I'm not a bot



```
Explanation The correct answer is "That" because the word "car" is singular, so we need to use the singular pronoun "That" to refer to it. "Those" is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those" is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those" is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those" is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those" is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those" is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those" is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those" is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those" is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those" is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those" is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those" is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those is used for plural nouns, and "None" does not refer to it. "Those is used for plural nouns, and "None" doe
person that is farther away from the speaker. In this case, the girl being referred to is from China, and since there is no indication of multiple girls, the singular noun, which is "book." "That" is used to indicate something that is close to the
speaker or has been previously mentioned. Explanation The correct answer is "These" is the plural form of "this" and is used to refer to objects that are near in distance. Explanation The word "this" is the correct answer because it refers to something that is close
in time or space. In this case, it suggests that the movie being referred to ended four hours ago. Explanation The word "these" is the appropriate pronoun
to use in this context. Explanation The correct answer is "Those" because it is the plural form of "that" and is used to refer to multiple shoes. Explanation The correct answer is "These." This is because "jeans" is a plural noun, and
"these" is the appropriate demonstrative pronoun to refer to multiple items that are nearby or within sight. Explanation The correct answer is "That" because the word "deer" is singular, so it should be paired with the singular pronoun "That." Quiz Review Timeline (Updated): Jan 30, 2025 + Our quizzes are rigorously reviewed, monitored and continuously
updated by our expert board to maintain accuracy, relevance, and timeliness. Jan 30, 2025 Quiz Edited by Your Dictionary via Getty Images Owned by Via Getty Images Owned by Via Getty Images Owned by
show exactly which noun you're talking about in a sentence. They "demonstrative adjectives come right before the noun's physical location or placement in time while emphasizing its importance. In this article Demonstrative adjectives come right before the noun's physical location or placement in time while emphasizing its importance. In this article Demonstrative adjectives come right before the noun's physical location or placement in time while emphasizing its importance. In this article Demonstrative adjectives come right before the noun's physical location or placement in time while emphasizing its importance. In this article Demonstrative adjectives come right before the noun's physical location or placement in time while emphasizing its importance. In this article Demonstrative adjectives come right before the noun's physical location or placement in time while emphasizing its importance. In this article Demonstrative adjectives come right before the noun's physical location or placement in time while emphasizing its importance.
how many there are (singular or plural). Demonstrative Adjective When To Use It Example Sentence this with a singular noun that is nearby or current These shoes fit me very well. those with a
plural noun that's farther away Those boots are too expensive. You and yonder are less common demonstrative adjectives, mostly seen in older literature like the famous line from Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet. ("What light through yonder window breaks?") They both refer to a thing or things at a distance (like that or those) and can be used as either
plural or singular adjectives. While it may seem tricky to know which demonstrative adjective to use, it's more intuitive than it seems. It all depends on how close the noun is to you, both in physical space and in time. Demonstrative adjectives often show a noun's physical location. This and these are closer to the speaker, while that and those are farther
away. Did you want this piece of cake? No, I want that one. Do these dogs live here? Yes, those describe a very close time, while
that and those describe a time that's further away. Can you meet up this Friday? I remember that day, even though it was years ago. These weeks of vacation have been so relaxing. Those high school years were the best time of my life. This, that, these, and those are also demonstrative pronouns, demonstrative pronouns replace other
nouns in a sentence. When this, that, these, or those come before a noun, they're demonstrative Pronouns. Demonstrative Pronoun Hand me that pencil, please. Hand me that, please. Do you want to see this movie? Do you want to see this? Look at those geese! Look at
those! These chips are too spicy for me. These are too spicy for me. When you use demonstrative adjectives. Ordinal numbers (such as third, fourth, or fifth) can act as demonstrative adjectives. They indicate which noun
you are talking about, just like other demonstrative adjectives. My first paycheck was for $500. The seventh day of the week is Sunday. The Civil War in the United States took place in the nineteenth century After my third piece of pizza, I was stuffed. For her fiftieth birthday party, we bought my mom a huge cake. Cardinal numbers used
for counting) are not considered demonstrative adjectives. When they indicate how many of an item there is ("two kittens" or "sixteen candles"), they are descriptive adjectives. READ MORE What Is a Determiner? all Punctuation Parts of Speech Capitalization Contractions & Compound Words Pronouns Nouns Verbs Adverbs Conjunctions Interjections
Articles Prepositions Adjectives Verbals Periods Question Marks Exclamation Points Commas Semicolons Colons Dashes & Hyphens Brackets (Parentheses) Apostrophes Quotation Marks Exclamation Points Commas Semicolons Colons Dashes & Hyphens Brackets (Parentheses) Apostrophes Quotation Marks Exclamation Points Commas Semicolons Colons Dashes & Hyphens Brackets (Parentheses) Apostrophes Quotation Marks Exclamation Points Commas Semicolons Colons Dashes & Hyphens Brackets (Parentheses) Apostrophes Quotation Marks Exclamation Points Commas Semicolons Colons Dashes & Hyphens Brackets (Parentheses) Apostrophes Quotation Marks Exclamation Points Commas Semicolons Colons Dashes & Hyphens Brackets (Parentheses) Apostrophes Quotation Marks Exclamation Points Commas Semicolons Colons Dashes & Hyphens Brackets (Parentheses) Apostrophes Quotation Marks Exclamation Points Commas Semicolons Colons Dashes & Hyphens Brackets (Parentheses) Apostrophes Quotation Marks Exclamation Points Commas Semicolons Colons Dashes & Hyphens Brackets (Parentheses) Apostrophes Quotation Marks Exclamation Points Commas Semicolons Colons Dashes & Hyphens Brackets (Parentheses) Apostrophes Quotation Marks Exclamation Points Commas Semicolons Colons Dashes & Hyphens Brackets (Parentheses) Apostrophes (Parentheses) Apostrophes (Parentheses) Apostropheses (Parentheses
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move on to the pronouns. Demonstrative adjective is a word that you put before a noun, and it specifies which noun you're referring to if there's any ambiguity (e.g. 'this egg' vs. 'that egg'). In English, we distinguish between 'this' and
'that.' In Spanish, there's one additional level. Spanish speakers differentiate between 'that which isn't right next to me but isn't too far away the object is (more on that later)! So, the Spanish demonstrative adjectives are these: these
(masculine plural) those __ (feminine plural) those __ over there (masculine plural) those __ over there (feminine plural) those __ over the over th
(masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural) with the noun it's modifying. We've listed all the gender and number options above. Here are some examples for you to read, to help give you some context and understand how to use Spanish demonstrative adjectives. This ring is made of gold. I bought this book yesterday. Esta mañana fui al mercado
This morning I went to the market. Vendrá uno de estos días. He will come one of these days. Estas máquinas están rotos. That bus goes to the city center. Esa mochila es de Beatriz. That backpack belongs to Beatriz. Esos zapatos son de muy
buena calidad. Those shoes are really good quality. ¿Estás cómodo llevando esos vaqueros? Are you comfortable wearing those jeans? Esas arañas me dan miedo. Those spiders frighten me. La señora robó una de esas manzanas. The lady stole one of those apples. Aquel edificio es donde trabaja mi madre. That office over there is where my mother works. Me
gusta mucho aquel chico. I really like that guy over there. Aquella chica no deja de mirarme. That girl over there won't stop staring at me. No nos conocíamos en aquellos hombres son artistas. Those men over there are artists. No he estado en aquellos países. I
haven't been to those (faraway) countries. Aquellas mujeres son muy inteligentes. Those women over there are very intelligent. Me gustaría caminar por aquellas montañas. I'd like to walk around those mountains over there) can take a while to master. Here
are some sentences that make use of 'this,' 'that,' and 'that over there' so you can see the difference. Carlos, no me basta esta hoja de papel. ¿Me pasas ese cuaderno? Si no, me voy a usar aquel ordenador. Carlos, this sheet of paper isn't big enough. Would you pass me that notebook? Otherwise I'll go use that computer. Rafael quiere entrar en esta iglesia,
y Nerea quiere visitar ese museo en la próxima calle. Yo quiero caminar hasta aquella torre afuera del pueblo. Rafael wants to go into this church, and Nerea wants to yisit that museum in the next street. I want to walk to that tower outside the village. Este hombre es mi marido. Ese señor a tu lado es su padre. Aquellos niños jugando afuera son nuestros
hijos. This man is my husband. That man next to you is his father. Those children playing outside are our children. No toques este bolígrafo. Es mío. Ese lápiz es tuyo. O puedes buscar aquellos crayones que te compró Mamá ayer. Don't touch this pen. It's mine. That pencil is yours. Or you can look for those crayons that Mommy bought you yesterday. Now
we're done with adjectives, let's look at pronouns. As we said earlier, demonstrative pronoun is a word that you use instead of a noun, and it specifies which noun you're referring to. Demonstrative pronouns are useful when we don't
have to give as much context. If we already know we're talking about cars, we don't need to say 'this one' and 'that one.' So, the Spanish demonstrative pronouns are these:these ones (feminine plural) those ones (femini
(masculine) that one over there (feminine) those ones over there (masculine plural) those ones over there (feminine plural) Until recently, Spanish demonstrative pronouns (except the neuter ones, mentioned below) had an accent on them. This was to differentiate between Spanish demonstrative adjectives and demonstrative pronouns, and you used to have
to remember which ones took accents. It looked something like this: Me gusta esta casa. (I like this one.) Aguel gato es mío. (That cat is mine.) vs. Aguel es mío. (That cat is mine.) 
accents altogether! Because they're pronouns, they're used to replace nouns. The Spanish demonstrative pronouns are a little different from Spanish demonstrative adjectives, because
as well as masculine and feminine forms, you have a kind of genderless form, called the 'neuter' form. It's used when we're talking about a person or animal, we need to figure out its gender and use the corresponding masculine
or feminine pronoun). The neuter ones: Look through these sentences and see if they make sense! Dame otro bolígrafo. Este no escribe. Give me another pen. This one doesn't work. Esta es mi falda favorita. This skirt is my favorite one. En una oficina como esta, hay que trabajar duro. In an office like this one, you have to work hard. A ver si estos funcionan.
Let's see if these ones work. Estas son mejores que aquellas. These ones are better than those ones over there. Me encantaría tener notas como estas. I'd love to have grades like these ones. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me happy. (NEUTER) Esto me hace feliz. This (situation/environment) makes me hace feliz. This (situation/envi
Prefiero ese. I don't like this man. I prefer that one. No quiero esa, la rosa. I don't want this candle. I want that one, the pink one. Nos gustan estos libros, pero nos gustan también esos. We like these books, but we also like those ones. Esas sí que son valientes. Now those ones—they're brave. ¿Que cuáles flores me gustan? ¡Me encantan
esas! Which flowers do I like? I love those ones! (NEUTER) ¡Eso es, campeón! ¡Muy bien! That's it, buddy! Well done! (NEUTER) Quiero que pare todo eso. That one over there would be the best one. No me gusta este traje. Voy a comprar aquel. I don't like this suit. I'm going to buy that one over there. Aquella fue la época más violenta. That was the most
violent era. Aquellos son tuyos. Esos son míos. Those ones over there are yours. Those ones (a bit closer) are mine. ¿Son aquellos tus zapatos? Are those ones gour shoes? Aquellas viven fuera de la ciudad. Those ones (ive outside the city. Mis películas favoritas son aquellas con actores poco conocidos. My favorite movies are those with unknown actors.
(NEUTER) Aquello es lo que te espera. (NEUTER) No me meto en todo aquello. I'm not getting involved in all that. Hopefully this article has shown you the difference between adjectives and pronouns, and taught you how to use the demonstrative forms of each. Try and spot them when you're reading in Spanish, and think about whether you think they're
adjectives or pronouns. Level: Pre-intermediate This demonstrative adjectives quiz tests your knowledge on the use of this, that, these and those. If we are referring to someone or something that is close to us, we use this for singular and those for plural. Demonstrative adjectives are used
with nouns. For example: This pencil isn't working (the pencil is nearby and it's singular) Those people are running away. (the people are far away) This demonstrative adjectives quiz and all our quizzes can
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a teacher finishing up a unit or a student wanting to test your knowledge, a demonstrative adjectives quiz can help you test your knowledge of the topic. Explore demonstrative adjectives with a quick explanation of what they are and how they are used. In general, adjectives describe nouns, telling something about their appearance, origin, make-up, or
character. Adjectives also describe our opinions about nouns. Demonstrative adjectives are a specific class of adjectives and adjective class of adjectives are a specific class of adjectives are a specific class of adjectives and adjective class of adjective class 
feminine in their adjectives, the only distinctions in English are between singular noun that is close by those - refers to a singular noun that is close by those - refers to a singular noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is far awaythese - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a singular noun that is close by those - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun that is nearbythat - refers to a plural noun t
about the spokesmodels on The Price is Right who show off the merchandise while the announcer uses a demonstrative adjective (this). "This marvelous prize can be yours if the price is right!" They have just demonstrated which stove they're talking
about by pointing, displaying and using the demonstrative adjective this. The following demonstrative adjectives quiz is in four parts. Use all four or just one or two sections, depending on your needs. Complete the demonstrative adjectives exercises first (or assign them to your students), then scroll down to see the answers. If you'd rather use a printable
version, skip ahead to the next section. There are four demonstrative adjective would you use to describe a singular noun that is far away? Which demonstrative adjective would you use to describe a
singular noun that is nearby? Which demonstrative adjective would you use to describe a plural noun that is far away? Which demonstrative adjective would you use to describe a plural noun that is nearby? For each of the following
contains a demonstrative adjective? a. red socksb. old socksc. stinky socksb. old socksb. 
eat all of these cookies.d. I couldn't sleep last night because those dogs were barking. Select the correct demonstrative adjective for each of the following sentences. This/that one over there is his. These/Those books here are hers, but these/those over there is his. These/Those books here are hers, but these/those over there are mine. She can't eat all of this/that one over there is his. These/Those books here are hers, but these/those over there are mine. She can't eat all of this/that one over there is his. These/Those books here are hers, but these/those over there are mine. She can't eat all of this/that one over there is his. These/Those books here are hers, but these/those over there are mine. She can't eat all of this/that one over there is his. These/Those books here are hers, but these/those over there are mine. She can't eat all of this/that one over there is his. These/Those books here are hers, but these/those over there are mine. She can't eat all of this/that one over there are mine. She can't eat all of this/that one over the 
this/these contracts today. I'll work on them tomorrow. I think that/those woodpecker is back. I hear it banging on the house. Each of the following sentences has a mistake with a demonstrative adjective. Identify the incorrect word and decide what it should be replaced with. Can you see these deer out in the field? The robbery took place on May 19th. This
night, there was a big storm. This computers over there are old. That computers here are the new ones. This movie ended four hours ago. These cake tastes funny. I think you put too much salt in it. Would you prefer a printable worksheet version of the quiz? Download an expanded version below. Some of the questions on the demonstrative adjectives
worksheet are the same as the quiz questions above, though it contains more items. The worksheet is ideal for upper elementary or early middle school students. In addition to the printable quiz, the PDF includes a complete answer key. The answers to the in-article quiz appear below. Use it to check the accuracy of your work. or that of your students.
Answers to the questions in part 1 are listed below, that (use with a singular noun that is far away) this (use with a singular noun that is nearby) See below for answers to the part 2 items. d. "those socks" contains a demonstrative adjectived. "this car" contains a
demonstrative adjective used correctly a. "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog" does not use a demonstrative adjective. The complete sentences appear below; the correct demonstrative adjective are bold. This glass here is mine, but that one over there is his. These books here are hers, but those over there are mine. She can't eat all of this
popcorn.I can't finish these contracts today. I'll work on them tomorrow.I think that woodpecker is back. I hear it banging on the house. The incorrect words are crossed out. The change that needs to be made appears in italics after each sentence. Can you see these deer out in the field? - Change "those "thos
night, there was a big storm. - Change "This" to "That." This computers over there are old. That computers here are the new ones. - Change "This" to "That." These cake tastes funny. I think you put too much salt in it. - Change "These" to "This." Learning how to use the
demonstrative adjectives "this", "that", "these" and "those" in Spanish is important if you're learning the language. Demonstratives are a topic to include in the early stages of your study plan, because they are endlessly useful words. Knowing demonstratives are a topic to include in the early stages of your study plan, because they are endlessly useful words.
your life easier when you ask if you can take this sun lounger while relaxing on a Mexican beach. Or are you looking to improve your Spanish for professional purposes for that upcoming interview? Whatever your goal, let's go over demonstrative spanish for professional purposes for that upcoming interview? Whatever your goal, let's go over demonstrative spanish for professional purposes for that upcoming interview? Whatever your goal, let's go over demonstrative spanish for professional purposes for that upcoming interview? Whatever your goal, let's go over demonstrative spanish for professional purposes for that upcoming interview? Whatever your goal, let's go over demonstrative spanish for professional purposes for that upcoming interview?
in Spanish, let's review what demonstrative adjectives actually are. These words help us describe the position of a noun in regard to distance or time. In English, the singular demonstratives are "this" and "those." Here we have two examples: That woman is the owner of those apartments. This dress is a different
color from these other ones. In English, there are two levels of distance. "This" and "those" point at things that are further away, out of reach. Demonstrative adjectives in Spanish play the same role as in English. They are words to help point at something or someone.
DistanceNumberMasculineFeminineThis (close)SingularEsteEstaThese (close)PluralEstosEstasThat (further)SingularEsteEstaThese (further)PluralEstosEstasThat (over there)PluralEquellas Note: We are imagining three different distances. Este is right here. The difference between aquel and ese (and their
female or plural versions) is that aquel is further than ese in time or space. Perhaps even out of sight. That's why we label aquel as "that over there". Here are some rules to use demonstrative Spanish, we can find three levels of distance: close proximity,
out of reach, and further over there. Distance increases with each level, with este (this) being the closest and aquel (that over there) being the furthest. When we list items in a series, use a demonstrative for each item. The demonstrative adjective goes before the noun it wants to modify. This is the same as in English (example: this car, that sock, those
 pears). Here are some examples: Esta ciudad es muy grande para mí. This city is too big for me. Estos zapatos no me gustan, pero aquellos parecen lindos. I don't like these shoes, but those (over there) seem nice. Esas montañas parecen lindos. I don't like these shoes, but those (over there) seem nice. Esta vez no podré acompañarte al parque. This time I won't bear aquellos parecen lindos. I don't like these shoes, but those (over there) seem nice. Esas montañas parecen de cuento. Those hills look like they belong in a fairy tale. Esta vez no podré acompañarte al parque. This time I won't bear aquellos parecen lindos. I don't like these shoes, but those (over there) seem nice. Esta vez no podré acompañarte al parque. This time I won't bear aquellos parecen lindos. I don't like these shoes, but those (over there) seem nice. Esta vez no podré acompañarte al parque. This time I won't bear aquellos parecen lindos. I don't like these shoes, but those (over there) seem nice. Esta vez no podré acompañarte al parque. This time I won't bear aquellos parecen lindos. I don't like these shoes acompañarte al parque. This time I won't bear acompañarte al parque acompañarte acompaña
able to go with you to the park. ¿Recuerdas aquellos días?Do you remember those days? Quiero estas manzanas y aquellos plátanos. I want these apples and those bananas (over there). There are some ideas: Use technology. Dive into YouTube and find videos related
spot. Then categorize them according to the table above. Now you understand the demonstrative adjectives in Spanish! We promise they'll come in handy quite often in daily life. Just like in English, knowing how to use "this", "these" and "those" in Spanish helps us communicate clearly and avoid confusion. It helps us interact well with people
Going to the market while on holiday? Planning to order food at a Spanish-speaking restaurant? These words will make you feel confident about voicing what you want. 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)224 views4 pagesThis document contains a 4-part quiz on demonstrative adjectives - this, that, these, those. Part 1 has students identify
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example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Demonstrative adjectivesQuiz • English • University • MediumDINA GARCÍA1. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION Which of the following contains a
last night because those dogs were barking.5. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONChoose the correct sentence.a. Maria loves this muffins.b. Maria loves that muffins Find the best (and free) path to master Spanish. Skip wasted study hours and speed up your learning with our guide for every level.
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the Napoleonic Wars. Initially serving in the Hanoverian Army, in 1782 he fought in the Second Anglo-Mysore War in India. He was present at the siege of Cuddalore. The French Revolutionary Wars began a decade later and Hinuber services to the British Army and the Second Anglo-Mysore War in India. He was present at the siege of Cuddalore. The French Revolutionary Wars began a decade later and Hinuber services to the British Army and the Second Anglo-Mysore War in India. He was present at the siege of Cuddalore. The French Revolutionary Wars began a decade later and Hinuber services to the British Army and the Second Anglo-Mysore War in India.
was given command of the 3rd Line Battalion of the KGL before commanding a brigade in the Bay of Naples in 1809. He was promoted to major-general in 1811 and given command of a brigade at the Battle of Nivelle in 1813 and then at the siege of Bayonne the following
year, when he led the response to the French counter-attack. He joined the army of the new Kingdom of Hanover in 1816. He received his last command in 1831, of the 2nd Division of a corps of the German Federal Army, and died in Frankfurt two years later. (Full article...) Recently featured: Hurricane Claudette (2003) Trinity (nuclear test) Manitoba
Archive By email More featured articles About Glódís Perla Viggósdóttir ... that Glódís Perla Viggósdóttir (pictured) scored two goals for the Iceland women's national football team the first literary journal in Canada? ... that according
to the Zoo Miami communications director, 100 men could beat a single gorilla if they "envelop the gorilla and create a human straightjacket"? ... that the memorial for James Bunbury White, the founder of Whiteville, North Carolina, was knocked down in a car crash 200 years after his death? ... that before the establishment of Singapore's Rail Test Centre
the bulk of rolling-stock testing had to be conducted overseas? ... that the artist Cady Noland has disavowed artworks that she no longer considered genuine because they were damaged or altered? ... that Li Jinhua was the first female
spokesperson of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs? ... that an announcer damaged the tower of an Arkansas radio station while driving a moving van? Archive Start a new article Muhammadu Buhari Former president of Nigeria Muhammadu Buhari Former president of Nigeria Muhammadu Buhari (pictured) dies at the age of 82. Clashes between Druze militias and the Syrian
Armed Forces result in hundreds of deaths. The International Criminal Court issues arrest warrants for Taliban leaders Hibatullah Akhundzada and Abdul Hakim Haqqani over their alleged persecution of women in Afghanistan. Flooding in Central Texas, United States, leaves at least 140 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine
timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Felix Baumgartner Fauja Singh Bradley John Murdoch Frank Barrie Ihor Poklad Glen Michael Nominate an article July 18 Nadia Comăneci on the balance beam 1290 - King Edward I issued an edict to expel all Jews from England. 1723 - Johann Sebastian Bach directed the first performance of his cantata
Erforsche mich, Gott, und erfahre mein Herz in Leipzig. 1976 - At the Olympic Games in Montreal, Nadia Comăneci (pictured) became the first person to score a perfect 10 in a modern Olympics gymnastics event. 1989 - American actress Rebecca Schaeffer was shot and killed by Robert John Bardo, eventually prompting the passage of anti-stalking laws in
California. 1995 - Selena's album Dreaming of You, instrumental in popularizing Tejano music, was released posthumously. Benito Juárez (d. 1872)Richard Branson (b. 1950)M.I.A. (b. 1975)Amy Gillett (d. 2005) More anniversaries: July 18 July 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About Painted bat There are 30 extant kerivouline species,
which are members of Kerivoulinae, one of the four subfamilies of Vespertilionidae, itself one of twenty families of bats in the mammalian order Chiroptera, and part of the microbat suborder. Kerivoulines, or woolly bats, are found in grasslands, savannas, or wetlands
They range in size from the least woolly bat, at 2 cm (1 in) plus a 2 cm (1 in) plus a 2 cm (1 in) plus a 7 cm (3 in) tail. The 30 extant species of Kerivoulinae are divided between two genera, with 26 species in Kerivoula and the remaining four in Phoniscus. (Full list...) Recently featured: Accolades received by Inception 1956 Summer
Olympics medal table Municipalities in Prince Edward Island Archive More featured lists The Basilica of St Paul is a Catholic parish church in Rabat, Malta, located on the edge of the site of the Roman city of Melite. The present church was built between 1653 and 1658, replacing a church that was completed in 1578. It was constructed with funds from the
noblewoman Cosmana Navarra, on plans prepared by Francesco Buonamici. The final stages were completed by Lorenzo Gafà. It was elevated to the status of a minor basilica in 2020. The church features a grotto where, according to tradition, Paul the Apostle lived and preached during his three-month stay in Malta in AD 60. This photograph shows the
facade of the Basilica of St Paul in 2021. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Clouded Apollo Anne of Cleves Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including
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Székesfehérvár on July 23.[1][2] December 18 - King Magnus III of Sweden ("Birgersson") dies after a 15-year reign. He is succeeded by his 10-year-old son Birger ("Magnusson"). Although, Sweden is an elective monarchy, Birger had already been appointed heir to the throne in 1284. July 18 - Edict of Expulsion: King Edward I of England ("Longshanks")
orders all Jews (at this time probably numbering around 2,000) to leave the country by November 1 (All Saints' Day[3]). The edict was decreed on Tisha B'Av on the Hebrew calendar, a day that commemorates many calamities. They are eventually allowed back in 1656. September - The 7-year-old Margaret, Maid of Norway, queen-designate and heir to the
crown of Scotland, dies en route to the British Isles in Orkney, leading to thirteen competitors for the crown of Scotland, a succession crisis. November 28 - Eleanor of Castile, wife of Edward I, dies while traveling in the North. She has been suffering from illness for some time, and the cold and dampness of the winter months probably aggravate her
condition. December - Edward I travels with the body of Queen Eleanor from Lincoln to London. Remembering his wife, Edward erects a series of crosses at each location that the body rests overnight. These are known as the twelve Eleanor crosses at each location that the body of Queen Eleanor from Lincoln to London. Remembering his wife, Edward erects a series of crosses at each location that the body of Queen Eleanor from Lincoln to London. Remembering his wife, Edward erects a series of crosses at each location that the body of Queen Eleanor from Lincoln to London.
 James II of Aragon ("the Just") join the Venetian Crusader fleet (some 20 ships) on its way to Acre. On board the fleet are Italian urban militias and mercenary forces under Seneschal Jean I de Grailly, who have fought for the Papal States in the so-called Italian Crusaders massacre Muslim merchants and peasants, and some
clothing to Sultan Qalawun ("the Victorious") in Cairo, who demands that the leaders of the riot be handed over for trial, but the nobles refuse to send them and Qalawun now obtains legal clearance from the religious authorities in Cairo to break the truce with Crusader states.[6] October - Qalawun orders a general mobilization of the Mamluk forces. In a
council, it is decided that a peace delegation be sent to Cairo under Guillaume de Beaujeu, Grand Master of the Knights Templar. However, Qalawun ("the Victorious") dies as the Egyptian Mamluk army sets
out for Acre. He is succeeded by his eldest son Al-Ashraf Khalil as ruler of the Mamluk Sultanate. Khalil orders his allies and tributaries in Syria to prepare for a campaign next spring. Governors and castle commanders are ordered to assemble siege equipment and armor.[8] June 13 - Shamsuddin Kayumars, Mamluk ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, is
murdered and succeeded by Jalal-ud-din Khalji (or Firuz Shah I), founder of the Khalji dynasty, ending Mamluk rule and instigating the Khalji Revolution.[9] September 27 - The 6.8 Ms Zhili earthquake affects the province of Zhili in China, with a maximum Mercalli intensity of IX (Violent), killing 7,270-100,000 people. June 8 - Beatrice Portinari, muse of
University of Coimbra is founded in Lisbon by Denis I ("the Poet King"). He decrees that Portuguese is the official language of Portugal, queen consort of
Castile (d. 1313) January 6 - Otto Bodrugan, English landowner and politician (d. 1331) June 23 - Jakushitsu Genkō, Japanese Rinzai master and poet (d. 1367) August 4 - Leopold I, Duke of Austria ("the Glorious"), German nobleman (d. 1331) June 23 - Jakushitsu Genkō, Japanese Rinzai master and poet (d. 1367) August 4 - Leopold I, Duke of Austria ("the Glorious"), German nobleman (d. 1326) October 15 - Anne of Bohemia, queen consort of Bohemia (d. 1313) December 24 - Khwaju Kermani, Persian poet
and mystic (d. 1349) Agnes Haakonsdatter, Norwegian noblewoman and princess (d. 1319) Andrea Pisano (or Pontedera), Italian sculptor and architect (d. 1348) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1322) Buton Rinchen Drub, Tibetan Buddhist religious leader (d. 1348) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1322) Buton Rinchen Drub, Tibetan Buddhist religious leader (d. 1348) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1322) Buton Rinchen Drub, Tibetan Buddhist religious leader (d. 1348) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1322) Buton Rinchen Drub, Tibetan Buddhist religious leader (d. 1348) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1322) Buton Rinchen Drub, Tibetan Buddhist religious leader (d. 1348) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1322) Buton Rinchen Drub, Tibetan Buddhist religious leader (d. 1348) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1322) Buton Rinchen Drub, Tibetan Buddhist religious leader (d. 1348) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1322) Buton Rinchen Drub, Tibetan Buddhist religious leader (d. 1348) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1328) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1328) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1328) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1328) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1328) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1328) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1328) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1328) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1328) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1328) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1328) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Sile
1364) Daichi Sokei, Japanese Buddhist monk, disciple and poet (d. 1366) Giovanni Visconti, Italian cardinal, archbishop and co-ruler (d. 1340) Jacob van Artevelde, Flemish merchant and statesman (d. 1345) Jacopo Dondi
dell'Orologio, Italian doctor and polymath (d. 1359) Johannes de Muris, French mathematician and astronomer (d. 1344) John Maltravers, English nobleman, knight and governor (d. 1350) Ke Jiusi, Chinese landscape painter
and calligrapher (d. 1343) Kitabatake Tomoyuki, Japanese nobleman and prince (infante) (d. 1327) Peter of Castile, Lord of Cameros, Spanish nobleman and prince (infante) (d. 1327) Peter of Castile, Lord of Cameros, Spanish nobleman and prince (infante) (d. 1319) Pierre Bersuire (or Bercheure), French translator and encyclopaedist (d. 1362) Rabbenu Yerucham, French rabbi and
scholar (posek) (d. 1350) Richard de Willoughby, English landowner and politician (d. 1362) Rudolf Hesso, Margrave of Baden-Baden, German nobleman (House of Zähringen) (d. 1335) Sesson Yūbai, Japanese Buddhist monk, priest and poet (d. 1347) Theodore I, Marquis of Montferrat ("Palaiologos"), Byzantine nobleman and writer (d. 1338) Willem van
Duvenvoorde, Dutch nobleman and knight (d. 1353) January 28 - Dervorguilla of Galloway, Scottish noblewoman (b. 1210) February 3 - Henry XIII, Duke of Bavaria, German nobleman, co-ruler and knight (b. 1235) March 26 - John dal Bastone, Italian monk, priest and preacher (b. 1200) March 26 - John Kirkby, English bishop, vice-chancellor and
statesman April 26 - Gaston VII, Viscount of Béarn ("Froissard"), French nobleman and knight (b. 1225) May 10 - Rudolf II, Duke of Austria, German nobleman (House of Habsburg) (b. 1270) June 8 - Beatrice Portinari, Italian muse of Dante (b. 1266) June 13 - Shamsuddin II, Mamluk ruler of the Delhi Sultanate (b. 1285) June 23 - Henryk IV Probus ("the
Herman I, German nobleman (House of Henneberg) (b. 1224) Magnus III (or I) ("Birgersson"), king of Sweden (b. 1232) Adelaide, Countess of Auxerre, French noblewoman and ruler (suo jure) (b. 1251) Alice de Lusignan, Countess of Gloucester, French
noblewoman (House of Lusignan) (b. 1236) Cecilia Cesarini (or Caecilia), Italian noblewoman and nun (b. 1203) Eison, Japanese Buddhist scholar-monk, disciple and priest (b. 1201) Elizabeth the Cuman, queen of Hungary (House of Arpad) (b. 1244) Fakhr al-Din Mustawfi, Persian finance minister, advisor and vizier ^ Engel, Pál (2001). The Realm of St
Stephen: A History of Medieval Hungary, 895-1526. I.B. Tauris Publishers. p. 110. ISBN 1-86064-061-3. Slovak History: Chronology & Lexicon. Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Slovenské Pedegogické Nakladatel'stvo. p. 34. ISBN 0-86516-444-4. Mundil
Robin R. (2002). England's Jewish Solution: Experiment and Expulsion, 1262-1290. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0-521-52026-6. David Nicolle (2005). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, p. 343. ISBN 978-0-
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 Renaissance of the 12th century Millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 11th century 12th century 13th century 13th century 12th century 13th century 13th century 13th century 12th century 13th century 1
Eastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th century The 12th century is the period from 1101 to 1200 in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European culture, this period is considered part of the High Middle Ages and overlaps with what is often called the "'Golden Age' of the Cistercians". The Golden Age of Islam experienced
 significant development, particularly in Islamic Spain. In Song dynasty China, an invasion by Jurchens caused a political schism of north and south. The Khmer Empire of Cambodia flourished during this century, while the Fatimids of Egypt were overtaken by the Ayyubid dynasty. Following the expansions of the Ghaznavids and Ghurid Empire, the Muslim
conquests in the Indian subcontinent took place at the end of the century. Main article: 1100s The Ghurid Empire converted to Islam from Buddhism. 1101: In July, the Treaty of Alton is signed between Henry I of England in exchange for a yearly
stipend and other concessions. The agreement temporarily ends a crisis in the succession of the Anglo-Norman kings. 1101-1103: David the Builder takes over Kakheti and Hereti (now parts of Georgia). 1102: King Coloman unites Hungary and Croatia under the Hungarian Crown. 1102: Muslims conquer 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 defeats an army of Seljuks. 1107-1111: Sigurd I of Norway becomes the first Norwegian king to
embark on a crusade to the Holy Land. He fights in Lisbon and on various Mediterranean isles and helps the King of Jerusalem to take Sidon from the Byzantine Empire, becoming the vassal of Alexius I. 1109: On June 10, Bertrand of Toulouse captures
the County of Tripoli (northern Lebanon/western Syria). 1109: In the Battle of Naklo, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany and stops German expansion eastward. Main article: 1110s 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 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. Main article: 1120s 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 Georgians, 15,000 Kipchak auxiliaries, 500 Alan mercenaries and 100 French Crusaders defeats a much larger Seljuk-led Muslim coalition army. 1121: On December 25, St. Norbert and 29
companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order. 1122: The Battle of Beroia (Modern-day Stara Zagora, Bulgaria) results in the disappearance of the Pechenegs Turkish tribe as an independent force. 1122: On September 23, the Concordat of Worms (Pactum Calixtinum) is drawn up between Emperor
Henry V and Pope Calixtus II bringing an end to the first phase of the power struggle between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire, 1122: King David the Builder captures Tbilisi and declares it the capital city of Georgia, ending 400 years of Arab rule, 1123: The Jurchen dynasty of China forces Koryo (now Korea) to recognize their suzerainty, 1124: In
April or May, David I is crowned King of the Scots. 1125: On June 11, in the Battle of Azaz, the Crusader states, led by King Baldwin II of Jerusalem, defeat the Seljuk Turks. 1125: In November, the Jurchens of the Jin dynasty declare war on the Song dynasty, beginning the Jin-Song wars. 1125: Lothair of Supplinburg, duke of Saxony, is elected Holy Roman
Emperor instead of the nearest heir, Frederick of Swabia, beginning the great struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines. 1127: The Northern Song dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty loses p
1143). Main article: 1130s The temple complex of Angkor Wat, built during the reign of Suryavarman II in Cambodia of the Khmer Era. 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 Aguitaine. 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. Main article: 1140s 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 results and the conflict betw
and Southern Song dynasty, legally establishing the boundaries of the two countries and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories north of the Huai River. The treaty reduces the Southern Song into a quasi-tributary state of the Jurchen Jin dynasty, 1143: Manuel I Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of
John II Komnenos. 1143: Afonso Henriques is proclaimed King of Portugal by the cortes. 1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes the suzerainty of the pope. 1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi. 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, led by Emir Abd al-Mu'min, takes North Africa from the Almoravides and soon invades the Iberian Peninsula. The Almohads
began as a religious movement to rid Islam of impurities. 1147: The Wendish Crusade against the Polabian Slavs (or "Wends") in what is now northern and eastern Germany. Main article: 1150s 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
Berengar 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's son Henry of Anjou as
heir. 1153: The First Treaty of Constance is signed between Emperor Frederick I and Pope Eugene III, by the terms of which, the emperor is to prevent any action by Manuel I Comnenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil and to assist the pope against his enemies in revolt in Rome. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad
al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: On December 27, Henry II is crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey. 1155: Pope Adrian IV and the Norman Kingdom of Sicily. After years of turbulent
relations, the popes finally settles down to peace with the Hauteville kings. The kingship of William I is recognized over all Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Campania, and Capua. The tribute to the pope of 600 schifati agreed upon by Roger II in 1139 at Mignano is affirmed and another 400 shift is added for the new lands. 1158: The Treaty of Sahagún ends the war
between Castile and León. Main article: 1160s 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. Main article: 1170s 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 agrees to provide Alfonso 
murdered in Canterbury Cathedral. 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 army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant.
Kulasekara Pandyan. 1173: Sinhalese king Parakramabahu the Great gains a decisive victory by invading the English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonial allegiance at
York. 1175: Honen Shonin (Genku) founds the Jodo shu (Pure Land) sect of Buddhism. 1176: On May 29, Frederick Barbarossa's forces are defeated in the Battle of Legnano by the Lombard League which results in the emperor's
acknowledgment of the pope's sovereignty over the Papal States and Alexander acknowledging the emperor's overlordship of the imperial Church. 1176: On September 17, The Battle of Myriocephalum; Turkish: Miryakefalon 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 Byzantines to recover the interior of Anatolia from the Seljuk Turks. 1177: The Treaty or Peace of Venice is signed by the papacy and its allies, and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. The Norman Kingdom of Sicily also participates in negotiations and the treaty thereby determines the
political course of all of Italy for the next several years. 1178: Chinese writer Zhou Qufei, a Guangzhou customs officer, writes of an island far west in the Indian Ocean (possibly Madagascar), from where people with skin "as black as lacquer" and with frizzy hair were captured and purchased as slaves by Arab merchants. 1179: The Treaty of Cazola
(Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquista would not be stymied by internecine feuding. Main article: 1180s 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 Burmase naval fleets. 1182: Religious reformations of Theravada Buddhism in Pagan Burma under the patronage of Narapatisithu are continued with the end of the Polonnaruwa-Pagan War.
1182: Revolt of the people of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor. 1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I 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. 1185: Andronicus I Comnenus is deposed and, on September 12, executed as a result of the Norman massacre of the Greeks of Thessalonika. 1185: The cathedral school (Katedralskolan) in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is the oldest in northern Europe and one of the oldest in all of Europe. 1185: Beginning in this year the
Kamakura shogunate deprives the emperor of Japan of political power. 1186: On January 27, the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily, the heiress to the Sicilian throne. 1187: 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 Yagub 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. Main articles: 1190s and 1200s Richard I of England, or Richard the Lionheart. 1190: On June 10, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa drowns in the River Salef, leaving the
Crusader army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the army. 1191: Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI attacked the Kingdom of Sicily from May to August but fails and withdrawn, with Empress Constance captured (released 1192). 1191: On September 7, Saladin is defeated
by Richard I of England at the Battle of Arsuf. 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem vill 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 Muslim empire in India for 14 years (1192-1206) by defeating Prithviraj Chauhan. 1193: Nalanda, the great Indian Buddhist educational centre, is destroyed. 1194: Emperor Henry VI conquers the Kingdom of Sicily. 1195: On June 16, the struggle of Shamqori. Georgian forces annihilate the army of Abu Baqar. 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 near Natchez, Mississippi, This ceremonial center for the Natchez people is occupied and built until the early 17th century, Early in the century, Zhang Zeduan paints Along the River During the Oingming Festival, It will later end up in the
Palace Museum, Beijing. In southeast Asia, there is conflict between the Khmer Empire and the Champa. Angkor Wat is built under the Hindu king Suryavarman 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
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Shen Kuo during the previous century. Christian humanism becomes a self-conscious philosophical tendency in Europe. Christianity is also introduced to Estonia, Finland, and Karelia. The first medieval universities are founded. Pierre Abelard teaches. Middle English begins to develop, and literacy begins to spread outside the Church throughout Europe. [6]

In addition, churchmen are increasingly willing to take on secular matters.[7] The Ars antiqua period in the history of the medieval music of Western Europe begins. The earliest recorded miracle play is performed in Dunstable, England. Gothic architecture and 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 plague insurance first become available in Iceland, and the first documented outbreaks of influenza there happens. The medieval state of Serbia is formed by Stefan 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 manor lifestyles.[8]

In India, Hoysala architecture reaches its peak. In the Middle East, the icon of Theotokos of Vladimir is painted probably in Constantinople. Everything but the faces will later be retouched, and the icon will go to the Tretyakov Gallery of Moscow. The Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli composes his epic poem The Knight in the Panther's Skin. Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi founds his "school of illumination". In North Africa, the kasbah of Marrakesh is built, including the city gate Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque. In sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted. The city of Tula burns down, marking the end of the Toltec Empire In West Africa the Ife Empire is established. See also: Timeline of historic inventions § 12th century 1104: The Venice Arsenal of Venice, 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 Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1973, 5th reprint edition in 1988 p.57 ^ Britannica. ^ Enn Tarvel (2007). Sigtuna hukkumine. Archived 2017-10-11 at the Wayback Machine Haridus, 2007 (7-8), p 38-41 ^ Notice sur les Arabes hilaliens. Ismaël Hamet. p. 248. ^ Francine Weiss and Mark R. Barnes (May 3, 1989). 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View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Antisemitism in Christianity (links | edit) House of Habsburg (links | edit) Hab Hohenzollern (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) Taoism (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 18 edit) 1st century (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 1th century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 1st century (li century BC (links | edit) 2nd century BC (links | edit) 3rd century BC (links | edit) 1163 (links | edit) 1163 (links | edit) 1160 (links | edit) 1204 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/12th century" Demonstrative adjectives are essential elements in English that help specify and identify nouns in relation to the speaker's perspective. This engaging quiz allows you to test your knowledge of demonstrative adjectives through a series of 10 multiple-choice questions. Each question is crafted to enhance your understanding and application of demonstrative adjectives in various contexts. After each question, you will find the correct answer along with insightful feedback to support your English grammar skills!What You'll Find:Quiz Section: Challenge yourself with multiple-choice questions focused on demonstrative adjectives. Practice Exercises: Participate in practical exercises designed to reinforce your understanding and usage of demonstrative adjectives. Feedback Section: Receive constructive feedback on your answers to help you pinpoint areas for improvement. Demonstrative Adjectives Quiz Similar Search Term: Demonstrative Adjectives Quizzes and Trivia? Dive into the world of grammar and language usage as we explore how demonstrative adjectives like "this," "that," "those," and "those" work in sentences. 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