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Super Mario Bros 3 free downloadFree Download for AndroidView an ad to download for free There's no need for us to keep on insisting on the fact that Mario, Nintendo's famous plumber, is one of the major icons of video game history. Ever since he first appeared in the '80s in Donkey Kong and Jumpman until the date, he has starred in many
different video games. You've probably already heard of his latest hit: Super Mario Run, available for both Android and iPhone. And of course, one of the games in which we could play with our favorite plumber was the legendary Super Mario Bros APK, a game that was released over 30 years ago but that's still a real virtual entertainment gem and
that holds a privileged place among arcade platformers. If you miss the '80s, don't hesitate to download Super Mario Bros Android for free. We've only got good words for this game is that we could also play with his brother Luigi, something new back
then... But in the rest of the aspects, it was exactly the same and therefore just a brilliant game. As you know, your mission was to rescue Princess Peach from the clutches of Bowser, the evil king of the Koopas. And in Super Mario Bros APK you'll find an unofficial adaptation for Android smartphones and tablets. You'll be able to make the most of the
title that back then was a real hit on NES and Super NES. If you also played back then, this is the perfect app to remember your younger days. But can I download Super Mario Bros Android for free? Well, at least in this case, you can. As we said a few lines above, it's not an official development carried out by the Japanese company, usually quite
reluctant to adapt its games to other platforms such as PC, Mac or PlayStation. This game has been created by an anonymous and unselfish developer that has decided to bring some justice to this app. So if you think that the 10 euros you have to pay for the latest Nintendo development are over the top, you can always revive those moments you spent
on your 8-bit video console. With regard to the graphical quality, you obviously can't expect the graphics of the Wii or Nintendo 64... not even the Super Nintendo 64... not ev
appear on-screen because its' quite difficult to control the jumps of our hero. But who cares? We'll soon get used to them. Practice makes perfect. Requirements and additional information: The installation of the app by means of the APK file requires the activation of the "Unknown sources" option within Settings>Applications. Elies Guzmán With a
degree in History, and later, in Documentation, I have over a decade of experience testing and writing about apps: reviews, guides, articles, news, tricks, and more. They have been countless, especially on Android, an operating system... Antony Peel This description was provided by the publisher. What you need to know This content is sold by
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pre-orders, payments will be taken automatically starting from 7 days before the release date. If you pre-order less than 7 days before the release date, payment will be taken immediately upon purchased the Wii version of this Virtual Console game and transferred it to their Wii U console will be able to buy the enhanced
 Wii U version for a reduced price. Please visit our Support section for more information about Wii to Wii U system transfers., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,937 active editors 7,000,634 articles in English Andrea Navagero (1483-1529) 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 Charles V of Spain and Francis I 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 Francis I, he fell ill and died that May. (Full article...) Recently featured: Nosy Komba McDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK service Transportation during the Great
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(Catholicism) Headline in the New York Times 1233 - Mongol-Jin War: The Mongols entered and began looting Kaifeng, the capital of the Jin dynasty of China, after a 13-month siege. 1416 - A squadron of the Venetian navy captured many Ottoman ships at the Battle of Gallipoli, confirming Venetian naval superiority in the Aegean Sea for the next few
decades. 1913 - During the premiere of the ballet Le Sacre du printemps by Igor Stravinsky at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris, the avant-garde nature of the music and choreography caused a near-riot in the audience (report pictured). 1999 - Charlotte Perrelli, representing Sweden, won the Eurovision Song Contest, the first edition not to
feature an orchestra or live accompaniment. 2011 - Residents of Portland, Oregon, held a rally called Hands Across Hawthorne in response to an attack against a gay couple holding hands while crossing the Hawthorne in response to an attack against a gay couple holding hands while crossing the 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)Uroš Drenović (d. 1944) More
anniversaries: May 28 May 29 May 29 May 30 Archive By email List of days of the eibis (Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family and bird of
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,
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13th century 14th century Decades 1210s 1220s 1230s 1240s 1250s Years 1230 1231 1232 1233 1234 1235 1230 vtopic Leaders Political entities State leaders Political entities State leaders Religious leaders Political entities State le
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calendar壬辰年 (Water Dragon)3930 or 3723 — to —癸巳年 (Water Snake)3931 or 3724Coptic calendar1225-1226Hebrew calendar2399Ethiopian cale
calendar611-612Islamic calendar630-631Japanese calendar1775-1776Tibetan calendar1775-1776Tibeta
(female Water-Snake)1360 or 979 or 207 Henry I of Cyprus receives a message Year 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 Holy See that he
 will not employ Jews and Muslims to administer royal revenues, which causes diplomatic complaints and ecclesiastical censures.[2] Winter - Reconquista: King Ferdinand III of Castile ("the Saint") conquers the cities of Trujillo and Úbeda. The Castilian army besieges the city of Peniscola. Ferdinand forces Ibn Hud, ruler of the Taifa of Zaragoza, to
night, by a force of Welsh and English rebels. Several of Henry's supporters are captured, and the castle is returned to Hubert de Burgh, one of the rebels. May 29 - Mongol-Jin War: The Mongol army led by Ogedei Khan captures Kaifeng, capital of the Jin dynasty ('Great Jin'), after the 13-month Siege of Kaifeng (1232). The Mongols plunder the city
 while Emperor Aizong of Jin flees for the town of Caizhou. Meanwhile, Ögedei departs and leaves the final conquest to his favoured general, Subutai. December - Siege of Caizhou. The Mongols under Ögedei Khan besiege 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. 1273) Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1258) Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1261) January 6 - Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1171) January 18 - Yang (or Gongsheng), Chinese
empress (b. 1162) February 12 - Ermengarde de Beaumont, queen of Scotland March 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 Hungary July 8 - Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (b. 1160) July 26 - Wilbrand of Oldenburg,
prince-bishop of Utrecht July 27 - Ferdinand (or Ferrand), count of Flanders (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1181) July 30 - Konrad von Marburg, German priest (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1181) July 30 - Konrad von Marburg, German priest (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1181) July 30 - Konrad von Marburg, German priest (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Itali
 duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg November 27 - Shi Miyuan, Chinese politician (b. 1154) Ibn al-Athir, Seljuk historian and biographer (b. 1175) Gökböri ("Blue-Wolf"), Ayyubid general and ruler (b. 1154) Guillén Pérez de Guzmán, Spanish
 nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French nobleman (b. 1181) Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1156) William Comyn, Scoto-Norman nobleman (b. 1181) Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1156) William Comyn, Scoto-Norman nobleman (b. 1181) Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1156) William Comyn, Scoto-Norman nobleman (b. 1181) Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1156) William Comyn, Scoto-Norman nobleman (b. 1180) A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, pp. 169-170. 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. ISBN 978-0-521-02720-5. ^ Lourie, Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena Lourie. Brill. p. 270. ISBN 90-04-
12951-0.[permanent dead link] Retrieved from "3One hundred years, from 1101 to 1200 See also: Renaissance of the 12th century 13th century 13th century 12th century 12th century 13th century 12th century 13th cent
1140s 1150s 1160s 1170s 1180s 1190s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - Dises
 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 and his older brother Robert,
 Duke of Normandy in which Robert agrees to recognize Henry as king of England in exchange for a yearly stipend and other concessions. The agreement temporarily ends a crisis in the succession of the Anglo-Norman kings. 1101-1103: David the Builder takes over Kakheti and Hereti (now parts of Georgia). 1102: King Coloman unites Hungary and other concessions.
Croatia under the Hungarian Crown. 1102: Muslims conquer Señorío de Valencia. 1103-1104: 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 in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnis the Bu
 throne.[citation needed] 1106: Battle of Tinchebray. 1107-1111: Sigurd I of Norway becomes the first Norway becomes the f
 Antioch has to submit to the Byzantine Empire, becoming the vassal of Alexius I. 1109: On June 10, Bertrand of Toulouse captures the Pomeranians and re-establishes Polish access to the sea. 1109: On August 24, in the Battle of
 Hundsfeld, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany and stops German expansion eastward. 1111: On April 14, during Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor. 1113: 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 doña Jimena Díaz, governor of Valencia from 1099 to 1102. c. 1119: The Knights Templar are founded to protect Christian pilgrims in
Jerusalem. A Black and White Photo of the 12th century Cuenca Cathedral (built from 1182 to 1270) in Cuenca, Spain 1120: On January 16, the Council of Nablus, a council of ecclesiastic and secular lords in the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, establishes the first written laws for the kingdom. 1120: On November 25, William Adelin, the only
 legitimate son of King Henry I of England, drowns in the White Ship Disaster, leading to a succession crisis which will bring down the Norman monarchy 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 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 Jin-Song wars. 1125: Lothair 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 León at the Battle of São Mamede; (recognised by León in 1143). The temple complex of Angkor Wat, built during the reign of Suryavarman II in Cambodia of the Khmer Era. 1130-1180: 50-year drought in what is now the American
 Southwest. 1130-1138: Papal schism, Pope Innocent II vs. Antipope Anacletus II. 1130: On March 26, Sigurd I of Norway dies. A golden era of 95 years comes to an end for Norway as civil wars between the members of Harald Fairhair's family 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. 1132-1183: 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] 1135-1154: The Anarchy takes place, during a period of civil war in England. 1136: Suger begins rebuilding the abbey church at St Denis north of
 Paris, which is regarded as the first major Gothic building. 1137: On July 22, the future King Louis VII of France marries Eleanor, the Duchess of Aquitaine. 1138: On October 11, the 1138 Aleppo earthquake devastates much of northern Syria. 1139: in April, the Second Lateran Council ends the papal schism. 1139: On July 5, in the Treaty of Mignano
 Pope Innocent II confirms Roger II as King of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, and Prince of Capua and invests him with his titles. 1139: On July 25, the Portuguese defeat the Almoravids led by Ali ibn Yusuf in the Battle of Ourique; Prince Afonso Henriques is acclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers. Averroes in a 14th-century painting by Andrea di Bonaiuto
1140-1150: 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 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 is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos. 1143: Afonso Henriques is proclaimed King of Portugal by the cortes. 1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes Portuguese independence from the Kingdom
of León. Portugal also recognizes the suzerainty of the pope. 1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi. 1145-1148: 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 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 Tudilén is signed by Alfonso VII of León and Raymond Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona, recognizing the Aragonese conquests south of the Júcar 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 and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown.
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: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geography. 1155: the Moroccan-born Muslim geography. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geograp
of Ireland to Henry II of England in the bull Laudabiliter. 1156: On June 18, the Treaty of Benevento is entered into by Pope Adrian IV and 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 Sahagún ends the war between Castile and León. The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, 1165 1161: 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 Caishi. 1161: Kilij Arslan 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 Temüjin in present-day Mongolia. 1163: The Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect. 1165–1182: 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 Rügen, 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 (1832-1891) 1170: The Treaty of Sahagún is signed by Alfonso VIII of Castile and 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 Mardanis of Valencia and Murcia. 1171: Saladin deposes the last Fatimid Caliph Al-'Adid and establishes the Ayyubid dynasty. 1171: On November 11,
Henry II of England lands in Ireland to assert his claim as Lord of Ireland. 1172: The Pandyan city of Madurai is sacked by the Sinhalese king Parakramabahu the Great gains a decisive victory by invading the Chola Empire as an ally of the Pandyas in
the Pandyan Civil War. 1174: On July 12, William I of Scotland is captured by the English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonial allegiance at York. 1175: The Treaty of Windsor is signed by King Henry II of
England and the High King of Ireland, Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair. 1176: On May 29, Frederick Barbarossa's forces are defeated in the emperor's acknowledgment of the imperial Church
1176: On September 17, The Battle of Myriokephalon (Myriocephalum; Turkish: Miryakefalon Savaşı) 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 Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final forces and will be the final forces and unsuccessful forces and unsuccessful forces are forces 
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 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. 1180-1185: 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 Constance between Frederick Barbarossa, the pope and the Lombard towns is signed, confirming the Peace of Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nephew Alexius II Comnenus 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.
of Thessalonika. 1185: The cathedral school (Katedralskolan) in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is the oldest in all of Europe and one of the oldest in land; 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: In August, the Swedish royal and commercial center Sigtuna is attacked by raiders from Karelia, Couronia, and/or Estonia.[3] 1188: The Riah were introduced into the Habt and south of Tetouan by the Almohad
caliph, Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur, and Jochem and Acem were introduced in Tamesna.[4] 1189: On September 3, Richard I is crowned King of England at Westminster. 1189: On November 11, William II of Sicily dies and is succeeded by his illegitimate cousin Tancred, Count of Lecce instead of Constance. 1189-1192: The Third Crusade is an
attempt by European leaders to wrest the Holy Land from Saladin. Richard I of England, or Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the 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 under the command of the 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 under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the 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 under the command of the 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 under the command of the 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 under the command of the army under th
1191: Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI attacked the Kingdom of Sicily from May to August but fails and withdrawn, with Empress Constance captured (released 1192). 1191: On September 7, Saladin is defeated by Richard I of England at the Battle of Arsuf. 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem
1192: In the Battle of Jaffa, King Richard the Lionheart defeats Saladin. 1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart. Under the terms of the agreement, Jerusalem will remain under Muslim control. However, the city will be open to Christian pilgrims. The Latin Kingdom is reduced to a coastal strip that extends from
 Tyre to Jaffa. 1192: Minamoto no Yoritomo is appointed Sei-i Taishōgun, "barbarian-subduing great general", shōgun for short, the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192-1206) by defeating Prithviraj Chauhan. 1193: Nalanda, the great Indian
 Buddhist educational centre, is destroyed. 1194: Emperor Henry VI conquers the Kingdom of Sicily. 1195: On June 16, the struggle of Shamgori. 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 Teutons in Jerusalem. 1199: Pope Innocent III writes to Kaloyan, inviting him to unite the Bulgarian Church with the Roman Catholic Church. 1200: Construction begins on the Grand Village of the Natchez, Mississippi. This ceremonial center for the Natchez people is occupied and built until the
early 17th century.[5] Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 12th century China is under the Northern Song dynasty. Early in the century, Zhang Zeduan paints Along the River During the River During the Champa. Angkor Wat
is built under the Hindu king Suryavarman II. By the end of the century, the Buddhist Jayavarman VII becomes the ruler. Japan is in its Heian period. The Chōjū-jinbutsu-giga is made and attributed to Toba Sōjō. It ends up at the Kōzan-ji, Kyoto. In Oceania, the Tu'i 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 roles. By the end of the
century, at least a third of England's bishops also act as royal judges in 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 trouvère 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 plaque insurance first become available in Iceland, and the first documented outbreaks of influenza there happens. The medieval state of Serbia is formed by Stefan Nemanja and then continued by the
 Nemanjić dynasty. By the end of the century, both the Capetian 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 minor 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. See also: Timeline of historic inventions § 12th
century 1104: The Venice Arsenal of Venice, Italy, is founded. It employed some 16,000 people for the mass production of sailing ships in large assembly lines, hundreds of years 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
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7th century BC (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/12th century" Super Mario and Luigi are tasked with saving Princess Toadstool across eight different realms in
this platforming game. You can beat monsters with a variety of powers, like shooting fireballs or spinning your raccoon tail. Super Mario Bros 3 faithfully recreates the graphics and soundtrack of the 1988 game. For modern entries, you can also try Super Mario Bros 3 faithfully recreates the graphics and soundtrack of the 1988 game. For modern entries, you can also try Super Mario Bros 3 faithfully recreates the graphics and soundtrack of the 1988 game.
time, Super Mario Bros 3 was originally released in 1988 for the Nintendo Entertainment System (NES). Here, you must save Toadstool and the rest of The Mushroom World from the Koopalings-the seven children of Koopa or Bowser. You'll definitely enjoy playing across these worlds thanks to its intuitive touchscreen controller layout. A key feature
of this game is the introduction of various costumes that give players powers. Additionally, you can acquire the Frog Suit, Raccoon and Tanooki costumes-each with its own power accompanied by unique animation. In addition, the graphics and the soundtrack are directly adapted from the original. The result is an authentic retro
experience. As with most old games, it offers increasing difficulty levels. There are certain stages that require a level of skill, particularly timing and precision, that could prove challenging for casual players. You can use any of the Airship stages leading up to the boss fights as an example. As a result, it's a long continuous run that offers no stops until
you pause, usually with far-removed checkpoints. Gameplay Super Mario Bros 3 revolutionized the franchise with numerous game-changing power-ups and enhancements. Besides the simple Mushroom, Flower, and Star, the game offered a variety of gameplay experiences. Power-ups include the Leaf, which transforms Mario into Raccoon Mario,
allowing him to fly and attack enemies with a tail whip, and the Hammer Bros. outfit, which grants Mario fire resistance as well as the ability to throw hammer projectiles. As well as adding excitement to gameplay, these power-ups provide players with strategic options for dealing with challenges. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any
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restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license 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. HowLongToBeatSuper Mario Bros. 3 NewsLoad More MajorGeeks.com - The Anti-Social Social Site since 2002 Super Mario Bros for Android 1-3 is a port of the the classic Mario games that really recreates it perfectly. It has a menu to help you travel to each of the 3
games and all the games look like you would expect. The game is played with your device like a controller. The controls are transparent making it easy to play without being distracted by them. It's so well done, you'd think it was an official port. Of course, nothing is perfect. Many of the secrets, or Easter eggs
originally found in Super Mario Bros seem to be missing. Also, Super Mario Bros 1-3 for Android does have browser based ads that can be annoying. Screenshot for Super Mario Bros 1-3 for Android Minecraft is about placing blocks to build things and going on adventures in single or multiplayer modes. Soda Crush is an addictive variation of the
popular Candy Crush game. Puzzles, original idioms and popular up-to-date phrases are presented through carefully selected emoticons in order to test your general knowledge and patience. Meet, greet and defeat legions of zombies from the dawn of time to the end of days. Amass an army of powerful plants, supercharge them with Plant Food and
power up your defenses with amazing ways to protect your brain. Also available for PC.Pokémon GO for Android brings Venusaur, Charizard, Blastoise, Pikachu, and many other Pokémon into the real world and it's up to you get outside and capture them. © 2000-2025 MajorGeeks.com Powered by Contentteller® Business Edition
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