



## Apartamentos para arrendar na povoa de varzim

Póvoa de Varzim Beach Póvoa de Varzim, reached in an hour on the Porto metro Line B from the center of town is a thriving resort on Portugal's Atlantic Coast. Along with Vila do Conde, the municipal area has a population of around 100,000 people making it the third largest town in northern Portugal after Porto and Braga. Historically a fishing port and ship-building centre during the Age of Discoveries. Póvoa de Varzim is now a popular ocean resort with a casino, 12 km of good beaches for swimming and surfing and many hotels. People have been coming to Póvoa de Varzim to bathe in the iodine-rich waters (from the local seaweed) since the late 19th century. Historic buildings in Póvoa de Varzim Places of historic interest in Póvoa de Varzim include the Castelo da Póvoa, built between 1701 and 1740 to protect the town from pirates, the Praça Velha (Old Square) with the nearby Igreja Matriz and the House of António Cardia, a 16th century Portuguese seafarer active in Brazil. Also of note are the early 16th century, Manueline Pelourinho or pillory in Praça do Almada and the 18th century, Neoclassical Town Hall (Câmera Municipal). Modern-day Póvoa de Varzim is dominated by its sea-front lined with hotels, fine beaches, a marina and a casino. Rates, a village in the interior of Póvoa de Varzim, has a number of historical treasures including the ancient, Romanesque Monastery of Rates (Igreja São Pedro de Rates), a clock tower and pillory. Edifício da Câmara Municipal da Póvoa de Varzim © Dias dos Reis 19th and early 20th century Póvoa de Varzim was something of a meeting places for writers, poets and artists. People such as local boy José Maria de Eça de Queiroz (1845-1900), Almeida Garrett, Raul Germano Brandão (1867-1930), Teixeira de Pascoaes (1877-1952), and Agustina Bessa-Luís are all associated with the town. The fine neo-classical Casino da Póvoa close to the sea dates from the 1930s. As well as Blackjack, French Bank (Banca Francesa), Roulette and slots, the casino has a year-round entertainments program. There is also a restaurant, several bars, a theater and an art gallery within. The 4-star One Grand Hotel da Póvoa adjacent to the casino was built at the same time. Póvoa de Varzim, was and still is, a centre of theatres and orchestral music. Theatres are time and orchestral music. historic Garrett Theatre dates originally from 1873 with the current building constructed in 1890. The annual Correntes d'Escritas prize is a literary competition in the city with a substantial prize donated by the casino. Another popular form of entertainment in Póvoa de Varzim is bull-fighting at the Póvoa de Varzim Bullfighting Arena (Monumental Praça de Touros da Póvoa de Varzim). The venue includes the Salvação Barreto Bullfighting Museum and stages its biggest event in July Fontanário de São Sebastião, Póvoa de Varzim housed in the Solar dos Carneiros, the former home of the Viscount of Azevedo. The museum has a maritime theme with wooden boats but also includes Roman archaeological finds, traditional dolls and ceramics. The Santa Casa Museum of Póvoa de Varzim Tourist Office Office.Marques de Pombal, 4490-442.Tel. 252 298 120. Porto Metro Train at Bolhão Station in Porto to Póvoa de Varzim Getting to Póvoa de Varzim Station. Porto de Pesca, Póvoa de Varzim © Dias dos Reis The Monastery of Rates has building traces going back to the Roman Empire, RatesCar Travel in Portugal Póvoa de Varzim. The A7 highway connects to Guimarães and Vila Nova de Famalicão and the A11 to Braga and Barcelos. Bus Travel in Portugal Póvoa de Varzim has bus connections to Porto (45 minutes), Lisbon (4 hours, 45 minutes), Viseu (3 hours) and other destinations. Portugal Hotel & Hostel Accommodation Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of good places to stay including the 3-star Sol Povoa Hotel, the beach-front 2-star Hotel Avenida, the budget guesthouse Sardines & Friends and the 4-star Axis Vermar Conference & Beach Hotel, located 2 km from the city centre. See here for a full listing of hotel accommodation in Povoa de Varzim. Featured Hotel The Grande Hotel a Povoa, Largo do Passeio Alegre, nº 20, 4490-428 Póvoa de Varzim, Portugal. Book this hotel Book Hotel Accommodation in Povoa de Varzim Hotels in Portugal - Booking.com Hostels in Portugal - Booking.com Hotels in Portugal - Agoda Eating Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of excellent restaurants serving Portuguese seafood cuisine on the sea front. Some recommendations are Restaurants booking.com Hotels in Portugal - Agoda Eating Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of excellent restaurants booking.com Hotels in Portugal - Agoda Eating Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of excellent restaurants booking.com Hotels in Portugal - Agoda Eating Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of excellent restaurants booking.com Hotels in Portugal - Agoda Eating Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of excellent restaurants booking.com Hotels in Portugal - Agoda Eating Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of excellent restaurants booking.com Hotels in Portugal - Agoda Eating Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of excellent restaurants booking.com Hotels in Portugal - Agoda Eating Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of excellent restaurants booking.com Hotels in Portugal - Agoda Eating Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of excellent restaurants booking.com Hotels in Portugal - Agoda Eating Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of excellent restaurants booking.com Hotels in Portugal - Agoda Eating Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of excellent restaurants booking.com Hotels in Portugal - Agoda Eating Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of excellent restaurants booking.com Hotels in Portugal - Agoda Eating Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of excellent restaurants booking.com Hotels in Portugal - Agoda Eating Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of excellent restaurants booking.com Hotels in Portugal - Agoda Eating Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of excellent restaurants booking.com Hotels in Portugal - Agoda Eating Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of excellent restaurants booking.com Hotels in Portugal - Agoda Eating Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of excellent restaurants booking.com Hotels in Portugal - Agoda Eating Póvoa de Varzim has a large number of excellent restaurants booking.com Hotels - Agoda store and art gallery. ÉleBê Póvoa is another great eatery close to the casino. The small restaurant chain also has three restaurants in Porto. The one truly dedicated vegetarian restaurant is Veggie Mercearia & Cafetaria which serves wholesome, organic dishes Tuesday to Sunday. The restaurant also doubles as a health food store. Drinking Near the beach is Rouge Pub, a rock and roll bar with live music events. Also try Berlin Café on the seafront for coffee or cocktails. List your restaurant/bar/hotel contact AdvertisingStatue of José Maria de Eça de Queiroz in Póvoa de Varzim Internet WiFi is available in nearly all hotels in the area. The average high June temperatures for Portugal is between 22 degrees Centigrade and 26 degrees Centigrade.Get more weather information for PortugalEstadio de Varzim Sport ClubMapMap of Póvoa de Varzim, PortugalEstadio de Varzim, Portugal commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrict others from doing anything 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. Povoa de Varzim is a modern resort town that is popular with Portuguese tourists and day trippers. The town's main appeal is the beach, and it is a wonderful beach, with golden sands and clear waters that extend along the entire length of Povoa de Varzim. The older Portuguese adore this region and have flocked to live here, resulting in the development of bland high-rise apartments, each vying for the best views of the coastline. This excessive construction has largely suffocated the charm of Povoa de Varzim, but visitors seeking culture can still get glimpse into the past by visiting the Câmara Municipal, the Castelo da Póvoa and the Igreja Matriz. Povoa de Varzim is primarily focused for Portuguese visitors, and offers a good selection of hotels, restaurants and has a buzzing nightlife during the summer. For foreign visitors, the main draw will always be the beach, but there is a historic centre and pleasant shopping streets. The town is also well connected to the metro network making it easily accessible from Porto, and a good choice for a day on the beach. This article will provide an introduction to Povoa de Varzim. Why visit Povoa de Varzim? Povoa de Varzim is a destination to spend relaxed days on the beach and social nights in the wide range of restaurants and bars. It is a great choice for your holiday, if you are seeking a purely beach-based holiday that offers exceptional value for money, has good tourist facilities and is a full immersion into Portuguese culture. For a day trip, the focus will be the outstanding beaches, while the handful of minor historic monuments are only a side attraction. What else is there to see apart from the beaches? The Castelo da Póvoa is positioned above the harbour and once guarded the town against pirate raids. Further inland is the Igreja Matriz, a baroque church that contains a beautiful rococo styled altar. The Póvoa de Varzim museum is housed in a traditional manor house and has exhibits detailing the region's history, and displays artefacts discovered within the castle. The Câmara Municipal (town hall), is the much-photographed building that sits on the Praca do Almada, the main plaza of Póvoa de Varzim. One sight not to miss are the beautiful azulejos tile paintings (Painéis de Azulejos) that line the beach wall on the Praia do Leixão. These beautiful paintings depict the fishing heritage of Póvoa de Varzim. One of the best activities of Castelo da Póvoa is simply strolling along the beachfront promenade. Hotels and accommodation in Povoa de Varzim Povoa de Varzim is an extremely popular holiday destination, and if you wish to stay here during the summer, you will need to book your accommodation far in advance. The map below shows the location of hotels in the town, and if you adjust the dates to your holiday, it will display current prices and availability: Booking.com The beaches of Povoa de Varzim The entire western coastline of the Povoa de Varzim municipality is one continuous sandy beach, which extends for over 9km from Vila do Conde in the south, to Esposende and the municipality border in the north. The Povoa de Varzim coastline is characteristic of the Costa Verde region, with vast beaches, powerful Atlantic waters, and frequent bracing winds. Within walking distance of Povoa de Varzim town are two distinct sections of beach; the Avenida dos Banhos beaches, and Enseada da Lagoa (Logoa bay) beaches. These are the finest beaches of Povoa de Varzim and are free from the rocks and jagged outcrops that are found along the water's edge on most of the region's beaches. At the southern end of the Avenida dos Banhos is the casino and main tourist centre of Povoa de Varzim, and is the closest beach to the metro station. Enseada da Lagoa has more apartments than hotels, but both sections of the beach will be busy during the summer months. The central beaches are ideal for families, and during the summer the waters are supervised by lifeguards. Further north the beaches become quieter, but there are rocks along the water's edge, making them not suitable for surfing or body boarding. At the far north, around the Praia do Quião, the beaches have a pristine setting, backed by sand dunes. To the south of the Marina da sea. Further south is the charming resort town of Vila do Conde. The best surf beach is Aguçadoura Beach, 6km to the north of Povoa de Varzim? by each generation instilled a love of Povoa de Varzim with the Portuguese, which encourage the excessive building of the 1970-1990s. This belief came from the increased levels of iodide in the sea, a by-product from Porto and is connected by the metro network. Povoa de Varzim is on Line B (red line) and departs from central Porto via the Trindade metro station. The route is served by express metro and these take just over an hour to reach Povoa de Varzim. The single ticket from Trindade to Povoa de Varzim costs €2.80 and requires a six zone (Z6) ticket. Povoa de Varzim costs €2.80 and requires a six zone (Z6) ticket. express metro to Povoa de Varzim Povoa de Varzim for families Povoa de Varzim is one of the better Portuguese resorts for families; this is because the town is a popular location for Portuguese families. The beaches are safe and supervised by lifeguards (summer) and children will be welcomed in all restaurants and cafes. If there is poor weather, there is a large leisure centre (swimming pool etc) on the beach front. The town has a pleasant relaxed ambience, and is close to Porto airport. Alternative beaches to Povoa de Varzim gets extremely busy in the summer and an alternative, similar beach resort is Espinho. For a day trip, that combines beaches and an interesting historic centre, consider visitingr Vila do Conde. For a quieter and low-key beach for a day trip visit Miramar or Aguda. The largest beach close to Porto and North Portugal quides The Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' Creativity, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,328 active editors 6,995,810 articles in English Cher (born May 20, 1946) is an American singer and actress. Dubbed the "Goddess of Pop", she gained fame in 1965 as part of the folk duo Sonny & Cher, early exponents of 1960s counterculture. She became a TV star in the 1970s, with The Sonny & Cher Comedy Hour drawing more than 30 million viewers weekly, and topped the Billboard Hot 100 with narrative pop songs including "Gypsys, Tramps & Thieves" and "Half-Breed". Transitioning to film, she earned two Academy Awards nominations—for Silkwood (1983) and Moonstruck (1987), winning Best Actress for the latter—and received the Cannes Film Festival Award for Best Actress for Mask (1985). Her dance-pop comeback album Believe (1998) introduced the "Cher effect", a stylized use of Auto-Tune to distort vocals. Her 2002-2005 Farewell Tour grossed \$250 million, the highest ever by a female artist at the time. A Rock and Roll Hall of Fame inductee, Cher is the only solo artist with Billboard number-one singles in each of seven decades. (Full article...) Recently featured: Malcolm X Margaret Sanger TRAPPIST-1 Archive By email More featured articles About HNLMS Java (pictured) struggled to access the sinking ship's life vests because these were locked away in a hard-to-reach compartment? ... that Gabriel Luna used a flamethrower in an episode of The Last of Us, and afterwards had recurring visions of flaming figures running towards him? ... that many North Carolina Farmers' Union members left the organization as a result of leader Henry Quincy Alexander's opposition to American entry into World War I? ... that 33 years after The New York Times called David Lynch's film Twin Peaks: Fire Walk with Me "brain-dead" and seemingly "the worst movie ever made", it conceded that the film was now "revered"? ... that two future deans of the University of Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia? ... that the nearly 200 sexual encounters Molly Kochan had while terminally ill formed the basis of the Dying for Sex podcast and subsequent TV series? ... that a gun club once allegedly parked boats in the living room of a plantation house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright? ... that Jane Remover's school counselor made sure Remover felt fine after a classmate wrote an essay about lyrics from Teen Week? ... that playwright Jason Grote was involved in releasing 10,000 crickets in New York City? Archive Start a new article JJ Austria, represented by JJ (pictured) with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. Former president of Uruguay José Mujica dies at the age of 89. The Kurdistan Workers' Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert Francis Prevost is elected as Pope Leo XIV, becoming the first Catholic pope born in the United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Tommy Vigorito Eddie Marzuki Nalapraya Alla Osipenko Azmun Jaafar Bob Cowper Meta Velander Nominate an article May 20: National Day of Remembrance in Cambodia (1975); National Awakening Day in Indonesia (1908) 325 - The First Council of Nicaea (depicted), the first ecumenical council of the Christian Church, was formally opened by Constantine the Great. 794 - According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, King Æthelberht II of East Anglia was beheaded on the orders of Offa of Mercia. 1714 - J. S. Bach led the first performance of his Pentecost cantata Erschallet, ihr Lieder at the chapel of Schloss Weimar. 1927 - With the signing of the Treaty of Jeddah, the United Kingdom recognized the sovereignty of Ibn Saud over Hejaz and Nejd, which later merged to become Saudi Arabia. 1941 - World War II: German paratroopers began the Battle of Heraklion on the island of Crete, capturing the airfield and port in Heraklion ten days later. William Fargo (b. 1818)Gertrude Guillaume-Schack (d. 1903)Nizamuddin Asir Adrawi (d. 2021) More anniversaries: May 19 May 20 May 21 Archive By email List of days of the year About Rhina Aguirre (20 May 1939 - 30 October 2021) was a Bolivian disability activist, politician, and sociologist. An opponent of the military dictatorships of the 1970s and 1980s, Aguirre was an early activist in the country's human rights movement. Exiled to Ecuador by the regime of Luis García Meza, she collaborated with Leonidas Proaño's indigenous ministry and worked closely with the country's peasant and social organizations. Blinded in both eyes by toxoplasmosis, Aguirre took up the cause of disability rights, joining the Departmental Council for Disabled Persons upon her return to Bolivia. In 2009, she joined the Movement for Socialism and was elected to represent the department of Tarija in the Chamber of Senators, becoming the first blind person in Bolivian history to assume a parliamentary seat. This photograph of Aguirre was taken in 2014. Photograph of Aguirre was taken in 2014. Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikiguoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Ваназа below. Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara בנית Δυβαρικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuv חחחח Makegoncki חחחחח Norsk nynorsk חחחחח Shoip Slovenščina חחח Shoip Slovenščina וננף Please help improve this article by introducing citations to additional וניף חחחח Makegoncki na single source. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please help improve this article by introducing citations to additional Deaths vte 325 in various calendarsGregorian calendar325CCCXXVAb urbe condita1078Assyrian calendar5075Balinese saka calendar5075Balinese saka calendar246-247Bengali calendar5833-5834Chinese calendar4075Buddhist calendar5075Balinese saka (Wood Rooster)3023 or 2816Coptic calendar41-42Discordian calendar317-318Hebrew calendar306 BH - 305 BHJavanese calendar206-207Julian calendar306 BH - 305 BHJavanese calendar306 BH - 305 BHJavanese calendar206-207Julian calendar325CCCXXVKorean calendar2658Minguo calendar1587 before ROC民前1587年Nanakshahi calendar-1143Seleucid era636/637 AGThai solar calendar867-868Tibetan calendar867-868Tibetan calendar867-868Tibetan calendar-1143Seleucid era636/637 AGThai solar calendar867-868Tibetan calendar867-868Tibetan calendar-1143Seleucid era636/637 AGThai solar calendar867-868Tibetan calendar (mosaic in Hagia Sophia, Istanbul) Year 325 (CCCXXV) was a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Proculus and Paulinus (or, less frequently, year 1078 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 325 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. German and Sarmatian campaigns of Constantine: Emperor Constantine has deposed Emperors Licinius and Martinian executed in Thessalonica and Cappadocia respectively for conspiring and raising troops against him.[1] Constantine forbids criminals being forced to fight to the death as gladiators.[2] April 1 - Crown Prince Cheng of Jin, age 4, succeeds his father Ming of Jin as emperor of the Eastern Jin dynasty. During his reign, he is largely advised by regents, his uncle Yu Liang and high-level officials. The Colossus of Constantine in the Basilica of Maxentius and Constantine, Rome, is perhaps remodelled at about this date.[3] (The remains are moved to the Palazzo dei Constantine, Rome, in the 15th century). May 20 - First Council of Nicaea: Constantine summons an ecumenical council of bishops in Nicaea (Turkey). The Nicene Creed, adopted on June 19, declares that the members of the Trinity (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit) are equal. The council decides that Easter is celebrated on the first full moon after the vernal equinox. Arius is exiled to Illyria; his works are confiscated and consigned to the flames. Wang Meng (or Jinglüe), Chinese prime minister (d. 375) c. July - Li Ju (or Shihui), Chinese general and warlord October 18 - Ming of Jin, Chinese emperor (b. 245) ^ Scarre, Christopher (2012) Chronicle of the Roman Emperors: the Reign-by-reign Record of the Rulers of Imperial Rome. London; New York: Thames & Hudson. ISBN 978-0-500-28989-1. ^ Potter, David (December 2010). "Constantine and the Gladiators". The Classical Quarterly. 60 (2): 597. doi:10.1017/S0009838810000194. JSTOR 40984834. Rescript of Constantine. Pohlsander, Hans A. (1996). The Emperor Constantine. London: Routledge. p. 80. ISBN 0-415-13178-2. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 201 to 300 This article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "3rd century - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (March 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 1st millennium Century 3rd century 4th century 4th century 5th century 4th century 5th century 4th century 5th ce Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte Eastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 3rd century AD. calendar. In this century, the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Empire into a period of economic troubles, barbarian incursions, political upheavals, civil wars, and the split of the Roman Empire into a period of economic troubles. east, which all together threatened to destroy the Roman Empire in its entirety, but the reconquests of the seceded territories by Emperor Aurelian and the stabilization period under Emperor Diocletian due to the administrative strengthening of Late Antiquity. While in North Africa, Roman rule continued with growing Christian influence, particularly in the region of Carthage. In Persia, the Parthian Empire was succeeded by the Sassanids then went on to subjugate many of the western portions of the declining Kushan Empire. In Africa the most significant event was the rise of the Aksumite Empire in what is now Ethiopia, which experienced significant military expansion and became a major trading hub in northeast Africa.[1] In China, the chaos that had been raging since 189 would ultimately continue to persist with the decisive defeat of Cao Cao at the Battle of Red Cliffs in 208, which would increasingly end the hopes of unification and lead to the tripartite division of China into three main empires; Shu, Wu, and Wei, colloquially known as the Three Kingdoms period, which would go on to conquer Shu in 263, but would ultimately be united again under the Jin dynasty, headed by the Sima clan, who would usurp Wei in 266, and conquer Wu in 280. In other parts of the world, Korea was ruled by Funan, the first kingdom of the Khmer people. In India, the Gupta Empire was on the rise towards the end of the century. In Pre-Columbian America, the Adena culture of the Hopewell culture. The Maya civilization entered its Classic Era. After the death of Commodus in the late previous century the Roman Empire was plunged into a civil war. When the dust settled, Septimius Severus emerged as emperor, establishing the Severan dynasty. Unlike previous emperors, he openly used the army to back his authority, and paid them well to do so. The regime he created is known as the Military Monarchy as a result. The system fell apart in the 230s, giving way to a fifty-year period known as the Military Anarchy or the Crisis of the Third Century, following the assassinated, or killed in battle, and the empire almost collapsed under the weight of the political upheaval, as well as the growing Persian threat in the east. Under its new Sassanid rulers, Persia had grown into a rival superpower, and the Romans would have to make drastic reforms in order to better prepare their state for a confrontation. These reforms were finally realized late in the century under the reign of Diocletian, one of them being to divide the empire into an eastern and western half, and have a separate ruler for each. The Baths of Caracalla The Kingdom of Funan reaches its zenith. The Goths move from Gothiscandza to Ukraine, giving birth to the Chernyakhov culture. Menorahs and Ark of the Covenant, wall painting in a Jewish catacomb, Villa Torlonia (Rome), are made. The Coptic period begins. Siddhartha in the Palace, detail of a relief from Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, India, is made. Now kept at National Museum, New Delhi. Two statuettes, Jonah Swallowed and Jonah Cast Up, of a group from the eastern Mediterranean, probably Asia Minor, are made. Now kept at The Cleveland Museum of Art, Ohio. The Magerius Mosaic is made. Now kept at the Sousse Archaeological Museum, Tunisia.[2] Early 3rd century: Burial in catacombs becomes commonplace. 208: the Chinese naval Battle of Red Cliffs occurs.[3] 211-217: Caracalla, Roman Emperor. 212: Constitutio Antoniniana grants citizenship to all free Roman men 212-217: Baths of Caracalla. 220: The Han dynasty comes to an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in ancient China.[4] 220-280: The Three Kingdoms period.[5] 222-235: Alexander Severus, Roman Emperor.Rock relief of Ardashir I of the Sassanid dynasty conquers the Parthian empire at the Battle of Hormozdgan. 230-232: Sassanid dynasty of Persia launches a war to reconquer lost lands in the Roman east. 234: Zhuge Liang dies of illness at the standoff of Wuzhang Plains. 235-284: Crisis of the Third Century shook the Roman Empire. 241: The Kingdom of Hatra dissolved after the Fall of Hatra to Persia 244: Battle of Xingshi in China. 258: Valerian's massacre of Christians. 260: Roman Emperor Valerian I is taken captive by Shapur I of Persia. Political map of China in 262 AD 263: Cao Wei dynasty reunites China under one empire after the conquest of Eastern Wu. 284-305: Diocletian, Roman Emperor. 291-306: The War of the Eight Princes, a civil war by the Sima Clan in China. 293: Emperor Diocletian forms the Tetrarchy in Rome. 300-538: Kofun era, the first part of the Kofun era, the first part of the Eight Princes, a civil war by the Sima Clan in China. 293: Emperor Diocletian forms the Tetrarchy in Rome. Story of Jonah, painted ceiling of the Catacombs of Marcellinus and Peter in Rome, is made. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions § 3rd century. Sarnath becomes a center of Buddhist arts in India. Diffusion of maize as a food crop from Mexico into North America begins. ^ "Aksum | History, Map, Empire, & Definition | Britannica". www.britannica.com. 2024-11-29. Retrieved 2024-12-03. ^ Bomgardner, David L. (2013). The Story of the Roman Amphitheatre. Routledge. p. 211. ISBN 9781502632456. ^ "Han dynasty | Definition, Map, Culture, Art, & Facts". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 17 March 2019. ^ "Three Kingdoms, China". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 17 March 2019. ^ "Three Kingdoms, China". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 17 March 2019. A "Three Kingdoms, China". (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Century (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) History of Irag (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 16th ce (links | edit) 4th century BC (links | edit) 100s (decade) (links | edit) 200s (decade) (links | edit) 310s (links | edit) 320s (links | edit) 320 321 (links | edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) 286 (links | edit) 385 (links | edit) 385 (links | edit) 380 (links | edit) 380 (links | edit) 485 (links | edit) 380 (links | edit) 485 (lin