

## Questões sobre direitos fundamentais

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These rights enforce important principles like dignity, fairness, respect and equality, fairness, respect and equality, fairness, respect and equality, fairness, respect and promote them. Despite this heritage, there are
many challenges to the practice of fundamental rights. FRA collects and analyses data to understand and tackle these issues. We work in partnership with EU institutions, Member States and civil society. Together, we help make fundamental rights? The Charter of
 Fundamental Rights is the European Union's bill of human rights. Its 50 articles bring together the rights and freedoms belonging to everyone in the EU. General provisions in the Charter set out its detailed interpretation and application. Member States have a duty to respect and observe the Charter when acting within EU law. The European Convention
drafted the Charter in 1999. And the European Parliament proclaimed it a year later. The Charter of Fundamental Rights binds Member States "only when...implementing Union law". But EU law often applies at
national level. It influences significant parts of Member States' law and policymaking. This makes judges, politicians, government officials and legal practitioners core Charter agents. The Charter applies whenever they work within EU law. Application of the Charter agents. The Charter agents and legal practitioners core Charter agents.
 Charter of Fundamental Rights offers guidance. A Constituição de 1988 consolidou direitos e garantias fundamentais, representando um marco na história política brasileira. Conhecer seus principais artigos é essencial para candidatos de vestibulares e ENEM. A compreensão dos pilares da Constituição é importante para a formação crítica e a cidadania
 Assim, questões sobre seus princípios são frequentes nesses exames. Resolução Detalhada: A Constituição Federal de 1988, em seu artigo 5º, garante direitos fundamentais de todos os cidadãos. O inciso IX esclarece que é livre a manifestação do pensamento, assegurando a liberdade de expressão. Portanto, a alternativa correta é a letra b, que menciona
 esse direito explícito e fundamental. Resolução Detalhada: O artigo 49 da Constituição estabelece que o Poder Legislativo tem, entre outras funções, a de elaborar leis e aprovar o orçamento da União. Portanto, a alternativa correta é a letra a, que reflete precisamente essa atribuição do Legislativo. Resolução Detalhada: O artigo 225 da Constituição
 Federal trata da proteção do meio ambiente, destacando que ele é considerado um bem comum e sua preservação é um dever do Estado e da população. A alternativa correta é a letra b. Resolução Detalhada: O artigo 6º da Constituição dispõe sobre direitos sociais que incluem educação, saúde, trabalho, lazer e proteção à maternidade, entre outros.
Assim, a alternativa correta é a letra d, que menciona direitos sociais garantidos pela Constitucionalidade das leis é realizado pelo Poder Judiciário, podendo ocorrer de forma difusa ou concentrada, conforme a previsão constitucionalidade das leis é realizado pelo Poder Judiciário, podendo ocorrer de forma difusa ou concentrada, conforme a previsão constitucionalidade das leis é realizado pelo Poder Judiciário, podendo ocorrer de forma difusa ou concentrada, conforme a previsão constitucionalidade das leis é realizado pelo Poder Judiciário, podendo ocorrer de forma difusa ou concentrada, conforme a previsão constitucionalidade das leis é realizado pelo Poder Judiciário, podendo ocorrer de forma difusa ou concentrada, conforme a previsão constitucionalidade das leis é realizado pelo Poder Judiciário, podendo ocorrer de forma difusa ou concentrada, conforme a previsão constitucionalidade das leis é realizado pelo Poder Judiciário, podendo ocorrer de forma difusa ou concentrada, conforme a previsão constitucionalidade das leis é realizado pelo Poder Judiciário, podendo ocorrer de forma difusa ou concentrada, conforme a previsão constitucionalidade das leis é realizado pelo Poder Judiciário, podendo ocorrer de forma difusa ou concentrada, conforme a previsão constitucionalidade das leis é realizado pelo Poder Judiciário, podendo ocorrer de forma difusa ou concentrada pelo Poder Judiciário, podendo ocorrer de forma difusa ou concentrada pelo Poder Judiciário, podendo ocorrer de forma difusa ou concentrada pelo Poder Judiciário pelo Poder Ju
esse conceito. Resolução Detalhada: O princípio da dignidade da pessoa humana é assegurado pela Constituição e deve servir como base para todas as políticas públicas e garantias de direitos. Assim, a alternativa correta é a letra a, que expressa a importância desse princípio na Constituição de 1988. Resolução Detalhada: O Sistema Único de Saúde
(SUS) estabelece, em sua organização, a universalidade do acesso, garantindo que todos os cidadãos tenham direito à atenção à saúde, conforme artigo 196. A alternativa correta é a letra b. Resolução Detalhada: O artigo 226 da Constituição garante a proteção do Estado à família, reconhecendo suas diversas formas e promovendo direitos iguais. A
 alternativa correta é a letra a. Resolução Detalhada: O artigo 14 estabelece o direito de votar a todos os cidadãos, desde que tenham 16 anos, mas é obrigatório na faixa etária a partir dos 18 anos. A alternativa correta é a letra a. Resolução Detalhada: A Constituição Federal brasileira estabelece as categorias de nacionalidade, que incluem tanto a
nacionalidade originária (nato) quanto a nacionalidade adquirida, prevista no artigo 12. Assim, a alternativa correta é a letra b. About FRA Cooperation Newsroom Work on rights EU Charter of Fundamental Rights Tools Products The results from the EU gender-based violence survey represent women aged 18 to 74 from across the EU. It covers
experiences of physical, sexual and psychological violence, including domestic and non-partner violence. It also reports on sexual harassment at work. Os direitos fundamentais são garantias essenciais que visam proteger a dignidade da pessoa humana. Eles asseguram igualdade, liberdade e segurança, refletindo valores democráticos. Compreender esses
direitos é crucial para a formação cidadã e participação social. Os direitos sociais, segundo a Constituição, são aqueles que visam garantir acesso a bens e serviços essenciais à dignidade humana. Isso inclui saúde, educação, alimentação e segurança social, todos fundamentais para a realização plena da cidadania. A liberdade de expressão é um direito
 fundamental, mas deve ser exercida de forma responsável. Discurso de ódio é um exemplo em que a sociedade decididamente busca regular, garantindo a segurança e dignidade e direitos humanos, garantindo respeito à vida e reafirmando
 valores democráticos, essenciais para a convivência pacífica. A igualdade perante a lei refere-se à proteção legal igual para indivíduos, independente do background, status social ou econômico, e assegura que todos possam reivindicar e usufruir de seus direitos. O direito à privacidade garante uma proteção essencial ao indivíduo contra abusos de poder,
assegurando que suas informações pessoais e familiares sejam respeitadas, mesmo em contextos onde a seguranção de políticas públicas, promovendo um governo
verdadeiramente representativo. O direito à educação não só capacita os indivíduos, como também é fundamental para a cidadania ativa, formando cidadãos que conhecem seus direitos e exigem iqualdade e justiça social em suas comunidades. Os direitos econômicos são essenciais para a proteção da dignidade e do bem-estar, garantindo que os
indivíduos tenham acesso a condições de trabalho justas, podendo reivindicar uma vida digna e satisfatória. O direito à liberdade religiosa é essencial, pois permite que cada indivíduo pratique a fé que escolher, sem medo de pressões ou punições, assegurando a coexistência pacífica em sociedades diversas. O direito à liberdade religiosa é essencial, pois permite que cada indivíduo pratique a fé que escolher, sem medo de pressões ou punições, assegurando a coexistência pacífica em sociedades diversas. O direito à liberdade religiosa é essencial, pois permite que cada indivíduo pratique a fé que escolher, sem medo de pressões ou punições, assegurando a coexistência pacífica em sociedades diversas. O direito à liberdade religiosa é essencial, pois permite que cada indivíduo pratique a fé que escolher, sem medo de pressões ou punições, assegurando a coexistência pacífica em sociedades diversas.
 estabelece que todos os cidadãos devem ter acesso a serviços de saúde dignos e de qualidade. Isso inclui cuidados preventivos, curativos e todos os serviços necessários para garantir o bem-estar da população. Junte-se ao nosso Grupo VIP - ENEM 2024 - no WhatsApp e receba os calendários e dicas para as provas! Clique no botão abaixo para ter acesso
                                                                                         Children's Rights, Parental Rights, Family Preservation, and Family First Issues. The ones dealing with constitutionality, civil liberties, racial disparity in child welfare / foster care system and government overreach. The ones nobody talks about at cocktail parties. The ones that people turn a blind eye
to. We go looking for them in order to save the children of America, who are being unwarrantedly traumatized by unnecessary family separation. There is ample evidence, from leading doctors and professionals in their fields, that children are traumatized when they are forcibly separated from their parents. This forced separation will have long-lasting
negative consequences for the safety, health, development, and well-being of children at increased risk for both physical and mental illness. There is overwhelming evidence that children need to be cared for by their parents to be safe and healthy, to grow and develop. Our goal is
to insure children are with their biological parents or extended family whenever possible and safe to do so. 475+ 11,500+ 100,000+ children rescued from child protection services, kept out of the failing foster care system and/or reunited with their families because of our efforts. video education and guideline packets were given to parents to help them
 know their rights when dealing with child protection services people were educated on TV and social media concerning government overreach, the family court system and family preservation., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,328 active editors 6,996,391 articles in English The red-capped parrot (Purpureicephalus spurius) is a species of
broad-tailed parrot native to southwest Western Australia. Described by Heinrich Kuhl in 1820, it is classified in its own genus owing to its distinctive elongated beak. Its closest relative is the mulga parrot. It is not easily confused with other parrot species; both adult sexes have a bright crimson crown, green-yellow cheeks, and a distinctive long bill. The
 wings, back, and long tail are dark green, and the underparts are purple-blue. Found in woodland and open savanna country, the red-capped parrot consumes seeds (particularly of eucalypts), flowers, berries, and occasionally insects. Nesting takes place in tree hollows. Although the red-capped parrot has been shot as a pest, and affected by land
clearing, the population is growing and the species is not threatened. In captivity, it has a reputation of being both anxious and difficult to breed. (Full articles About Holly-Anne Hull of Remember Monday ... that Elizabeth II once asked a future member
(pictured) of the "What the Hell Just Happened?" girlband Remember Monday why she was not wearing shoes? ... that John P. Metras held all-night recruitment parties including a bathtub full of ice and beer? ... that Priamurye Governorate-General, a Russian colony in East Asia, issued passports in order to segregate East Asian migrants from the general
population? ... that Meng Sufen led a 1993 investigation in Guizhou's Mashan region, sparking a donation campaign raising over 1.6 million yuan for poverty alleviation? ... that the larvae of the elm zigzag sawfly create distinctive zig-zags in the leaves of
 elm trees? ... that while attempting to "bulk up" for the Olympics, judoka Vlado Paradžik lost 11 pounds (5.0 kg) due to food shortages? ... that the developers of UTM needed to make a "slow edition" of their software to get it approved on the App Store? ... that while attempting to "bulk up" for the Olympics, judoka Vlado Paradžik lost 11 pounds (5.0 kg) due to food shortages? ... that the developers of UTM needed to make a "slow edition" of their software to get it approved on the App Store? ... that while attempting to "bulk up" for the Olympics, judoka Vlado Paradžik lost 11 pounds (5.0 kg) due to food shortages? ... that the developers of UTM needed to make a "slow edition" of their software to get it approved on the App Store? ... that while attempting to "bulk up" for the Olympics, judoka Vlado Paradžik lost 11 pounds (5.0 kg) due to food shortages? ... that while attempting to "bulk up" for the Olympics, judoka Vlado Paradžik lost 11 pounds (5.0 kg) due to food shortages? ... that while attempting to "bulk up" for the Olympics, judoka Vlado Paradžik lost 11 pounds (5.0 kg) due to food shortages? ... that while attempting to "bulk up" for the Olympics, judoka Vlado Paradžik lost 11 pounds (5.0 kg) due to food shortages? ... that while attempting to "bulk up" for the Olympics of the 
new article Nominate an article Luís Montenegro In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance (leader Luís Montenegro pictured) wins the Eurovision Song Contest. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the
Senate election, while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Former president of Uruguay José Mujica dies at the age of 89. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Duncan Campbell Luigi Alva
 Richard Garwin Tommy Vigorito Nominate an article May 21: World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development Busoni c. 1897 1138 - The Crusades: The siege of Shaizar ended, and the Emir of Shaizar became a vassal of the Byzantine Empire. 1864 - American Civil War: The inconclusive Battle of Spotsylvania Court House in Virginia ended
 with combined Union and Confederate casualties totaling around 31,000. 1894 - The Manchester in North West England to the Irish Sea, officially opened, becoming the world's largest navigation canal at the time. 1925 - The opera Doktor Faust, unfinished when composer Ferruccio Busoni (pictured) died, was premiered
 in Dresden. 2014 - A Taiwanese man carried out a stabbing spree on a Taipei Metro train, killing four people and injuring 24 others. Feng Dao (d. 954)Tommaso Campanella (d. 1639)Armand Hammer (b. 1898)Linda Laubenstein (b. 1947) More anniversaries: May 20 May 21 May 22 Archive By email List of days of the year About The black-crowned
 barwing (Actinodura sodangorum) is a non-migratory bird from Mainland Southeast Asia in the family Leiothrichidae, the laughingthrushes. The species's first sighting was reported in April 1996 at Ngoc Linh, Vietnam, and it was formally described in 1999. The black-crowned barwing is the only bird in the genus Actinodura to have a black crown. It has
transverse barring on the wings (wingbars) and a crest, which are characteristic of the genus. Its natural habitats are subtropical or tropical moist montane forest, high-altitude shrubland, high-altitude grassland, and plantations. This black-crowned barwing was photographed in the Ngoc Linh Nature Reserve, Vietnam. Photograph credit: JJ Harrison
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1138 (MCXXXVIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. March 7 - Conrad III is elected as King of Germany, in the presence of the papal legate Theodwin at Koblenz. He is crowned at Aachen six days later (on March 13), and acknowledged in Bamberg by several German princes of southern Germany.[1] Henry X (the Proud),
 son-in-law and heir of the late King Lothair III, refuses his allegiance to Conrad. He is deprived of all his Saxon territories, which are given to Leopold IV (the Generous). Summer - A civil war breaks out in the Holy Roman Empire, a struggle begins between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, while the family name Welf of Henry X will be corrupted into Guelph
October 20 - Bolesław III (Wrymouth) dies after a 31-year reign. He divides Poland among his sons: Władyslaw II (the Exile) receives Silesia and the Senioral territories - which includes the Kraków and Leczyca regions, as well as parts of Kujawy and Wielkopolska ("Greater Poland"). Bolesław IV (the Curly) receives Masovia and Mieszko III receives the
newly established Duchy of Greater Poland. The 7-year-old Henry becomes duke of Sandomierz. Bolesław's last son, Casimir II receives nothing, as he is born after his father's death.[2] May - Earl Robert FitzRoy rebels against King Stephen, supporting Matilda (his step-sister) in her claim for the English throne. Matilda is given refuge by Earl William de
Albini at Arundel Castle. Stephen builds siege works around the castle, but is unable to break the castle, but is unable to break the castle, but is unable to break the situation by re-invading Normandy. August 22 - Battle of the Standard: King David I of Scotland gives his full support to Matilda (daughter of the late King David I of Scotland gives his full support to Matilda (daughter of the late King David I of Scotland gives his full support to Matilda (daughter of the late King David I of Scotland gives his full support to Matilda (daughter of the late King David I of Scotland gives his full support to Matilda (daughter of the late King David I of Scotland gives his full support to Matilda (daughter of the late King David I of Scotland gives his full support to Matilda (daughter of the late King David I of Scotland gives his full support to Matilda (daughter of the late King David I of Scotland gives his full support to Matilda (daughter of the late King David I of Scotland gives his full support to Matilda (daughter of the late King David I of Scotland gives his full support to Matilda (daughter of the late King David I of Scotland gives his full support to Matilda (daughter of the late King David I of Scotland gives his full support to Matilda (daughter of the late King David I of Scotland gives his full support to Matilda (daughter of the late King David I of Scotland gives his full support giv
Henry I), and invades the north of England - travelling as far south as Lincolnshire. The Scottish army (some 15,000 men) is defeated by English forces under Earl William le Gros in Yorkshire. David retreats to Carlisle and reassembles an army.
the borders in Wales. Gilbert receives the rape and Pevensey Castle. Spring - Emperor John II (Komnenos) leads a Byzantine expeditionary force into Syria and arrives before the walls of Aleppo on April 20. The city proves too strong to attack, but the fortresses of Biza'a, Athareb, Ma'arrat Nu'man and Kafartab are taken by assault. While the Byzantines
besiege the city of Shaizar, the Crusader allies Prince Raymond of Poitiers of Antioch and Count Joscelin II of Edessa remain in their camp playing dice.[3] Siege of Shaizar: The Byzantines under John II besiege the capital of the Munqidhite Emirate. They capture the lower city on May 20, but fail to take the citadel. John negotiates with Emir Abu'l Asakir
 Sultan - who sends him an offer to pay a large indemnity and becoming a vassal of the Byzantine Empire. John, disgusted by his Crusader allies, accepts the terms and raises the siege on May 21.[4] October 11 - An earthquake in Aleppo, Syria, kills about 230,000 people. Al-Rashid Billah (Deposed caliph of Baghdad) fled to Isfahan where he was
 assassinated by a team of four Nizari Ismailis (Assassins) in June 1138. This was celebrated in Alamut for a week by Shias.[5] November 5 - Lý Anh Tông is enthroned as emperor of Đại Việt at the age of two, starting a 37-year reign. April 10 - Robert Warelwast is nominated as bishop of Exeter at a royal council in Northampton, England. Casimir II (the
 Just), duke of Poland (d. 1194) Conan IV (the Young), duke of Brittany (d. 1171) Fujiwara no Narichika, Japanese nobleman (d. 1178) Hōjō Tokimasa, Japanese nobleman (d. 1179) Tancred ("the Monkey King"), king of Sicily (d. 1194)
 January 13 or January 14 - Simon I, duke of Lorraine (b. 1076) February 19 - Irene Doukaina, Byzantine empress May 11 - William de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey May 27 - Hadmar I of Kuenring, German nobleman June 6 - Al-Rashid, caliph of the Abbasid Caliphate (b. 1109) August 12 - Suero Vermúdez, Asturian nobleman October 28 - Bolesław III
 (Wrymouth), duke of Poland (b. 1086) Amhlaoibh Mór mac Fir Bhisigh, Irish poet and cleric Arwa al-Sulayhi, queen and co-ruler of Yemen (b. 1048) Avempace, Andalusian polymath and philosopher (b. 1085) Chen Yuyi, Chinese politician of the Song dynasty (b. 1090) David the Scot, bishop of Bangor (approximate date) Kiya Buzurg Ummid, ruler of the Song dynasty (b. 1085) Chen Yuyi, Chinese politician of the Song dynasty (b. 1086) Amhlaoibh Mór mac Fir Bhisigh, Irish poet and cleric Arwa al-Sulayhi, queen and co-ruler of the Song dynasty (b. 1085) Chen Yuyi, Chinese politician of the Song dynasty (b. 1086) Amhlaoibh Mór mac Fir Bhisigh, Irish poet and cleric Arwa al-Sulayhi, queen and co-ruler of the Song dynasty (b. 1086) Amhlaoibh Mór mac Fir Bhisigh, Irish poet and cleric Arwa al-Sulayhi, queen and co-ruler of the Song dynasty (b. 1086) Amhlaoibh Mór mac Fir Bhisigh, Irish poet and cleric Arwa al-Sulayhi, queen and co-ruler of the Song dynasty (b. 1086) Amhlaoibh Mór mac Fir Bhisigh, Irish poet and cleric Arwa al-Sulayhi, queen and co-ruler of the Song dynasty (b. 1086) Amhlaoibh Mór mac Fir Bhisigh, Irish poet and cleric Arwa al-Sulayhi, queen and cleric Arwa al-Sulayhi, queen and co-ruler of the Song dynasty (b. 1086) Amhlaoibh Mór mac Fir Bhisigh, Irish poet and cleric Arwa al-Sulayhi, queen and cleric Arwa al-S
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 hundred years, from 1001 to 1100 Millennia 2nd millennia 2
 vte Political boundaries in Eastern Hemisphere in early half of 11th century Political boundaries in Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 11th century The 11th century of the 2nd millennium. In the history of
 Europe, this period is considered the early part of the High Middle Ages. There was, after a brief ascendancy, a sudden decline of Byzantine power and a rise of Norman domination over much of Europe, along with the prominent role in Europe of notably influential popes. Christendom experienced a formal schism in this century which had been
developing over previous centuries between the Latin West and Byzantine East, causing a split in its two largest denominations to this day: Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy. In Song dynasty China and the classical Islamic world, this century marked the high point for both classical Islamic world, this century marked the high point for both classical Islamic world, this century marked the high point for both classical Chinese civilization, science and technology, and classical Islamic world, this century marked the high point for both classical Islamic world, this century marked the high point for both classical Islamic world, this century marked the high point for both classical Islamic world, this century marked the high point for both classical Islamic world, this century marked the high point for both classical Islamic world, this century marked the high point for both classical Islamic world, this century marked the high point for both classical Islamic world, this century marked the high point for both classical Islamic world, this century marked the high point for both classical Islamic world, the high point for both classical Islami
Islamic science, philosophy, technology and literature. Rival political factions at the Song dynasty court created strife amongst the leading statesmen and ministers of the empire. In Korea, the Goryeo Kingdom flourished and faced external threats from the Liao dynasty comes to power in Western Asia
over the now fragmented Abbasid realm, while the first of the Crusades were waged towards the close of the century. The Fatimid Caliphate in Egypt, the Ghaznavids, and the Chola dynasty in India had reached their zenith in military might and international influence. The Western Chalukya Empire (the Chola's rival) also rose to power by the end of the
century. In Japan, the Fujiwara clan continued to dominate the affairs of state. In the America, along with the Huari Culture of North America, along with the Huari Culture of North America, along with the Huari Culture of South America, along with the Huari Culture of North America, along with the Huari Culture of South America, along with the Huari Culture of North America, along with the Huari C
 Brihadeeswarar Temple of Chola era southern India, completed in 1010, during the reign of Rajaraja I In European history, the 11th century is regarded as the beginning of the High Middle Ages, an age subsequent to the Early Middle Ages. The century is regarded as the beginning of the High Middle Ages, and ended in the midst of the
 Investiture Controversy. It saw the final Christianisation of Scandinavia and the emergence of the Peace and Truce of God movements, the Great Schism saw the political and religious culmination and a
formal split between the Western and Eastern church. In Germany, the century was marked by the ascendancy of the Holy Roman Emperors, who hit their high-water mark under the Salians. In Britain, it saw the transformation of Scotland into a single, more unified and centralised kingdom and the Norman conquest of England in 1066. The social
transformations wrought in these lands brought them into the fuller orbit of European feudal politics. In France, it saw the nadir of the monarchy and the zenith of 
 the East and the impious peacelover, the troubadour, who crafted out of the European vernacular its first great literary themes. There were also the first figures of Christian theology as well as classical philosophy. In Italy, the century began with the
integration of the kingdom into the Holy Roman Empire and the royal palace at Pavia was summoned in 1024. By the end of the century, Lombard and Byzantine rule in the Mezzogiorno had been usurped by the Normans and the power of the territorial magnates was being replaced by that of the citizens of the northern cities. In Northern Italy, a growth
of population in urban centers gave rise to an early organized capitalism and more sophisticated, commercialized culture by the late 11th century, most notably in Venice. In Spain, the century opened with the successes of the Almoravids. In between was a period of Christian unification under
 Navarrese hegemony and success in the Reconquista against the taifa kingdoms that replaced the fallen caliphate. In Eastern Europe, there was a golden age for the principality of Kievan Rus. A Scholar in a Meadow, Chinese Song dynasty, 11th century In China, there was a triangular affair of continued war and peace settlements between the Song
dynasty, the Tanguts-led Western Xia in the northwest, and the Khitans of the Liao dynasty in the northwest, and the Khitans of the Liao dynasty in the northwest, and the Khitans of the Liao dynasty in the northwest, and the Khitans of the Liao dynasty in the northwest, and the Khitans of the Liao dynasty in the northwest, and the Khitans of the Liao dynasty in the northwest, and the Khitans of the Liao dynasty in the northwest, and the Khitans of the Liao dynasty in the northwest, and the Khitans of the Liao dynasty in the northwest, and the Khitans of the Liao dynasty in the northwest.
 Wang Anshi, while the political conservatives were led by Chancellor Sima Guang and Empress Dowager Gao, regent of the young Emperor Zhezong of Song. Heated political debate and sectarian intrigue followed, while political enemies were often dismissed from the capital to govern frontier regions in the deep south where malaria was known to be
very fatal to northern Chinese people (see History of the Song dynasty). This period also represents a high point in classical Chinese science and technology, with figures such as Su Song and Shen Kuo, as well as the age where the matured form of the Chinese pagoda was accomplished in Chinese architecture. In Japan, the Fujiwara clan dominated
central politics by acting as imperial regents, controlling the actions of the Emperor of Japan, who acted merely as a 'puppet monarch' during the Heian period. In Korea, the rulers of the Goryeo Kingdom were able to concentrate more central authority into their own hands than in that of the nobles, and were able to fend off two Khitan invasions with
their armies. In the Middle East, the Fatimid Empire of Egypt reached its zenith only to face steep decline, much like the Byzantine Empire in the first half of the century. The Seljuks came to prominence while the Abbasid caliphs held traditional titles without real, tangible authority in state affairs. In India, the Chola dynasty reached its height of naval
power under leaders such as Rajaraja Chola I and Rajendra Chola I, dominating southern India (Tamil Nadu), Sri Lanka, and regions of Southeast Asia. The Ghaznavid Empire would invade northwest India, an event that would pave the way to a series of later Muslim expansions into India. In Southeast Asia, the Pagan Kingdom reached its height of
 political and military power. The Khmer Empire would dominate in Mainland Southeast Asia while Srivijaya would dominate Maritime Southeast Asia. Further east, the Kingdom of Butuan, centered on the northern portion of Mindanao island flourished as the dominant trading polity in the archipelago. In Vietnam, the Lý dynasty began, which would reach
 its golden era during the 11th century. In Nigeria, formation of city states, kingdoms and empires, including Hausa kingdoms and Borno dynasty in the north, and the Oyo Empire and Kingdom of Benin in the south. An 11th-century rock crystal ewer of Fatimid Egypt 1001: Mahmud of Ghazni, Muslim leader of Ghazni, begins a series of raids into Northern
 India; he finishes in 1027 with the destruction of Somnath. c. 1001-1008: Japanese Lady Murasaki Shikibu writes The Tale of Genji. 1001 ± 40 years: Baitoushan volcano on what would be the Chinese-Korean border, erupts with a force of 6.5,
the fourth largest Holocene blast. 1001: The ancient kingdom of Butuan, through its King, Rajah Kiling, made contact with the Chinese, Song dynasty recorded the first appearance of Butuan tributary mission through its King, Rajah Kiling, made contact with the Chinese Imperial Court on March 17, 1001 AD. 1003: Robert II of France invades the Duchy of Burgundy, then
ruled by Otto-William, Duke of Burgundy; the initial invasion is unsuccessful, but Robert II eventually gains the acceptance of the Roman Catholic Church in 1016 and annexes Burgundy into his realm. 1004: The library
and university Dar Al-Hekma is founded in Egypt under the Fatimids. 1005: The Treaty of Shanyuan is signed between the Chinese Song dynasty and the Khitan Liao dynasty an
through the ambassador I-hsu-han sent a formal memorial on Song dynasty Imperial court request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that "Butuan is beneath Champa but the request was denied on the grounds that the grounds the grounds that the grounds that the grounds the grounds the grounds that the grounds that the grounds that the grounds th
 pilgrimage site in Shandong, China, to seek out the Chinese Emperor Zhenzong of Song with gifts from his ruling Imam Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah, successfully reopening diplomatic relations between Egypt and China that had been lost since the collapse of the Tang dynasty. 1009: Lý Thái Tổ overthrows the Anterior Lê dynasty of Vietnam, establishing the Lý
 dynasty. 1009-1010: The Lombard known as Melus of Bari leads an insurrection against the Byzantine Catepan of Italy, John Curcuas, as the latter was killed in battle and replaced by Basil Mesardonites, who brought Byzantine reinforcements. Defeat of the Bulgarians by the Byzantines depicted in the Madrid Skylitzes 1010-1011: The Second Goryeo-
 Khitan War; the Korean king is forced to flee the capital temporarily, but is unable to establish a foothold and fearing a counterattack, the Khitan forces withdrew. 1011-1021: Ibn al-Haytham (Alhacen), a famous Iraqi scientist working in Egypt, feigns madness in fear of angering the Egyptian caliph Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah, and is kept under house arrest
 from 1011 to 1021. During this time, he writes his influential Book of Optics. 1011: Under a new Rajah named Sri Bata Shaja, Butuan finally succeeded in attaining diplomatic equality with Champa after being denied in an older request made 4 years earlier to the Song dynasty court by sending the flamboyant ambassador Likanhsieh. 1013: Danish king
Sweyn Forkbeard conquers England. 1014: The Byzantine armies of Basil II are victorious over Samuil of Bulgaria in the Battle of Kleidion. 1014: The Gaelic forces of Munster and most other Irish kingdoms under High King Brian Boru defeat a combined Leinster-Viking force in the Battle of Clontarf but Brian Boru is killed at the end of the battle. 1014.
1020: The Book of Healing, a vast philosophical and scientific encyclopaedia, is written by Avicenna, Persian scholar.[2] 1015: In the Battle of Nesjar in Oslofjord, Norway, the forces of Olav Haraldsson fought the forces of Sveinn Hákonarson, with a victory for Olav. 1018: The First Bulgarian Empire is conquered by the Byzantine Empire 1018: The
 Byzantine armies of Basil Boioannes are victorious at the Battle of Cannae against the Lombards under Melus of Bari. 1018: The Khitans withdrew and both sides signed a peace treaty. 1019: Airlangga establishes the Kingdom
of Kahuripan.[3] Celadon statue of an imperial guardian lion of the Chinese Song dynasty, 11th or 12th century 1021: the ruling Fatimid Caliph Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah disappears suddenly, possibly assassinated by his own sister Sitt al-Mulk, which leads to the open persecution of the Druze by Ismaili Shia; the Druze proclaim that Al-Hakim went into
 hiding (ghayba), whereupon he would return as the Mahdi savior. 1025: the Chola dynasty of India uses its naval powers to conquer the South East Asian kingdom of Srivijaya, turning it into a vassal. 1025: ruler Rajendra Chola I moves the capital city of the empire from Thanjavur to Gangaikonda Cholapuram 1025: Rajendra Chola, the Chola king from
Cholamandala in South India, conquers Pannai and Kadaram from Srivijaya and occupies it for some time. The Cholas continue a series of raids and conquests of parts Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivijayan empire in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.[4] 1028: the King of Srivija
Stephen I of the Kingdom of Hungary defeats Conrad II of the Holy Roman Empire; after the war, Conrad had ceded the lands between the rivers Leitha and Fischa to Hungary in the summer of 1031. 1030: the Battle of Stiklestad (Norway):
 saint of Norway and Rex perpetuum Norvegiae ('the eternal king of Norway'). 1030: Sanghyang Tapak inscription in the Cicatih River bank in Cibadak, Sukabumi, West Java, mentioned about the establishment of sacred forest and Kingdom of Sunda. (to 1579) 1033: An earthquake strikes the Jordan Valley, followed by a tsunami along the Mediterranean
coast, killing tens of thousands.[5] 1035: Raoul Glaber chronicles a devastating three-year famine induced by climatic changes in southern France 1035: Canute the Great dies, and his kingdom of present-day Norway, England, and Denmark was split amongst three rivals to his throne. 1035: William Iron Arm ventures to the Mezzogiorno 1037: Ferdinand Induced by climatic changes in southern France 1035: William Iron Arm ventures to the Mezzogiorno 1037: Ferdinand Induced by climatic changes in southern France 1035: William Iron Arm ventures to the Mezzogiorno 1037: Ferdinand Induced by climatic changes in southern France 1035: William Iron Arm ventures to the Mezzogiorno 1037: Ferdinand Induced by climatic changes in southern France 1035: William Iron Arm ventures to the Mezzogiorno 1037: Ferdinand Induced by climatic changes in southern France 1035: William Iron Arm ventures to the Mezzogiorno 1037: Ferdinand Induced by climatic changes in southern France 1035: William Iron Arm ventures to the Mezzogiorno 1037: Ferdinand Induced by climatic changes in southern France 1035: William Iron Arm ventures to the Mezzogiorno 1037: Ferdinand Induced by climatic changes in southern France 1035: William Iron Arm ventures to the Mezzogiorno 1037: William Iron Arm ventures to th
of León conquers the Kingdom of Galicia. Territories of Zirids and Hammadids after the invasions of Banu Hilal, of Norman incursions and the weakening of the Almoravids 1041: Airlangga divides Kahuripan into two kingdoms Janggala and
 Kadiri and abdicates in favour of his successors.[6] 1042: the Normans establish Melfi as the capital of southern Italy. 1041-1048: Chinese artisan Bi Sheng invents ceramic movable type printing 1043: the Byzantine Empire and Kievan Rus engage in a naval confrontation, although a later treaty is signed between two parties that includes the marriage
 alliance of Vsevolod I of Kiev to a princess daughter of Constantine IX Monomachos and is killed in battle in Macedonia during his troops while he is catepan of Italy; he leads an unsuccessful rebellion against Constantine IX Monomachos and is killed in battle in Macedonia during his troops while he is catepan of Italy; he leads an unsuccessful rebellion against Constantine IX Monomachos and is killed in battle in Macedonia during his troops while he is catepan of Italy; he leads an unsuccessful rebellion against Constantine IX Monomachos and is killed in battle in Macedonia during his troops while he is catepan of Italy; he leads an unsuccessful rebellion against Constantine IX Monomachos and is killed in battle in Macedonia during his troops while he is catepan of Italy; he leads an unsuccessful rebellion against Constantine IX Monomachos and is killed in battle in Macedonia during his troops while he is catepan of Italy; he leads an unsuccessful rebellion against Constantine IX Monomachos and is killed in battle in Macedonia during his troops while he is catepan of Italy; he leads an unsuccessful rebellion against Constantine IX Monomachos and is killed in battle in Macedonia during his troops while he is catepan of Italy; he leads an unsuccessful rebellion against Constantine IX Monomachos and is killed in battle in Macedonia during his troops while he is catepan of Italy; he leads an unsuccessful rebellion against the Italy is the I
march towards Constantinople. 1043: the Song dynasty Chancellor of China, Fan Zhongyan, and prominent official and historian Ouyang Xiu introduce the Qingli Reforms, which would be rescinded by the court in 1045 due to partisan resistance to reforms. 1043: the Kingdom of Nri of West Africa is said to have started in this year with Eze Nri İfikuánim
1044: the Chinese Wujing Zongyao, written by Zeng Gongliang and Yang Weide, is the first book to describe gunpowder formulas;[7] it also described an early form of the compass, a thermoremanence compass.[9] 1044: Henry III of the Holy Roman
 Empire defeats the Kingdom of Hungary in the Battle of Ménfő; Peter Urseolo captured Samuel Aba after the battle, executing him, and restoring his claim to the throne; the Kingdom of Hungary then briefly becomes a vassal to the Holy Roman Empire. 1045: The Zirids, a Berber dynasty of North Africa, break their allegiance with the Fatimid court of
 Egypt and recognize the Abbasids of Baghdad as the true caliphs. A flat casket carved out of ivory from Al-Andalus (Islamic Spain), c. 1050 1052: Fujiwara no Yorimichi converts the rural villa at Byōdō-in into a famous Japanese Buddhist temple. 1053: the Norman commander Humphrey of Hauteville is victorious in the Battle of Civitate against the
 Lombards and the papal coalition led by Rudolf of Benevento; Pope Leo IX himself is captured by the Normans. 1054: the Great Schism, in which the Western (Roman Catholic) and Eastern Orthodox churches separated from each other. Similar schisms in the papal coalition led by Rudolf of Benevento; Pope Leo IX himself is captured by the Normans. 1054: a large
 supernova is observed by astronomers, the remnants of which would form the Crab Nebula. 1054: the Battle of Atapuerca is fought between García V of Navarre and Ferdinand I of León, King of Castile and King of León, is crowned
 Imperator totius Hispaniae (Emperor of All Hispania). 1056: William II of England the son of William the Conqueror, was born. 1057: Anawrahta, ruler of the Pagan Kingdom, defeated the Mon city of Thaton, thus unifying all of Myanmar. 1057: Anawrahta, ruler of the Pagan Kingdom, defeated the Mon city of Thaton, thus unifying all of Myanmar. 1057: Anawrahta, ruler of the Pagan Kingdom, defeated the Mon city of Thaton, thus unifying all of Myanmar. 1057: Anawrahta, ruler of the Pagan Kingdom, defeated the Mon city of Thaton, thus unifying all of Myanmar. 1057: Anawrahta, ruler of the Pagan Kingdom, defeated the Mon city of Thaton, thus unifying all of Myanmar. 1057: Anawrahta, ruler of the Pagan Kingdom, defeated the Mon city of Thaton, thus unifying all of Myanmar. 1057: Anawrahta, ruler of the Pagan Kingdom, defeated the Mon city of Thaton, thus unifying all of Myanmar. 1057: Anawrahta, ruler of the Pagan Kingdom, defeated the Mon city of Thaton, thus unifying all of Myanmar. 1057: Anawrahta, ruler of the Pagan Kingdom, defeated the Mon city of Thaton, thus unifying all of Myanmar. 1057: Anawrahta, ruler of the Pagan Kingdom, defeated the Mon city of Thaton, thus unifying all of Myanmar. 1057: Anawrahta, ruler of the Pagan Kingdom, defeated the Mon city of Thaton, thus unifying all of Myanmar. 1057: Anawrahta (Mindows Anawrahta) and the Myanmar (Mindows Anawrahta) and the Myan
 Kairouan destroyed, Zirids reduced to a tiny coastal strip, remainder fragments into petty Bedouin emirates.[10] The Bayeux Tapestry depicting events leading to the Battle of Hastings in 1066 1061-1091: Norman conquest of Sicily in the Mediterranean Sea 1064-1065: The Great German Pilgrimage, consisting of around unarmed 7,000 pilgrims, travels
to Jerusalem under the leadership of Gunther of Bamberg.[11] 1065: Seljuks first invasion to Georgia under the leadership of Gunther of Bamberg.[11] 1065: Independence of the Kingdom of Galicia and Portugal under the leadership of Gunther Tostig Godwinson and Harold III
of Norway. 1066: Edward the Confessor dies; Harold Godwinson is killed in the Battle of Hastings, while the Norman William the Conqueror is crowned king of England. This is what most experts think of as the end of the Viking age. 1068: the Jewish vizier Joseph ibn Naghrela and many others are killed in the 1066 Granada massacre. 1068-1073: the
reign of Japanese Emperor Go-Sanjō brings about a brief period where central power is taken out of the hands of the Fujiwara clan. 1068: Virarajendra Chola begins sending military raids into Malaysia and Indonesia. 1068: Virarajendra Chola begins sending military raids into Malaysia and Indonesia. 1068: Virarajendra Chola begins sending military raids into Malaysia and Indonesia. 1068: Virarajendra Chola begins sending military raids into Malaysia and Indonesia. 1068: Virarajendra Chola begins sending military raids into Malaysia and Indonesia. 1068: Virarajendra Chola begins sending military raids into Malaysia and Indonesia. 1068: Virarajendra Chola begins sending military raids into Malaysia and Indonesia. 1068: Virarajendra Chola begins sending military raids into Malaysia and Indonesia. 1068: Virarajendra Chola begins sending military raids into Malaysia and Indonesia. 1068: Virarajendra Chola begins sending military raids into Malaysia and Indonesia. 1068: Virarajendra Chola begins sending military raids into Malaysia and Indonesia. 1068: Virarajendra Chola begins sending military raids into Malaysia and Indonesia. 1068: Virarajendra Chola begins sending military raids into Malaysia and Indonesia. 1068: Virarajendra Chola begins sending military raids into Malaysia and Indonesia. 1068: Virarajendra Chola begins raid and Indonesia. 1068: Virar
the Chinese Song dynasty introduces the 'New Policies', including the Baojia system of societal organization and militias, low-cost loans for farmers, taxes instead of corvée labor, government in the imperial examination system to gain bureaucrats
of a more practical bent. An 11th-century Chola dynasty bronze figurine of Arthanariswara 1070: the death of Athirajendra Cholas and the Chalukya Cholas. 1071: Defeat of the Byzantine Empire at the Battle of Manzikert by the Seljuk army of Alp Arslan, ending
 three centuries of a Byzantine military and economic Golden Age. 1072: the Battle of Golpejera is fought between Sancho II of Castile and Alfonso VI of Castile and cut pilgrim transit. 1075: Henry IV suppresses the rebellion of Saxony
in the First Battle of Langensalza. 1075: the Investiture Controversy is sparked when Pope Gregory VII asserted in the Dictatus papae extended rights granted to the pope (disturbing the balance of power) and a new interpretation of God's role in founding the Church itself. 1075: Chinese official and diplomat Shen Kuo asserts the Song dynasty's rightful
border lines by using court archives against the bold bluff of Emperor Daozong of Liao, who had asserted that Liao dynasty territory exceeded its earlier-accepted bounds. 1075-1076: a civil war in the Western Chalukya Empire of India; the Western Chalukya Empi
 with a traditional enemy, Kulothunga Chola I of the Chola Empire; Someshvara's forces suffer a heavy defeat, and he is eventually captured and imprisoned by Vikramaditya, who proclaimed himself king. 1075-1077: the Song dynasty of China and the Lý dynasty of Vietnam fight a border war, with Vietnamese forces striking first on land and with their
navy, and afterwards Song armies advancing as far as modern-day Hanoi, the capital, but withdraw after Lý makes peace overtures; in 1082, both sides exchange the territories that they had captured during the war, and later a border agreement is reached. 1076: the Ghana Empire is attacked by the Almoravids, who sack the capital of Koumbi Saleh,
 ending the rule of king Tunka Manin 1076: the Chinese Song dynasty places strict government monopolies over the production and distribution of sulfur and saltpetre, in order to curb the possibility of merchants selling gunpowder formula components to enemies such as the Tanguts and Khitans. 1076: the Song Chinese allies with southern Vietnamese
Champa and Cambodian Chenla to conquer the Lý dynasty, which is an unsuccessful campaign. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire. 1077: the Walk to Canossa by Henry I
 Zhezong later sponsors Su Song's astronomical clock tower in order to compete with Liao astronomers. 1078: Oleg I of Chernigov is defeated in battle by his brother Vsevolod I of Kiev; Oleg escapes to Tmutarakan, but is imprisoned by the Khazars, sent to Constantinople as a prisoner, and then exiled to Rhodes. 1078: the revolt of Nikephoros III against
Byzantine ruler Michael VII 1079: Malik Shah I reforms the Iranian Calendar. 1079: Franks start to settle around the Way of Saint James (Today, modern North Spain) A page of the Domesday Book of England 1080-1081: The Chinese statesman and scientist Shen Kuo is put in command of the campaign against the Western Xia, and although he
successfully halts their invasion route to Yanzhou (modern Yan'an), another officer disobeys imperial orders and the campaign is ultimately a failure because of it. 1081: birth of Urraca of León and Castille future Queen of Castille and León. 1084: the enormous Chinese historical work of the Zizhi Tongjian is compiled by scholars under Chancellor Sima
 Guang, completed in 294 volumes and included 3 million written Chinese characters 1085: Alfonso VI of Castile captures the Moorish Muslim city of Toledo, Spain. 1085: the Katedralskolan, Lund school of Sweden is established by Canute IV of Denmark 1086: compilation of the Domesday Book by order of William I of England; it was similar to a modern and of the Domesday Book by order of William I of England; it was similar to a modern and of the Domesday Book by order of William I of England; it was similar to a modern and of the Domesday Book by order of William I of England; it was similar to a modern and of the Domesday Book by order of William I of England; it was similar to a modern and of the Domesday Book by order of William I of England; it was similar to a modern and of the Domesday Book by order of William I of England; it was similar to a modern and of the Domesday Book by order of William I of England; it was similar to a modern and of the Domesday Book by order of William I of England; it was similar to a modern and of the Domesday Book by order of William I of England; it was similar to a modern and of the Domesday Book by order of William I of England; it was similar to a modern and of the Domesday Book by order of William I of England; it was similar to a modern and of the Domesday Book by order of the Domesday Book by orde
day government census, as it was used by William to thoroughly document all the landholdings within the kingdom that could be properly taxed. 1086: the Battle of az-Zallaqah between the Almoravids and Castilians 1087: a new office at the Chinese international seaport of Quanzhou is established to handle and regulate taxes and tariffs on all mercantile
 transactions of foreign goods coming from Africa, Arabia, India, Sri Lanka, Persia, and South East Asia. 1087: the Italian cities of Genoa and Pisa engage in the African Mahdia campaign 1087: William II of England, son of William II of England, son of William II of England, son of William II of England. 1088: the renowned polymath Chinese scientist and official Shen Kuo made the
 world's first reference to the magnetic compass in his book Dream Pool Essays,[12][13] along with encyclopedic documentation and inquiry into scientific discoveries. 1088: Rebellion of 1088 against William II of England led by Odo of Bayeux. Siege of Jerusalem (1099) 1091: Normans from the Duchy of
 Normandy take control of Malta and surrounding islands. 1091: the Byzantine Empire under Alexios I Komnenos and his Cuman allies defeat Pechenegs at the Battle of Vengi. 1093: when the Chinese Empress Dowager Gao
 dies, the conservative faction that had followed Sima Guang is ousted from court, the liberal reforms of Wang Anshi reinstated, and Emperor Zhezong of Song halted all negotiations with the Tanguts of the Stugna River 1093: Battle of
 Alnwick: Malcolm III of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of England. 1094: the astronomical clock tower of Kaifeng, China—engineered by the official Su Song—is completed. 1094: a succession crisis following the reign of the Fatimid Caliph Ma'ad al-Mustansir Billah
 sparks a rebellion which leads to the split of Ismaili Shia into the new Nizari religious branch. 1095: Pope Urban II calls upon Western Europeans to take up the cross and reclaim the Holy Lands, officially commencing the First Crusade. c. 1095-1099: earliest extant manuscript of the Song of Roland 1096: University of Oxford in England holds its first
lectures 1097: the Siege of Nicaea during the First Crusade 1098: the Siege of Antioch during the First Crusade 1098: the Dongpo Academy of Hainan, China is built in honor of the Song dynasty
 Chinese official and poet Su Shi, who was exiled there for criticizing reforms of the New Policies Group. 1098: the birth of Hildegard of Bingen, Doctor of the Church, abbess, monastic leader, mystic, prophetess, medical, German composer and writer, polymath. 1099: the Siege of Jerusalem by European Crusaders. 1099: after the Kingdom of Jerusalem is
established, the Al-Aqsa Mosque is made into the residential palace for the kings of Jerusalem. 1099: death of the great Spanish hero Rodrigo Díaz "El Cid Campeador". 1099: after building considerable strength, David IV of Georgia discontinues tribute payments to the Seljuk Turks. 1100: On August 5, Henry I is crowned King of England. 1100: On
December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne is crowned as the first King of Jerusalem in the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem. King Anawrahta of Myanmar made a pilgrimage to Ceylon, returning to convert his country to Theravada Buddhism. The first of seven Hausa
city-states are founded in Nigeria. The Hodh region of Mauritania becomes desert. Fortified Chinese trade bases were established in the Philippines, to gather forest products and distribute imports. [14] Alfonso VI of Castile Empress Agnes, German Queen who became regent of the Holy Roman Empire Basil II of the Byzantine Empire. Angels crowning
Canute the Great as he and his wife Ælfgifu of Northampton present the Winchester Cross to the church, dated 1031 The Atlantes - columns in the Grand Hall of Poets in Du Fu Cao Tang, China Matilda of Tuscany military leader from Italy Emperor Shenzong of Song China Chinese
 Empress Cao, wife of Emperor Renzong of Song. Lady Sei Shōnagon, wrote her Pillow Book about life in the Japanese court Pope Urban II of Rome Statue of William the Conqueror, holding Domesday Book on the West Front of Lichfield Cathedral. 11th century mosaic of Constantine IX Monomachos, Empress Zoe, and Jesus Christ in the Hagia Sophia. An
11th-century reliquary of gold and cloisonné over wood, from the Duchy of Brabant, Maastricht Cathedral, now housed in the Louvre. Main article: 11th century in architecture Ani Cathedral in Turkey, completed 1001 or 1010 St Albans Cathedral of England, completed in 1089 The Gonbad-e Qabus Tower, built in 1006 during the Ziyarid dynasty of Iran
 Pagoda of Fogong Temple, built in 1056 in Shanxi, China by the Khitan Liao dynasty in 1056 Ani Cathedral, Kingdom of Armenia, built 1001 or 1010 Svetitskhoveli Cathedral, Georgia, is entirely renewed in 1029 The St Albans Cathedral of Norman-era England is completed in 1089. The Al-Hakim Mosque of Fatimid Egypt is completed in 1013. The Iron
 Pagoda of Kaifeng, China is built in 1049. The Phoenix Hall of Byodo-in, Japan, is completed in 1053. The Brihadeeswarar Temple of India is completed in 1010 during the reign of Rajaraja Chola I. The Fruttuaria of San Benigno Canavese, Italy is completed in 1007. The Kedareshwara Temple of Balligavi, India, is built in 1060 by the Western Chalukyas.
Construction work begins in 1059 on the Parma Cathedral in Novgorod is completed in Novgorod is completed in 1052, the oldest existent church in Russia. Construction begins on the Saint Sophia Cathedral in Kiev, Kievan Rus, in 1037. The Byzantine Greek Hosios Loukas monastery sees the completion of its Katholikon (main church), the
earliest extant domed-octagon church from 1011 to 1012. The Lingxiao Pagoda of Zhengding, Hebei province, China, is built in 1045. The Pagoda of Fogong Temple of Shanxi province, China, is completed under the Liao dynasty in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral in Speyer, Germany is completed
in 1061. The Chinese official Cai Xiang oversaw the construction of the Wanan Bridge in Fujian. The Imam Ali Mosque in Iraq is rebuilt by Malik Shah I in 1086 after it was destroyed by fire. The Pizhi Pagoda of Lingyan Temple, Shandong, China is completed in 1063. Reconstruction of the San Liberatore a Maiella in Italy begins in 1080. Westminster
Abbey, London, England, is completed in 1065. The Ananda Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Liaodi Pagoda, is completed in 1071. The tallest pagoda tower in China's pre-modern history, the Liaodi Pagoda, is completed in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1071. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in Vietnam is estab
1055, standing at a height of 84 m (275 ft). The Tower of Gonbad-e Qabus in Iran is built in 2076. Construction begins on the Sassovivo Abbey of Foligno, Italy, in 1070. The Palace of Aljafería is built in 2076. Construction begins on the Sassovivo Abbey of Foligno, Italy, during the late 11th century. Construction begins on the Sassovivo Abbey of Foligno, Italy, in 1070. The Palace of Aljafería is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Palace of Aljafería is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda di San Lorenzo is built in 2076. The Notonda 
of the Ponte della Maddalena bridge in the Province of Lucca, Italy begins in 1080. The domes of the Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Iran are built in 1086 to 1087. 11th-18th century - The courtyard of Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Iran are built in 1086 to 1087. 11th-18th century - The courtyard of Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Iran are built in 1086 to 1087. 11th-18th century - The courtyard of Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Iran are built in 1086 to 1087. 11th-18th century - The courtyard of Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Iran are built in 1086 to 1087. 11th-18th century - The courtyard of Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Iran are built in 1086 to 1087. 11th-18th century - The courtyard of Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Iran are built in 1086 to 1087. 11th-18th century - The courtyard of Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Iran are built in 1086 to 1087. 11th-18th century - The courtyard of Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Iran are built in 1086 to 1087. 11th-18th century - The courtyard of Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Iran are built in 1086 to 1087. 11th-18th century - The courtyard of Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Iran are built in 1086 to 1087. 11th-18th century - The courtyard of Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Iran are built in 1086 to 1087. 11th-18th century - The courtyard of Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Iran are built in 1086 to 1087. 11th-18th century - The courty -
Georgia in 1003. The St. Michael's Church, Hildesheim in Germany is completed in 1031. The Basilica of Sant'Abbondio of Lombardy, Italy is completed in 1031. The Basilica of Sant'Abbondio of Lombardy, Italy is completed in 1031. The Basilica of Sant'Abbondio of Lombardy, Italy is completed in 1031. The Basilica of Sant'Abbondio of Lombardy, Italy is completed in 1095. Construction begins on the Great Zimbabwe National Monument, sometime in the century.
England is founded in 1078. The St. Grigor's Church of Kecharis Monastery in Armenia is built in 1003. The St. Mary's Cathedral, Hildesheim in Germany is completed in 1020. The One Pillar Pagoda in Hanoi, Vietnam, is constructed in 1049. The St Michael at the
Northgate, Oxford's oldest building, is built in 1040. Oxford Castle in England is built in 1050. St Mark's Basilica in Venice, Italy is rebuilt in 1063. Canterbury Cathedral in Canterbury, England is completed by 1077.
Construction begins on the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela in Spain in 1075. Latin translation of the Book of Optics (1021), written by the Iragi physicist, Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen) Constantine the African examines patients' urine; he taught ancient Greek medicine at the Schola Medica Salernitana. The original diagram of Su
Song's book Xin Yi Xiang Fa Yao (published 1092) showing the clepsydra tank, waterwheel, escapement mechanism, chain drive, striking clock jacks, and armillary sphere of his clock tower Diagram from al-Bīrūnī's book Kitab al-tafhim showing lunar phases and lunar eclipse The spherical astrolabe, long employed in medieval Islamic astronomy, was
introduced to Europe by Gerbert d'Aurillac, later Pope Sylvester II. Main article: Timeline of historic inventions § 11th century - Fan Kuan paints Travelers among Mountains and Streams. Northern Song dynasty. It is now kept at National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China). c. 1000 - Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi (Abulcasis)
of al-Andalus publishes his influential 30-volume Arabic medical encyclopedia, the Al-Tasrif c. 1000 - Abu Sahl al-Quhi (Kuhi) c. 1000 - Abu-Mahmud al-Khujandi c. 10
between Abu-Mahmud al-Khujandi, Abu Nasr Mansur, and Abu al-Wafa. c. 1000 - Ammar ibn Ali al-Mawsili 1000-1048 - Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī of Persia writes more than a hundred books on many different topics.[15] 1001-1100 - the demands of the Chinese iron industry for charcoal led to a huge amount of deforestation, which was curbed when the
Chinese discovered how to use bituminous coal in smelting cast iron and steel, thus sparing thousands of acres of prime timberland. [16] 1003 - Pope Sylvester II, born Gerbert d'Aurillac, dies; however, his teaching continued to influence those of the 11th century; [17] his works included a book on arithmetic, a study of the Hindu-Arabic numeral system,
[18] a hydraulic-powered organ, [19] the reintroduction of the abacus to Europe, [20] and a possible treatise on the astrolabe that was edited by Hermann of Reichenau five decades later. The contemporary monk Richer from Rheims described Gerbert's contributions in reintroduction of the abacus to Europe, [20] and a possible treatise on the astrolabe that was edited by Hermann of Reichenau five decades later.
 Roman era; from Richer's description, Gerbert's placement of the tropics was nearly exact and his placement of the equator was exact. [21][22] He reintroduced the liberal arts education system of trivium and quadrivium, which he had borrowed from the education arts education of Islamic Córdoba. [23] Gerbert also studied and taught Islamic medicine. [24]
[25] 1013 - One of the Four Great Books of Song, the Prime Tortoise of the Record Bureau compiled by 1013 was the largest of the Song Chinese encyclopedias. Divided into 1000 volumes, it consisted of 9.4 million written Chinese characters. 1020 - Ibn Samh of Al-Andalus builds a geared mechanical astrolabe. 1021 - Ibn al-Haytham (Alhacen) of Basra,
Iraq writes his influential Book of Optics from 1011 to 1021 (while he was under house arrest in Egypt), 1024 - The world's first paper-printed money can be traced back to the year 1024, in Sichuan province of Song dynasty China. The Chinese government would step in and overtake this trend, issuing the central government's official banknote in the
1120s. 1025 - Avicenna of Persia publishes his influential treatise, The Canon of Medicine, which remains the most influential medical text in both Islamic and Christian lands for over six centuries, and The Book of Healing, a scientific encyclopedia. 1027 - The Chinese engineer Yan Su recreates the mechanical compass-vehicle of the south-pointing
chariot, first invented by Ma Jun in the 3rd century, [26] 1028-1087 - Abū Ishāq Ibrāhīm al-Zargālī (Arzachel) builds the equatorium and universal latitude-independent astrolabe. 1031 - Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī writes Kitab al-ganun al-Mas'udi 1031-1095 - Chinese scientist Shen Kuo creates a theory for land formation, or geomorphology, theorized that
climate change occurred over time, discovers the concept of true north, improves the design of the astronomical sighting tube to view the pole star indefinitely, hypothesized that the sun and moon were spherical.[27][28][29][30][31] Shen Kuo
also experimented with camera obscura just decades after Ibn al-Haitham, although Shen was the first to treat it with quantitative attributes. [32][33] He also took an interdisciplinary approach to studies in archaeology. [34] 1041-1048 - Artisan Bi Sheng of Song dynasty China invents movable type printing using individual ceramic characters. [35] Mid-
11th century - Harbaville Triptych, is made. It is now kept at Musée du Louvre, Paris. Mid-11th century - Xu Daoning paints Fishing in a Mountain Stream. Northern Song dynasty. 1068 - First known use of the drydock in China.[36] 1070 - With a team of scholars, the Chinese official Su Song also published the Ben Cao Tu Jing in 1070, a treatise on
 pharmacology, botany, zoology, metallurgy, and mineralogy. [37][38] Some of the drug concoctions in Su's book included ephedrine, mica minerals, and linaceae. [39][40][41] 1075 - the Song Chinese innovate a partial decarbonization method of repeated forging of cast iron under a cold blast that Hartwell and Needham consider to be a predecessor to the
 18th century Bessemer process.[42] 1077 - Constantine the African introduces ancient Greek medicine to the Schola Medica Salernitana in Salerno, Italy. c. 1080 - the Liber pantegni, a compendium of Hellenistic and Islamic medicine, is written in Italy by the Carthaginian Christian Constantine the African, paraphrasing translated passages from the
Kitab al-malaki of Ali ibn Abbas al-Majusi as well as other Arabic texts.[43] 1088 - As written by Shen Kuo in his Dream Pool Essays, the earlier 10th-century invention of the pound lock in China allows large ships to travel along canals without laborious hauling, thus allowing smooth travel of government ships holding cargo of up to 700 tan (491/2 tons)
and large privately owned-ships holding cargo of up to 1600 tan (113 tons).[44] 1094 - The Chinese mechanism and the world's first known chain drive to operate the armillary sphere, the astronomical clock, and the striking clock jacks of his clock tower in Kaifeng.[45] The
Ostromir Gospels of Novgorod, 1057 1000 - The Remaining Signs of Past Centuries is written by Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī. c. 1000 - The Al-Tasrif is written by the Egyptian astronomer Ibn Yunus. 1002-1003 - Book of Lamentations is
written by Gregory of Narek, one of the Doctors of the Hebrew Bible, is completed. c. 1010 - The oldest known copy of the epic poem Beowulf was written around this year. 1013 - The Prime Tortoise of the Record Bureau,
a Chinese encyclopedia, is completed by a team of scholars including Wang Qinruo. 1020 - The Bamberg Apocalypse commissioned by Otto III is completed. 1021 - The Book of Optics by Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen or Alhacen) is completed. 1037 - The Jiyun, a Chinese rime
dictionary, is published by Ding Du and expanded by later scholars. 1037 - Birth of the Chinese poet Su Shi, one of the renowned poets of the Song dynasty, who also penned works of travel literature. 1044 - The Wujing Zongyao military manuscript is completed by Chinese scholars. 2007 - Birth of the Chinese poet Su Shi, one of the renowned poets of the Song dynasty, who also penned works of travel literature.
Omar Khayyam is written by Omar Khayyam sometime after 1048. 1049 - The Record of Tea is written by Chinese official Cai Xiang 1052 - The Uji Dainagon Monogatari, a collection of stories allegedly penned by Minamoto-no-Takakuni, is written by Chinese official Ouyang
Xiu is completed. 1054 - Russian legal code of the Russkaya Pravda is created during the reign of Yaroslav I the Wise. 1057 - The Ostromir Gospels of Novgorod are written. 1060 - compilation of the Russkaya Pravda is created during the reign of Yaroslav I the Wise. 1057 - The Ostromir Gospels of Novgorod are written. 1060 - compilation of the Russkaya Pravda is created during the reign of Yaroslav I the Wise. 1057 - The Ostromir Gospels of Novgorod are written.
1068 - The Book of Roads and Kingdoms is written by Abū 'Ubayd 'Abd Allāh al-Bakrī. 1070 - William I of England commissioned the Norman monk William of Jumièges to extend the Gesta Normannorum Ducum chronicle. 1078 - The Proslogion is written by Anselm of Canterbury. 1080 - The Chinese poet Su Shi is exiled from court for writing poems
criticizing the various reforms of the New Policies Group. c. 1080 - The Domesday Book is initiated by William I of England. 1088 - The Dream Pool Essays is completed by Shen Kuo of Song China. The roots of
European Scholasticism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism in Europe would bring about the Renaissance. In the 11th century, there were early Scholastic figures such as Anselm of Canterbury, Peter Abeland, Solomon ibn Gabirol, Peter Lombard, and Gilbert de la Porrée. ^ Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar
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Resolução Detalhada: No Brasil, os tratados internacionais ratificados têm força de emenda constitucional, conforme artigo 5º, § 2º. Assim, são aplicáveis diretamente, assegurando a proteção dos direitos em situações excepcionais (artigo 5º, inciso 31), especialmente para a defesa da ordem e da segurança pública, evidenciando que esses direitos não são absolutos, mas, sim, regulados. Resolução Detalhada: A legislação brasileira prevê o equilíbrio dos direitos, possibilitando restrições ao direito à liberdade de expressão em situações que afetem direitos de outrem, como a honra e a imagem, promovendo o respeito mútuo. Resolução Detalhada: Os direitos sociais, consagrados na Constituição, garantem condições dignas de vida aos cidadãos, promovendo acesso à saúde, educação e moradia essenciais para a dignidade humana, sendo fundamentais para a construção de uma sociedade justa e igualitária. Resolução Detalhada: A proteção à privacidade é um direito assegurado, que deve ser respeitado em qualquer circunstância, impedindo que informações pessoais sejam divulgadas sem consentimento, sustentando a segurança, exigindo comunicação prévia às autoridades competentes em muitas circunstâncias, conforme a legislação brasileira. Resolução Detalhada: O direito de propriedade, conforme o artigo 5º, inciso 22, é garantido pela Constituição, mas pode ser limitado em prol do interesse público e ações sociais, garantindo a função social da propriedade. Resolução Detalhada: A Constituição prevê que pessoas condenadas em certos crimes podem ser inelegíveis, restringindo assim o direito de participar ativamente da vida política como forma de defender a integridade do processo eleitoral. Resolução Detalhada: A dignidade da pessoa humana é base essencial para os direitos fundamentais, conforme o artigo 1º da Constituição, determinando que todos os direitos surgem a partir do respeito à dignidade dos seres humanos. Junte-se ao nosso Grupo VIP - ENEM 2024 - no WhatsApp e receba os calendários e dicas para as provas! Clique no botão abaixo para ter acesso ao Grupo VIP!