dialectic arguments in disputes of Christian theology as well as classical philosophy. In Italy, the century began with the
integration of the kingdom into the Holy Roman Empire and the royal palace at Pavia was summoned in 1024. By the end of the century, Lombard and Byzantine rule in the Mezzogiorno had been usurped by the Normans and the power of the territorial magnates was being replaced by that of the citizens of the northern cities. In Northern Italy, a growth
of population in urban centers gave rise to an early organized capitalism and more sophisticated, commercialized culture by the late 11th century, most notably in Venice. In Spain, the century opened with the successes of the late 11th century, most notably in Venice. In Spain, the century opened with the successes of the late 11th century, most notably in Venice. In Spain, the century opened with the successes of the late 11th century, most notably in Venice. In Spain, the century opened with the successes of the late 11th century, most notably in Venice. In Spain, the century opened with the successes of the late 11th century, most notably in Venice. In Spain, the century opened with the successes of the late 11th century opened with the successes of the late 11th century.
Navarrese hegemony and success in the Reconquista against the taifa kingdoms that replaced the fallen caliphate. In Eastern Europe, there was a golden age for the principality of Kievan Rus. A Scholar in a Meadow, Chinese Song dynasty, 11th century In China, there was a triangular affair of continued war and peace settlements between the Song
dynasty, the Tanguts-led Western Xia in the northwest, and the Khitans of the Liao dynasty in the northeast. Meanwhile, opposing political factions evolved at the Song imperial court of Kaifeng. The political reformers at court, called the New Policies Group (新法, Xin Fa), were led by Emperor Shenzong of Song and the Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and
Wang Anshi, while the political conservatives were led by Chancellor Sima Guang and Empress Dowager Gao, regent of the young Emperor Zhezong of Song. Heated political debate and sectarian intrigue followed, while political enemies were often dismissed from the capital to govern frontier regions in the deep south where malaria was known to be
very fatal to northern Chinese people (see History of the Song dynasty). This period also represents a high point in classical Chinese science and technology, with figures such as Su Song and Shen Kuo, as well as the age where the matured form of the Chinese people (see History of the Song dynasty).
central politics by acting as imperial regents, controlling the actions of the Emperor of Japan, who acted merely as a 'puppet monarch' during the Heian period. In Korea, the rulers of the Goryeo Kingdom were able to concentrate more central authority into their own hands than in that of the nobles, and were able to fend off two Khitan invasions with
their armies. In the Middle East, the Fatimid Empire of Egypt reached its zenith only to face steep decline, much like the Byzantine Empire in the first half of the century. The Seljuks came to prominence while the Abbasid caliphs held traditional titles without real, tangible authority in state affairs. In India, the Chola dynasty reached its height of naval
power under leaders such as Rajaraja Chola I and Rajendra Chola I, dominating southern India (Tamil Nadu), Sri Lanka, and regions of Southeast Asia. The Ghaznavid Empire would invade northwest India, an event that would pave the way to a series of later Muslim expansions into India. In Southeast Asia, the Pagan Kingdom reached its height of
political and military power. The Khmer Empire would dominate in Mainland Southeast Asia while Srivijaya would dominate Maritime Southeast Asia. Further east, the Kingdom of Butuan, centered on the northern portion of Mindanao island flourished as the dominant trading polity in the archipelago. In Vietnam, the Lý dynasty began, which would
reach its golden era during the 11th century. In Nigeria, formation of city states, kingdoms and empires, including Hausa kingdoms and Borno dynasty in the north, and the Oyo Empire and Kingdom of Benin in the south. An 11th-century rock crystal ewer of Fatimid Egypt 1001: Mahmud of Ghazni, Muslim leader of Ghazni, begins a series of raids into
Northern India; he finishes in 1027 with the destruction of Somnath. c. 1001: Norsemen, led by Leif Eriksson, establish short-lived settlements in and around Vinland in North America. 1001-1008: Japanese Lady Murasaki Shikibu writes The Tale of Genji. 1001 ± 40 years: Baitoushan volcano on what would be the Chinese-Korean border, erupts with a
force of 6.5, the fourth largest Holocene blast. 1001: The ancient kingdom of Butuan, through its King, Rajah Kiling, made contact with the Chinese Imperial Court on March 17, 1001 AD. 1003: Robert II of France invades the Duchy of
Burgundy, then ruled by Otto-William, Duke of Burgundy; the initial invasion is unsuccessful, but Robert II eventually gains the acceptance of the Roman Catholic Church in 1016 and annexes Burgundy into his realm. 1004: Song dynasty court prohibited Butuan from exporting several items with their predilection due to issues on rules and regulation.
1004: The library and university Dar Al-Hekma is founded in Egypt under the Fatimids. 1005: The Treaty of Shanyuan is signed between the chinese Song dynasty and the Khitan Liao dynasty and the Khitan Liao dynasty. 1006: King Dharmawangsa's Mataram kingdom falls under the invasion of King Wurawari from Lwaram (highly possible Srivijayan ally in Java).[1] 1007: Butuan
king, Rajah Kiling through the ambassador I-hsu-han sent a formal memorial on Song dynasty Imperial court request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that the grounds that the request was denied on the grounds that the grounds the grounds that the grounds the grounds that the grounds that the 
the Buddhist pilgrimage site in Shandong, China, to seek out the Chinese Emperor Zhenzong of Song with gifts from his ruling Imam Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah, successfully reopening diplomatic relations between Egypt and China that had been lost since the collapse of the Tang dynasty. 1009: Lý Thái Tổ overthrows the Anterior Lê dynasty of Vietnam,
establishing the Lý dynasty. 1009-1010: The Lombard known as Melus of Bari leads an insurrection against the Byzantine Catepan of Italy, John Curcuas, as the latter was killed in battle and replaced by Basil Mesardonites, who brought Byzantine reinforcements. Defeat of the Bulgarians by the Byzantines depicted in the Madrid Skylitzes 1010-1011:
The Second Goryeo-Khitan War; the Korean king is forced to flee the capital temporarily, but is unable to establish a foothold and fearing a counterattack, the Khitan forces withdrew. 1011-1021: Ibn al-Haytham (Alhacen), a famous Iraqi scientist working in Egypt, feigns madness in fear of angering the Egyptian caliph Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah, and is kept
under house arrest from 1011 to 1021. During this time, he writes his influential Book of Optics. 1011: Under a new Rajah named Sri Bata Shaja, Butuan finally succeeded in attaining diplomatic equality with Champa after being denied in an older request made 4 years earlier to the Song dynasty court by sending the flamboyant ambassador Likanhsieh
1013: Danish king Sweyn Forkbeard conquers England. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Basil II are victorious over Samuil 
of the battle. 1014-1020: The Book of Healing, a vast philosophical and scientific encyclopaedia, is written by Avicenna, Persian scholar.[2] 1015: In the Battle of Nesjar in Oslofjord, Norway, the forces of Olav Haraldsson fought the forces of Sveinn Hákonarson, with a victory for Olav. 1018: The First Bulgarian Empire is conquered by the Byzantine
Empire 1018: The Byzantine armies of Basil Boioannes are victorious at the Battle of Cannae against the Lombards under Melus of Bari. 1018: The Khitans withdrew and both sides signed a peace treaty. 1019: Airlangga
establishes the Kingdom of Kahuripan.[3] Celadon statue of an imperial guardian lion of the Chinese Song dynasty, 11th or 12th century 1021: the ruling Fatimid Caliph Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah disappears suddenly, possibly assassinated by his own sister Sitt al-Mulk, which leads to the open persecution of the Druze by Ismaili Shia; the Druze proclaim
that Al-Hakim went into hiding (ghayba), whereupon he would return as the Mahdi savior. 1025: the Chola dynasty of India uses its naval powers to conquer the south East Asian kingdom of Srivijaya, turning it into a vassal. 1025: Rajendra
Chola, the Chola king from Cholamandala in South India, conquers Pannai and Kadaram from Srivijaya and occupies it for some time. The Cholas continue a series of raids and conquests of parts Srivijaya appeals to the Song dynasty Chinese, sending a diplomatic mission to
their capital at Kaifeng. 1030: Stephen I of the Kingdom of Hungary defeats Conrad II of the Holy Roman Empire; after the war, Conrad had ceded the lands between the rivers Leitha and Fischa to Hungary in the summer of 1031. 1030: the Battle of Stiklestad (Norway): Olav Haraldsson loses to his pagan vassals and is killed in the battle. He is later
canonized and becomes the patron saint of Norway and Rex perpetuum Norvegiae ('the eternal king of Norway'). 1030: Sanghyang Tapak inscription in the Cicatih River bank in Cibadak, Sukabumi, West Java, mentioned about the establishment of sacred forest and Kingdom of Sunda. (to 1579) 1033: An earthquake strikes the Jordan Valley, followed by
a tsunami along the Mediterranean coast, killing tens of thousands.[5] 1035: Raoul Glaber chronicles a devastating three-year famine induced by climatic changes in southern France 1035: Canute the Great dies, and his kingdom of present-day Norway, England, and Denmark was split amongst three rivals to his throne. 1035: William Iron Arm ventures
to the Mezzogiorno 1037: Ferdinand I of León conquers the Kingdom of Galicia. Territories of Zirids and Hammadids after the invasions of Banu Hilal, of Norman incursions and the weakening of the Almoravids 1040: Duncan I of Scotland slain in battle. Macbeth succeeds him. 1041: Samuel Aba became King of Hungary. 1041: Airlangga divides
Kahuripan into two kingdoms Janggala and Kadiri and abdicates in favour of his successors.[6] 1042: the Normans establish Melfi as the capital of southern Italy. 1041-1048: Chinese artisan Bi Sheng invents ceramic movable type printing 1043: the Byzantine Empire and Kievan Rus engage in a naval confrontation, although a later treaty is signed
between two parties that includes the marriage alliance of Vsevolod I of Kiev to a princess daughter of Constantine IX Monomachos. 1043: the Byzantine General George Maniaces, who had served in Sicily back in 1038, is proclaimed emperor by his troops while he is categor of Italy; he leads an unsuccessful rebellion against Constantine IX
Monomachos and is killed in battle in Macedonia during his march towards Constantinople. 1043: the Song dynasty Chancellor of China, Fan Zhongyan, and prominent official and historian Ouyang Xiu introduce the Qingli Reforms, which would be rescinded by the court in 1045 due to partisan resistance to reforms. 1043: the Kingdom of Nri of West
Africa is said to have started in this year with Eze Nri Ifikuánim 1044: the Chinese Wujing Zongyao, written by Zeng Gongliang and Yang Weide, is the first book to described an early form of the compass, a
thermoremanence compass.[9] 1044: Henry III of the Holy Roman Empire defeats the Kingdom of Hungary in the Battle of Ménfő; Peter Urseolo captured Samuel Aba after the battle, executing him, and restoring his claim to the throne; the Kingdom of Hungary then briefly becomes a vassal to the Holy Roman Empire. 1045: The Zirids, a Berber dynasty
of North Africa, break their allegiance with the Fatimid court of Egypt and recognize the Abbasids of Baghdad as the true caliphs. A flat casket carved out of ivory from Al-Andalus (Islamic Spain), c. 1050 1052: Fujiwara no Yorimichi converts the rural villa at Byōdō-in into a famous Japanese Buddhist temple. 1053: the Norman commander Humphrey of
Hauteville is victorious in the Battle of Civitate against the Lombards and the papal coalition led by Rudolf of Benevento; Pope Leo IX himself is captured by the Normans. 1054: the Great Schism, in which the Western (Roman Catholic) and Eastern Orthodox churches separated from each other. Similar schisms in the past had been later repaired, but
this one continues after nearly 1000 years. 1054: a large supernova is observed by astronomers, the remnants of which would form the Crab Nebula. 1055: the Seljuk Turks capture Baghdad, taking the Buyid Emir Al-Malik al-Rahim prisoner. 1056: Ferdinand I
of León, King of Castile and King of León, is crowned Imperator totius Hispaniae (Emperor of All Hispania). 1056: William II of England the son of William II of Engl
future king Malcolm III. 1057: Invasion of the Banu Hilal, Kairouan destroyed, Zirids reduced to a tiny coastal strip, remainder fragments into petty Bedouin emirates.[10] The Bayeux Tapestry depicting events leading to the Battle of Hastings in 1066 1061-1091: Norman conquest of Sicily in the Mediterranean Sea 1064-1065: The Great German
 Pilgrimage, consisting of around unarmed 7,000 pilgrims, travels to Jerusalem under the leadership of Gunther of Bamberg.[11] 1065: Seljuks first invasion to Georgia under the rule of Garcia 1066: in the Battle of Stamford Bridge, the last Anglo-Saxon King
Harold Godwinson defeated his brother Tostig Godwinson and Harold III of Norway. 1066: Edward the Confessor dies; Harold Godwinson is killed in the Battle of Hastings, while the Norman William the Confessor dies; Harold Godwinson is killed in the Battle of Hastings, while the Norman William the Confessor dies; Harold Godwinson is killed in the Battle of Hastings, while the Norman William the Confessor dies; Harold Godwinson is killed in the Battle of Hastings, while the Norman William the Confessor dies; Harold Godwinson is killed in the Battle of Hastings, while the Norman William the Confessor dies; Harold Godwinson is killed in the Battle of Hastings, while the Norman William the Confessor dies; Harold Godwinson is killed in the Battle of Hastings, while the Norman William the Confessor dies; Harold Godwinson die
many others are killed in the 1066 Granada massacre. 1068-1073: the reign of Japanese Emperor Go-Sanjō brings about a brief period where central power is taken out of the hands of the Fujiwara clan. 1068: Virarajendra Chola begins sending military raids into Malaysia and Indonesia. 1068: Seljuks destroyed Georgia for the second time 1069-1076:
with the support of Emperor Shenzong of Song, Chancellor Wang Anshi of the Chinese Song dynasty introduces the 'New Policies', including the Baojia system of societal organization and militias, low-cost loans for farmers, taxes instead of corvée labor, government monopolies on tea, salt, and wine, reforming the land survey system, and eliminating the
poetry requirement in the imperial examination system to gain bureaucrats of a more practical bent. An 11th-century Chola dynasty bronze figurine of Arthanariswara 1070: the death of Athirajendra Cholas and the Chalukya Cholas. 1071: Defeat of the Byzantine
 Empire at the Battle of Manzikert by the Seljuk army of Alp Arslan, ending three centuries of a Byzantine military and economic Golden Age. 1072: the Battle of Golpejera is fought between Sancho II of Castile and Alfonso VI of Castile 1073: the Seljuk Turks capture Jerusalem from the
Fatimids, and cut pilgrim transit. 1075: Henry IV suppresses the rebellion of Saxony in the First Battle of Langensalza. 1075: the Investiture Controversy is sparked when Pope Gregory VII asserted in the Dictatus papae extended rights granted to the pope (disturbing the balance of power) and a new interpretation of God's role in founding the Church
itself. 1075: Chinese official and diplomat Shen Kuo asserts the Song dynasty's rightful border lines by using court archives against the bold bluff of Emperor Daozong of Liao, who had asserted that Liao dynasty territory exceeded its earlier-accepted bounds. 1075-1076: a civil war in the Western Chalukya Empire of India; the Western Chalukya
monarch Someshvara II plans to defeat his own ambitious brother Vikramaditya VI by allying with a traditional enemy, Kulothunga Chola I of the Chola Empire; Someshvara's forces suffer a heavy defeat, and he is eventually captured and imprisoned by Vikramaditya, who proclaimed himself king. 1075-1077: the Song dynasty of China and the Lý
dynasty of Vietnam fight a border war, with Vietnamese forces striking first on land and with their navy, and afterwards Song armies advancing as far as modern-day Hanoi, the capital, but withdraw after L\u00fc makes peace overtures; in 1082, both sides exchange the territories that they had captured during the war, and later a border agreement is
reached. 1076: the Ghana Empire is attacked by the Almoravids, who sack the capital of Koumbi Saleh, ending the rule of king Tunka Manin 1076: the Chinese Song dynasty places strict government monopolies over the production and distribution of sulfur and saltpetre, in order to curb the possibility of merchants selling gunpowder formula
components to enemies such as the Tanguts and Khitans. 1076: the Song Chinese allies with southern Vietnamese Champa and Cambodian Chenla to conquer the Lý dynasty, which is an unsuccessful campaign. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: Chinese official Su Song is sent on a diplomatic mission to the Liao
dynasty and discovers that the Khitan calendar is more mathematically accurate than the Song calendar; Emperor Zhezong later sponsors Su Song's astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomers. 1078: Oleg I of Chernigov is defeated in battle by his brother Vsevolod I of Kiev; Oleg escapes to Tmutarakan, but is imprisoned by the
Khazars, sent to Constantinople as a prisoner, and then exiled to Rhodes. 1079: Franks start to settle around the Way of Saint James (Today, modern North Spain) A page of the Domesday Book of England 1080-1081: The Chinesea around the Way of Saint James (Today, modern North Spain) A page of the Domesday Book of England 1080-1081: The Chinesea around the Way of Saint James (Today, modern North Spain) A page of the Domesday Book of England 1080-1081: The Chinesea around the Way of Saint James (Today, modern North Spain) A page of the Domesday Book of England 1080-1081: The Chinesea around the Way of Saint James (Today, modern North Spain) A page of the Domesday Book of England 1080-1081: The Chinesea around the Way of Saint James (Today, modern North Spain) A page of the Domesday Book of England 1080-1081: The Chinesea around the Way of Saint James (Today, modern North Spain) A page of the Domesday Book of England 1080-1081: The Chinesea around the Way of Saint James (Today, modern North Spain) A page of the Domesday Book of England 1080-1081: The Chinesea around the Way of Saint James (Today, modern North Spain) A page of the Domesday Book of England 1080-1081: The Chinesea around the Way of Saint James (Today, modern North Spain) A page of the Domesday Book of England 1080-1081: The Chinesea around the Way of Saint James (Today, modern North Spain) A page of the Domesday Book of England 1080-1081: The Chinesea are the Chinesea around the Way of Saint James (Today, modern North Spain) A page of the Domesday Book of England 1080-1081: The Chinesea are the Chinese
statesman and scientist Shen Kuo is put in command of the campaign against the Western Xia, and although he successfully halts their invasion route to Yanzhou (modern Yan'an), another officer disobeys imperial orders and the campaign is ultimately a failure because of it. 1081: birth of Urraca of León and Castile future Oueen of Castille and León.
1084: the enormous Chinese historical work of the Zizhi Tongjian is compiled by scholars under Chancellor Sima Guang, completed in 294 volumes and included 3 million written Chinese characters 1085: Alfonso VI of Castile captures the Moorish Muslim city of Toledo, Spain. 1085: the Katedralskolan, Lund school of Sweden is established by Canute IV
of Denmark 1086: compilation of the Domesday Book by order of William I of England; it was similar to a modern-day government census, as it was used by William to thoroughly document all the landholdings within the kingdom that could be properly taxed. 1086: the Battle of az-Zallaqah between the Almoravids and Castilians 1087: a new office at the
Chinese international seaport of Quanzhou is established to handle and regulate taxes and tariffs on all mercantile transactions of foreign goods coming from Africa, Arabia, India, Sri Lanka, Persia, and South East Asia. 1087: the Italian cities of Genoa and Pisa engage in the African Mahdia campaign 1087: William II of England, son of William the
Conqueror, is crowned king of England. 1088: the renowned polymath Chinese scientist and official Shen Kuo made the world's first reference to the magnetic compass in his book Dream Pool Essays,[12][13] along with encyclopedic documentation and inquiry into scientific discoveries. 1088: The University of Bologna is established. 1088: Rebellion of
1088 against William II of England led by Odo of Bayeux. Siege of Jerusalem (1099) 1091: Normans from the Duchy of Normandy take control of Malta and surrounding islands. 1091: the Byzantine Empire under Alexios I Komnenos and his Cuman allies defeat Pechenegs at the Battle of Levounion 1093: Vikramaditya VI, ruler of the Western Chalukya
Empire, defeats the army of Kulothunga Chola I in the Battle of Vengi. 1093: when the Chinese Empress Dowager Gao dies, the conservative faction that had followed Sima Guang is ousted from court, the liberal reforms of Wang Anshi reinstated, and Emperor Zhezong of Song halted all negotiations with the Tanguts of the Western Xia, resuming in
armed conflict with them. 1093: the Kypchaks defeat princes of Kievan Rus at the Battle of Alnwick: Malcolm III of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of Scotland is killed by the force
conguers the Muslim city of Valencia 1094: a succession crisis following the reign of the Fatimid Caliph Ma'ad al-Mustansir Billah sparks a rebellion which leads to the split of Ismaili Shia into the new Nizari religious branch. 1095: Pope Urban II calls upon Western Europeans to take up the cross and reclaim the Holy Lands, officially commencing the
First Crusade. c. 1095-1099: earliest extant manuscript of the Song of Roland 1096: University of Oxford in England holds its first lectures 1097: the Siege of Antioch during the First Crusade 1098: Pope Urban
II makes an appearance at the Siege of Capua 1098: the Dongpo Academy of Hainan, China is built in honor of the Song dynasty Chinese official and poet Su Shi, who was exiled there for criticizing reforms of the New Policies Group. 1098: the birth of Hildegard of Bingen, Doctor of the Church, abbess, monastic leader, mystic, prophetess, medical,
German composer and writer, polymath. 1099: the Siege of Jerusalem by European Crusalem by European Crusalem is established, the Al-Agsa Mosque is made into the residential palace for the kings of Jerusalem by European Crusalem. 1099: death of the great Spanish hero Rodrigo Díaz "El Cid Campeador". 1099: after building considerable strength, David
IV of Georgia discontinues tribute payments to the Seljuk Turks. 1100: On August 5, Henry I is crowned King of England. 1100: On December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne is crowned as the first King of Jerusalem in the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem. King Anawrahta of Myanmar made a pilgrimage to Ceylon, returning to convert his country to
Theravada Buddhism. The Tuareg migrate to the Air region. Kanem-Bornu expands southward into modern Nigeria. The first of seven Hausa city-states are founded in Nigeria. The Hodh region of Mauritania becomes desert. Fortified Chinese trade bases were established in the Philippines, to gather forest products and distribute imports. [14] Alfonso VI
of Castile Empress Agnes, German Queen who became regent of the Holy Roman Empire Basil II of the Byzantine Empire. Angels crowning Canute the Great as he and his wife Ælfgifu of Northampton present the Winchester Cross to the church, dated 1031 The Atlantes - columns in the form of Toltec warriors in Tula. Statue of Lady Li Qingzhao in the
Grand Hall of Poets in Du Fu Cao Tang, China Matilda of Tuscany military leader from Italy Emperor Shenzong of Song. Lady Sei Shonagon, wrote her Pillow Book about life in the Japanese court Pope Urban II of Rome Statue of William the Conqueror, holding Domesday Book on the West
Front of Lichfield Cathedral. 11th century mosaic of Constantine IX Monomachos, Empress Zoe, and Jesus Christ in the Hagia Sophia. An 11th-century reliquary of gold and cloisonné over wood, from the Duchy of Brabant, Maastricht Cathedral, now housed in the Louvre. Main article: 11th century in architecture Ani Cathedral in Turkey, completed
1001 or 1010 St Albans Cathedral of England, completed in 1089 The Gonbad-e Qabus Tower, built in 1056 and Cathedral, Kingdom of Armenia, built 1001 or 1010 Svetitskhoveli Cathedral, Georgia, is entirely renewed in 1029
The St Albans Cathedral of Norman-era England is completed in 1049. The Phoenix Hall of Byōdō-in, Japan, is completed in 1013. The Britadeeswarar Temple of India is completed in 1010 during the reign of Rajaraja Chola I. The Fruttuaria
of San Benigno Canavese, Italy is completed in 1007. The Kedareshwara Temple of Balligavi, India, is built in 1060 by the Western Chalukyas. Construction work begins in 1059 on the Parma Cathedral in Novgorod is completed in 1052, the oldest existent church in Russia. Construction begins on the Saint Sophia
Cathedral in Kiev, Kievan Rus, in 1037. The Byzantine Greek Hosios Loukas monastery sees the completion of its Katholikon (main church), the earliest extant domed-octagon church from 1011 to 1012. The Lingxiao Pagoda of Zhengding, Hebei province, China, is built in 1045. The Pagoda of Fogong Temple of Shanxi province, China, is completed under
the Liao dynasty in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral in Speyer, Germany is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Spey
Lingyan Temple, Shandong, China is completed in 1063. Reconstruction of the San Liberature a Maiella in Italy begins in 1080. Westminster Abbey, London, England, is completed in 1065. The Ananda Temple of the Myanmar ruler King Kyanzittha is completed in 1081. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1070.
Construction of Richmond Castle in England begins in 1071. The tallest pagoda tower in China's pre-modern history, the Liaodi Pagoda, is completed in 1055, standing at a height of 84 m (275 ft). The Tower of Gonbad-e Qabus in Iran is built in 1006. Construction begins on the Sassovivo Abbey of Foligno, Italy, in 1070. The Palace of Aljafería is built in
Zaragoza, Spain, during the Al-Andalus period. The Rotonda di San Lorenzo is built in Mantua, Lombardy, Italy, during the late 11th century. Construction of the Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Iran are built in 1086 to 1087. 11th-18th century - The courtyard of Jamé
Mosque of Isfahan, Isfahan, Isfahan, Persia (Iran), is built. The Chester Castle in England was built in 1069. Construction begins on the Bagrati Cathedral in Georgia in 1031. The Basilica of Sant'Abbondio of Lombardy, Italy is completed in 1095. Construction begins on the Great Zimbabwe
National Monument, sometime in the century. Construction begins on the San Pietro in Vinculis in Pisa, Italy, in 1072. The Tower of London in England is founded in 1078. The St. Grigor's Church of Kecharis Monastery in Armenia is built in 1003. The St. Mary's
Cathedral, Hildesheim in Germany is completed in 1020. The One Pillar Pagoda in Hanoi, Vietnam, is constructed in 1040. Oxford Castle in England is built in 1071. The Florence Baptistry in Florence, Italy is founded in 1059. The Kandariya Mahadeva temple in
India is built in 1050. St Mark's Basilica in Venice, Italy is rebuilt in 1063. Canterbury Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela in Spain in 1075. Latin translation of the Book of Optics (1021), written by the Iragi physicist, Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen) Constantine the African
examines patients' urine; he taught ancient Greek medicine and Islamic medicine at the Schola Medica Salernitana. The original diagram of Su Song's book Xin Yi Xiang Fa Yao (published 1092) showing the clepsydra tank, waterwheel, escapement mechanism, chain drive, striking clock jacks, and armillary sphere of his clock tower Diagram from al-
Bīrūnī's book Kitab al-tafhim showing lunar phases and lunar eclipse The spherical astrolabe, long employed in medieval Islamic astronomy, was introduced to Europe by Gerbert d'Aurillac, later Pope Sylvester II. Main article: Timeline of historic inventions § 11th century Early 11th century – Fan Kuan paints Travelers among Mountains and Streams.
Northern Song dynasty. It is now kept at National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China). c. 1000 - Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi (Abulcasis) of al-Andalus publishes his astronomical treatise Al-Zij al-Hakimi al-Kabir. c. 1000 - Abu Sahl al-
Quhi (Kuhi) c. 1000 - Abu-Mahmud al-Khujandi c. 1000 - Abu-Mahmud al-Khujandi c. 1000 - Law of sines is discovered by Muslim mathematicians, but it is uncertain who discovers it first between Abu-Mahmud al-Khujandi c. 1000 - Abu-Mahmud c. 1000 - Abu-Mahmud c. 1000
different topics.[15] 1001-1100 - the demands of the Chinese iron industry for charcoal led to a huge amount of deforestation, which was curbed when the Chinese discovered how to use bituminous coal in smelting cast iron and steel, thus sparing thousands of acres of prime timberland.[16] 1003 - Pope Sylvester II, born Gerbert d'Aurillac, dies;
however, his teaching continued to influence those of the 11th century;[17] his works included a book on arithmetic, a study of the Hindu-Arabic numeral system,[18] a hydraulic-powered organ,[19] the reintroduction of the abacus to Europe,[20] and a possible treatise on the astrolabe that was edited by Hermann of Reichenau five decades later. The
contemporary monk Richer from Rheims described Gerbert's contributions in reintroducing the armillary sphere that was lost to European science after the Greco-Roman era; from Richer's description, Gerbert's placement of the equator was exact. [21][22] He reintroduced the liberal arts education
system of trivium and quadrivium, which he had borrowed from the educational institution of Islamic Córdoba.[23] Gerbert also studied and taught Islamic medicine.[24][25] 1013 - One of the Four Great Books of Song, the Prime Tortoise of the Record Bureau compiled by 1013 was the largest of the Song Chinese encyclopedias. Divided into 1000
volumes, it consisted of 9.4 million written Chinese characters. 1020 - Ibn Samh of Al-Andalus builds a geared mechanical astrolabe. 1021 - Ibn al-Haytham (Alhacen) of Basra, Iraq writes his influential Book of Optics from 1011 to 1021 (while he was under house arrest in Egypt), 1024 - The world's first paper-printed money can be traced back to the
year 1024, in Sichuan province of Song dynasty China. The Chinese government would step in and overtake this trend, issuing the central government's official banknote in the 1120s. 1025 - Avicenna of Persia publishes his influential treatise, The Canon of Medicine, which remains the most influential medical text in both Islamic and Christian lands for
over six centuries, and The Book of Healing, a scientific encyclopedia. 1027 - The Chinese engineer Yan Su recreates the mechanical compass-vehicle of the south-pointing chariot, first invented by Ma Jun in the 3rd century.[26] 1028-1087 - Abū Ishāq Ibrāhīm al-Zarqālī (Arzachel) builds the equatorium and universal latitude-independent astrolabe.
1031 - Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī writes Kitab al-ganun al-Mas'udi 1031-1095 - Chinese scientist Shen Kuo creates a theory for land formation, or geomorphology, theorized that climate change occurred over time, discovers the concept of true north, improves the design of the astronomical sighting tube to view the pole star indefinitely, hypothesizes the
retrogradation theory of planetary motion, and by observing lunar eclipse and solar 
interdisciplinary approach to studies in archaeology.[34] 1041-1048 - Artisan Bi Sheng of Song dynasty China invents movable type printing using individual ceramic characters.[35] Mid-11th century - Xu Daoning paints Fishing in a Mountain Stream. Northern
Song dynasty. 1068 - First known use of the drydock in China. [36] 1070 - With a team of scholars, the Chinese official Su Song also published the Ben Cao Tu Jing in 1070, a treatise on pharmacology, botany, zoology, metallurgy, and mineralogy. [37][38] Some of the drydock in China. [36] 1070 - With a team of scholars, the Chinese official Su Song also published the Ben Cao Tu Jing in 1070, a treatise on pharmacology, botany, zoology, metallurgy, and mineralogy.
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[41] 1075 - the Song Chinese innovate a partial decarbonization method of repeated forging of cast iron under a cold blast that Hartwell and Needham consider to be a predecessor to the 18th century Bessemer process. [42] 1077 - Constantine the African introduces ancient Greek medicine to the Schola Medica Salernitana in Salerno, Italy. c. 1080 - the Liber pantegni, a compendium of Hellenistic and Islamic medicine, is written in Italy by the Carthaginian Christian Constantine the African, paraphrasing translated passages from the Kitab al-malaki of Ali ibn Abbas al-Majusi as well as other Arabic texts. [43] 1088 - As written by Shen Kuo in his Dream Pool Essays, the earlier 10th-century invention of the pound lock in China allows large ships to travel along canals without laborious hauling, thus allowing smooth travel of government ships holding cargo of up to 1600 tan (113 tons).[44] 1094 - The Chinese mechanical engineer and astronomer Su Song incorporates an escapement mechanism and the world's first known chain drive to operate the armillary sphere, the astronomical clock, and the striking clock jacks of his clock tower in Kaifeng. [45] The Ostromir Gospels of Novgorod, 1057 1000 - The Remaining Signs of Past Centuries is written by Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī. c. 1000 - The Al-Tasrif is written by the Andalusian physician and scientist Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi (Abulcasis). c. 1000 - The Zij al-Kabir al-Hakimi is written by Gregory of Narek, one of the Doctors of the Church. 1000-1037 - Hayy ibn Yaqdhan is written by Ibn Tufail. 1008 - The Leningrad Codex, one of the oldest full manuscripts of the Hebrew Bible, is completed, c. 1010 - The oldest known copy of the epic poem Beowulf was written around this year. 1013 - The Prime Tortoise of the Record Bureau, a Chinese encyclopedia, is completed by a team of scholars including Wang Oinruo. 1020 - The Bamberg Apocalypse commissioned by Otto III is completed. 1021 - Lady Murasaki Shikibu writes her Japanese novel, The Tale of Genji. 1021 - The Book of Optics by Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen or Alhacen) is completed. 1037 - Birth of the Chinese poet Su Shi, one of the renowned poets of the Song dynasty, who also penned works of travel literature. 1044 - The Wujing Zongyao military manuscript is completed by Chinese scholars Zeng Gongliang, Ding Du, and Yang Weide. 1048-1100 - The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam is written by Chinese official Cai Xiang 1052 - The Uji Dainagon Monogatari, a collection of stories allegedly penned by Minamoto-no-Takakuni, is written sometime between now and 1077. 1053 - The New History of the Five Dynasties by Chinese official Ouyang Xiu is completed. 1054 - Russian legal code of the Russkaya Pravda is created during the reign of Yaroslav I the Wise. 1057 - The Ostromir Gospels of Novgorod are written in 1060 - compilation of the New Book of Tang, edited by Chinese official Ouyang Xiu, is complete. 1060 - the Mugni Gospels of Armenia are written in illuminated manuscript form. 1068 - The Book of Roads and Kingdoms is written by Abū 'Ubayd 'Abd Allāh al-Bakrī. 1070 - William I of England commissioned the Norman monk William of Jumièges to extend the Gesta Normannorum Ducum chronicle. 1078 - The Proslogion is written by Anselm of Canterbury. 1080 - The Chinese poet Su Shi is exiled from court for writing poems criticizing the various reforms of the New Policies Group. c. 1080 - the Liber pantegni is written by Constantine the African. 1084 - The Zizhi Tongjian history is completed by Chinese official Sima Guang. 1086 - The Domesday Book is initiated by William I of England. 1088 - The Dream Pool Essays is completed by Shen Kuo of Song China. The roots of European Scholasticism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism in Europe would bring about the Renaissance. In the 11th century, there were early Scholastic figures such as Anselm of Canterbury, Peter Abelard, Solomon ibn Gabirol, Peter Lombard, and Gilbert de la Porrée. Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1973, 5th reprint edition in 1988 p.52 "index". www.muslimphilosophy.com. ^ Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1973, 5th reprint edition in 1988 p.56 ^ Epigraphia Carnatica, Volume 10, Part 1, page 41 ^ Kallner-Amiran, D. H. (1950). "A Revised Earthquake-Catalogue of Palestine" (PDF). Israel Exploration Journal. 1 (4). Israel Exploration Society: 223-246. JSTOR 27924451. ^ Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. 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