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The Harlem Renaissance transformed writing for African-American authors in America during the 1920s. Langston Hughes was at the heart of the awakening, with his strong voice and concrete images. His writing championed the black man and dealt with the cultural and social issues of his time. According to Arnold Rampersand, editor of "The
Collected Poems of Langston Hughes," "He could sometimes be bitter, but his art is generally suffused by a keen sense of the ideal and by a profound love of humanity, especially black Americans." Hughes shows his understanding of humanity, especially black Americans."
one element to something else. Metaphors connect things that readers already know to a new element or way of seeing the world. An extended metaphor takes a comparison and carries it throughout an entire passage, like Hughes does with the staircase in the poem "Mother to Son." Rather than mentioning the staircase once, the whole poem is based
around the staircase and how it compares to life. Hughes describes what the peem, when he writes, "Life for me ain't been no crystal stair." The strong imagery, the picture created in the reader's head of a crystal stair, is
the opposite of what the speaker has experienced. Having a house with a staircase is good, but a crystal stair, Hughes is honest about his socioeconomic class and that of other black men. After clarifying that life was not glamorous, Hughes describes what his life was like by saying
"It's had tacks in it,/ And splinters,/ And boards torn up." The working-man description of the staircase he has faced is mirrored by the staircase he has faced is mirrored by the staircase itself and the act of climbing. Also, later in the poem he describes it as "bare." This means that life has had hardships and difficult spots along the way. Critic Aidan Wasley says, "The speaker equates the history
of African-Americans with an endless flight of broken-down stairs, such as might be found in the ghetto neighborhoods of the northern cities." MotionHughes uses strong verbs throughout the poem to simulate the action of climbing the stairs. This
means that he sees life as an uphill climb. "Climbin'," "reachin'," "turnin'" and "goin'" are all strong action verbs. The mother exhorts her son to keep moving forward and not give up. She says, "Don't you fall now—/ For I'se still climbin'." Despite the difficulties of life, as pictured in the splintered, bare staircase, the mother still
wants her son to keep moving, striving and succeeding. What does it mean to be an American? Some people associate being an American or living the American or living the American or living and succeeding. What does it mean to be an American? Some people associate being an American or living the Ame
have of being American is being successful in this country, making a lot of money, and having many luxuries. The American lifestyle is the representation of living a better life, but in some situations, people still faced the struggles of being an American. In one aspect, being American is all about growth and prosperity of a more desirable lifestyle.
Langston Hughes expresses his emotions towards America very vividly. He elegantly characterizes the black women of all different shapes, sizes, and shades in his poem "Harlem Sweeties". Hughes demonstrates this by stating, "Coffee and cream, Licorice, clove, cinnamon To a honey-brown dream. Ginger, wine-gold, Persimmon, blackberry, All through
the spectrum Harlem girls vary—So, if you want to know beauty's Rainbow-sweet thrill, Stroll down luscious, fine Sugar Hill." This shows Langston's initial depictions of Harlem. The American author certainly promotes his values in a positive manner. W. E. B Du Bois has a different point of view of what it might mean to be an American.
William Edward Burghardt was one of the people that faced the struggles of being an American. Du Bois did not feel very welcomed or thrilled The 56th annual World Series of Poker (WSOP) began yesterday in Las Vegas and will culminate in the main event on July 15-16: a Texas hold'em tournament that determines the next world champion of poker
The event traces its roots back to 1949, with a series of one-on-one matches between two of the leading players of the time, Johnny Moss and Nick Dandolos. From there it has grown exponentially—more than 10,000 players participated in the World Series of Poker last year. What Is Texas Hold'em? © solosergio/stock.adobe.com Today marks three
altruistic anniversaries, each with a varied but distinct focus on helping to make the world a better place. World Hunger Day, founded in 2011 by the Hunger Day Today is World Hunger Day Today is World Hunger Day.
human population) experience moderate or severe food insecurity, with the biggest concentrations found in developing countries. The United Nation's World Food Programme, founded in 1961, is also dedicated to alleviating world hunger and was founded in
London on this day in 1961, through the principal efforts of British attorney Peter Benenson, who had defended political prisoners in Hungary, South Africa, and Spain. The organization, which was awarded the 1977 Nobel Prize for Peace, is dedicated to informing public opinion about human rights and to securing the release of political prisoners.
Today Amnesty International consists of national offices in more than 50 countries and territories. Sierra ClubToday marks the anniversary of the Sierra Club, founded in 1892 by a group of Californians who wished to sponsor wilderness outings. The
naturalist John Muir was its first president and very soon involved the club in political action to further nature conservation. Among its first successes was the defeat of efforts to constrict the size of Yosemite National Park. Landscape photographer Ansel Adams was an active member of the group, popularizing club causes with his nature images and
even serving as the custodian of the club's lodge in Yosemite during the 1920s. Popular ProCon Debate Topics Britannica's content is among the most trusted in the world. Subscribe Now! ProCon Award-winning ProCon promotes critical thinking, education, and
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and a stimulus to thought regarding humanity's relationship with nonhuman animals. Alain Elkann Interviews celebrate some of the best known and successful personalities of the present day. Share — copy and redistribute the material in
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rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,937 active editors 7,000,651 articles in English Andrea Navagero (1483-1529) was a Venetian diplomat and writer. He entered the Great Council of Venice at the age of twenty, five years younger than was normal at the
time. He edited manuscripts at the Aldine Press, garnering a reputation as a scholar and a highly skilled writer. In 1515, he was appointed the official historian of the Republic of Venice as well as the caretaker of a library containing the collection of the scholar Bessarion. Navagero was named the Venetian ambassador to Spain in 1523 and navigated
the volatile diplomatic climate caused by the conflict between Charles V of Spain and France. By the time Navagero arrived back in Venice in 1528, he had grown disillusioned with politics and wished to return to editing manuscripts and cultivating his prized gardens. Much to his dismay, he was appointed ambassador to France in January
1529. After traveling to meet with Francis I, he fell ill and died that May. (Full article...) Recently featured: Nosy Komba McDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK service Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics of the Great Pyramid of Giza ... that the 1572 Eight Wonders of
the World (engraving pictured) is the source of the World? ... that Hedwig Tam gained 20 pounds to play a postpartum mother in Montages of a Modern Motherhood? ... that the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement if they disguised their identity with the intention of "sinning" that the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement if they disguised their identity with the intention of "sinning" that the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement if they disguised their identity with the intention of "sinning" that the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement if they disguised their identity with the intention of "sinning" that the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement if they disguised their identity with the intention of "sinning" that the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement if they disguised their identity with the intention of "sinning" that they are the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement in the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement in the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement in the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement in the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with the Alfonsine Ordinances pun
with Christian women"? ... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure? ... that a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction? ... that an Arizonau false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction? ... that an Arizonau false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction? ... that a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction? ... that an Arizonau false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction? ... that a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction? ... that a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction? ... that a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after the false viral rumour claimed after the false viral
TV station put a satellite dish in a vacant swimming pool? ... that 42 years after Jilly Cooper's How to Stay Married was first published, she described it as "terribly politically incorrect"? ... that wrestler Kurt Howell won all 108 of his matches in high school? ... that the second-place candidate in the 2018 Taipei mayoral election lost by just 0.23%,
demanded a recount, and ended up losing by even more? Archive Start a new article Onosato Daiki (pictured) becomes sumo's 75th yokozuna. In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title. In motor racing, Alex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500. In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahçe
winning the Final Four Playoff. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Phil Robertson Mary K. Gaillard Peter David Alan Yentob Gerry Connolly Sebastião Salgado Nominate an article May 29: Feast day of Saint Paul VI (Catholicism) Headline in the New York Times 1233 -
Mongol-Jin War: The Mongols entered and began looting Kaifeng, the capital of the Jin dynasty of China, after a 13-month siege. 1416 - A squadron of the Venetian navy captured many Ottoman ships at the Battle of Gallipoli, confirming Venetian naval superiority in the Aegean Sea for the next few decades. 1913 - During the premiere of the ballet Le
Sacre du printemps by Igor Stravinsky at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris, the avant-garde nature of the music and choreography caused a near-riot in the audience (report pictured). 1999 - Charlotte Perrelli, representing Sweden, won the Eurovision Song Contest, the first edition not to feature an orchestra or live accompaniment. 2011 -
Residents of Portland, Oregon, held a rally called Hands Across Hawthorne in response to an attack against a gay couple holding hands while crossing the Hawthorne Bridge. Benedetto Pistrucci (b. 1874) Hubert Opperman (b. 1874)
days of the year About The Australian white ibis (Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornithidae. It is widespread across much of Australia, and has a predominantly white plumage with a bare, black head, long downcurved bill, and black legs. While it is closely related to the African sacred ibis, the Australian white ibis is a
native Australian bird. Due to its increasing presence in the urban environment and its habit of rummaging in garbage, the species has acquired a variety of colloquial names such as "tip turkey" and "bin chicken". This Australian white ibis was photographed at the Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney. Photograph credit: Charles J. Sharp Recently featured:
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1233 (MCCXXXIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. War of the Lombard forces at Kyrenia surrender to John of Beirut, after a 10-month siege. The defenders, with their personal belongings, are allowed to retire to Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the
Lombards, at Tyre. Cyprus is wholly restored under the rule of the 16-year-old King Henry I ("the Fat"). His vassals are rewarded, and loans that they have made are repaid.[1] August 20 - Oath of Bereg: King Andrew II of Hungary vows to the Holy See that he will not employ Jews and Muslims to administer royal revenues, which causes diplomatic
complaints and ecclesiastical censures.[2] Winter - Reconquista: King Ferdinand III of Castile ("the Saint") conquers the cities of Trujillo and Úbeda. The Castilian army besieges the city of Peniscola. Ferdinand III of Castile ("the Saint") conquers the cities of Trujillo and Úbeda. The Castilian army besieges the city of Peniscola. Ferdinand III of Castile ("the Saint") conquers the cities of Trujillo and Úbeda. The Castilian army besieges the city of Peniscola.
Llywelyn the Great, to join forces to revolt against King Henry III. Richard is faced by demands from royal bailiffs in September - Where the garrison of Usk Castle is forced to surrender. November - Henry III. Richard is faced by demands from royal bailiffs in September - Where the garrison of Usk Castle is forced to surrender. November - Henry III. Since the garrison of Usk Castle is forced to surrender.
and the castle is returned to Hubert de Burgh, one of the rebels. May 29 - Mongol-Jin War: The Mongol army led by Ögedei Khan captures Kaifeng, capital of the Jin dynasty ('Great Jin'), after the 13-month Siege of Kaifeng (1232). The Mongols plunder the city, while Emperor Aizong of Jin flees for the town of Caizhou. Meanwhile, Ögedei departs and
leaves the final conquest to his favoured general, Subutai. December - Siege of Caizhou: The Mongols under Ögedei Khan besiege Caizhou and ally themselves with the Chinese Song dynasty to eliminate the Jin Dynasty. Gendt receives its city rights from Otto II ("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands). Pope Gregory IX establishes the
Papal Inquisition, to regularize the persecution of heresy. June/July - Ibn Manzur, Arab lexicographer and writer (d. 1273) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1273) Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator
(d. 1258) Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1286) Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261) January 18 - Yang (or Gongsheng), Chinese empress (b. 1162) February 12 - Ermengarde de Beaumont, queen of Scotland March 1 - Thomas I
(or Tommaso), count of Savoy (b. 1178) May - Simon of Joinville, French nobleman and knight (b. 1175) June - Yolanda de Courtenay, queen consort of Hungary July 8 - Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (b. 1160) July 26 - Wilbrand of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of Utrecht July 27 - Ferdinand (or Ferrand), count of Flanders (b. 1188) July 29 - Savari
de Mauléon, French nobleman (b. 1181) July 30 - Konrad von Marburg, German priest (b. 1180) October 8 - Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1180) October 22 - Fujiwara no Shunshi, Japanese empress consort (b. 1209) November 22 - Fujiwara no Shunshi, Japanese empress consort (b. 1209) November 22 - Helena, duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg November 27 - Shi Miyuan, Chinese politician (b. 1164) Ibn al-Athir,
Seljuk historian and biographer (b. 1160) Bertran de Born lo Filhs, French troubadour (b. 1179) Bohemond IV ("the One-Eyed"), prince of Antioch (b. 1154) Guillén Pérez de Guzmán, Spanish nobleman (b. 1180) John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde of Angoulême, French
noblewoman (b. 1181) Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1156) William Comyn, Scoto-Norman nobleman (b. 1163) Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, pp. 169-170. ISBN 978-0-241-29877-0. Serven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, pp. 169-170. ISBN 978-0-241-29877-0. Serven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, pp. 169-170. ISBN 978-0-241-29877-0.
Hungary, c. 1000-c.1300. Cambridge University Press. p. 158. ISBN 978-0-521-02720-5. ^ Lourie, Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena Lourie. Brill. p. 270. ISBN 90-04-12951-0.[permanent dead link] Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1101 to 1200 See also:
Renaissance of the 12th century Millennia 2nd millennium Century 12th century 13th 
vte Eastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th century The 12th century is the period from 1101 to 1200 in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European culture, this period is considered part of the High Middle Ages and overlaps with what is often called the "'Golden Age' of the Cistercians". The Golden Age of Islam experienced
significant development, particularly in Islamic Spain. In Song dynasty China, an invasion by Jurchens caused a political schism of north and south. The Khmer Empire of Cambodia flourished during this century, while the Fatimids of Egypt were overtaken by the Ayyubid dynasty. Following the expansions of the Ghaznavids and Ghurid Empire, the
Muslim conquests in the Indian subcontinent took place at the end of the century. The Ghurid Empire converted to Islam from Buddhism. 1101: In July, the Treaty of Alton is signed between Henry I of England and his older brother Robert, Duke of Normandy in which Robert agrees to recognize Henry as king of England in exchange for a yearly stipend
and other concessions. The agreement temporarily ends a crisis in the succession of the Anglo-Norman kings. 1101-1103: David the Builder takes over Kakheti and Hereti (now parts of Georgia). 1102: King Coloman unites Hungary and Croatia under the Hungarian Crown. 1102: Muslims conquer Señorío de Valencia. 1103-1104: A church council is
convened by King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder defeats an army of Seljuks. 1104: King Jayawarsa of Kadiri (on Java) ascends to the throne. [citation needed] 1106: Battle of Tinchebray. 1107-1111: Sigurd I of Norway becomes the first Norwegian king to
embark on a crusade to the Holy Land. He fights in Lisbon and on various Mediterranean isles and helps the King of Jerusalem to take Sidon from the Byzantine Empire, becoming the vassal of Alexius I. 1109: On June 10, Bertrand of Toulouse
captures the County of Tripoli (northern Lebanon/western Syria). 1109: In the Battle of Naklo, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany and stops German expansion eastward. 1111: On April
14, during Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor. 1113: Paramavishnulok is crowned as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expands the Khmer Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the first half of the century. He establishes diplomatic relations with China. 1115: The Georgian army occupies Rustavi in the war with
the Muslims. 1115: In Java, King Kamesvara of Kadiri ascends to the throne. Janggala ceases to exist and comes under Kadiri domination, highly possible under royal marriage. During his reign, Mpu Dharmaja writes Kakawin Smaradahana, a eulogy for the king which become the inspiration for the Panji cycle tales, which spread across Southeast Asia.
[1] 1116: The Byzantine army defeats the Turks at Philomelion. 1116: Death of doña Jimena Díaz, governor of Valencia from 1099 to 1102. c. 1119: The Knights Templar are founded to protect Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem. A Black and White Photo of the 12th century Cuenca Cathedral (built from 1182 to 1270) in Cuenca, Spain 1120: On January 16,
the Council of Nablus, a council of ecclesiastic and secular lords in the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, establishes the first written laws for the kingdom. 1120: On November 25, William Adelin, the only legitimate son of King Henry I of England, drowns in the White Ship Disaster, leading to a succession crisis which will bring down the Norman
monarchy of England. 1121: On August 12, in the Battle of Didgori, the greatest military victory in Georgian history, King David the Builder with 45,000 Georgians, 15,000 Kipchak auxiliaries, 500 Alan mercenaries and 100 French Crusaders defeats a much larger Seljuk-led Muslim coalition army. 1121: On December 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions
make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order. 1122: The Battle of Beroia (Modern-day Stara Zagora, Bulgaria) results in the disappearance of the Pechenegs Turkish tribe as an independent force. 1122: On September 23, the Concordat of Worms (Pactum Calixtinum) is drawn up between Emperor Henry V and
Pope Calixtus II bringing an end to the first phase of the power struggle between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire. 1122: King David the Builder captures Tbilisi and declares it the capital city of Georgia, ending 400 years of Arab rule. 1123: The Jurchen dynasty of China forces Koryo (now Korea) to recognize their suzerainty. 1124: In April or
May, David I is crowned King of the Scots. 1125: On June 11, in the Battle of Azaz, the Crusader states, led by King Baldwin II of Jerusalem, defeat the Seljuk Turks. 1125: In November, the Jurchens of the Jin dynasty declare war on the Song dynasty, beginning the Jin-Song wars. 1125: Lothair of Supplinburg, duke of Saxony, is elected Holy Roman
Emperor instead of the nearest heir, Frederick of Swabia, beginning the great struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines. 1127: The Northern Song dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty. 1128: On June 24, the Kingdom of Portugal gains independence from the Kingdom of León at the Battle of São Mamede; (recognised by León in
1143). The temple complex of Angkor Wat, built during the reign of Suryavarman II in Cambodia of the Khmer Era. 1130-1138: Papal schism, Pope Innocent II vs. Antipope Anacletus II. 1130: On March 26, Sigurd I of Norway dies. A golden era of 95 years comes to an end for Norway
as civil wars between the members of Harald Fairhair's family line rage for the remainder of the century, 1130: On Christmas Day, Roger II is crowned King of Sicily, the royal title being bestowed on him by Antipope Anacletus II. 1132: The Southern Song dynasty establishes China's first permanent standing navy, although China had a long naval history
prior. The main admiral's office is at the port of Dinghai, 1132-1183; the Chinese navy increases from a mere 3.000 to 52.000 marine soldiers stationed in 20 different squadrons. During this time, hundreds of treadmill-operated paddle wheel craft are assembled for the navy to fight the Jin dynasty in the north, 1135; King Javabaya of Kadiri ascends to
the throne.[2] 1135-1154: The Anarchy takes place, during a period of civil war in England. 1136: Suger begins rebuilding. 1137: On July 22, the future King Louis VII of France marries Eleanor, the Duchess of Aquitaine. 1138: On October 11, the 1138
Aleppo earthquake devastates much of northern Syria. 1139: in April, the Second Lateran Council ends the papal schism. 1139: On July 5, in the Treaty of Mignano, Pope Innocent II confirms Roger II as King of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, and Prince of Capua and invests him with his titles. 1139: On July 25, the Portuguese defeat the Almoravids led by Ali ibn
Yusuf in the Battle of Ourique; Prince Afonso Henriques is acclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers. Averroes in a 14th-century painting by Andrea di Bonaiuto 1140-1150: Collapse of the Ancestral Puebloan culture at Chaco Canyon (modern-day New Mexico). 1141: The Treaty of Shaoxing ends the conflict between the Jin dynasty and Southern Song
dynasty, legally establishing the boundaries of the Eountries and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories north of the Huai River. The treaty reduces the Southern Song into a quasi-tributary state of the Jurchen Jin dynasty. 1143: Manuel I Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II
Komnenos. 1143: Afonso Henriques is proclaimed King of Portugal by the cortes. 1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes the suzerainty of the pope. 1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi. 1145-1148: The Second Crusade is launched in response to the fall
of the County of Edessa. 1147: On October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords. 1147: A new Berber dynasty, the Almohads, led by Emir Abd al-Mu'min, takes North Africa from the Almoravides and soon invades the Iberian Peninsula. The Almohads
began as a religious movement to rid Islam of impurities. 1147: The Wendish Crusade against the Polabian Slavs (or "Wends") in what is now northern and eastern Germany. 1150: Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona marries Petronilla, the Queen of Aragon. 1151: The Treaty of Tudilén is signed by Alfonso VII of León and Raymond Berengar IV,
Count of Barcelona, recognizing the Aragonese conquests south of the Júcar and the right to expand in and annex the Kingdom of Murcia. 1153: The Treaty of Wallingford, ends the civil war between Empress Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda's son Henry of Anjou as heir.
1153: The First Treaty of Constance is signed between Emperor Frederick I and Pope Eugene III, by the terms of which, the emperor is to prevent any action by Manuel I Comnenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil and to assist the pope against his enemies in revolt in Rome. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-
Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: On December 27, Henry II is crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey. 1155: Pope Adrian IV grants overlordship of Ireland to Henry II of England in the bull Laudabiliter. 1156: On June 18, the Treaty of Benevento is entered into by Pope Adrian IV and the Norman Kingdom of Sicily. After years of turbulent
relations, the popes finally settles down to peace with the Hauteville kings. The kingship of William I is recognized over all Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Campania, and Capua. The tribute to the pope of 600 schifati agreed upon by Roger II in 1139 at Mignano is affirmed and another 400 shift is added for the new lands. 1158: The Treaty of Sahagún ends the
war between Castile and León. The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, 1161: the Song dynasty Chinese navy, employing gunpowder bombs launched from trebuchets, defeats the enormous Jin dynasty navy in the East China Sea in the Battle of Tangdao and on the Yangtze River in the Battle of Caishi. 1161: Kilij Arslan II, Sultan of Rum, makes
peace with the Byzantine Empire, recognizing the emperor's primacy. 1161: In the siege of Ani, troops from the Kingdom of Georgia take control over the city, only to have it sold for the second time to the Shaddadids, a Kurdish dynasty. 1162: Genghis Khan, the founder of the Mongol Empire, is born as Temüjin in present-day Mongolia. 1163: The
Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect. 1165-1182: Tensions and disputes between the Pagan Empire and the Kingdom of Polonnaruwa causes the Sinhalese under Parakramabahu the Great to raid Burma. 1168: King Valdemar I of Denmark conquers Arkona on the Island of Rügen, the strongest pagan fortress and temple in northern Europe. 1169:
Political disputes within the Pandya Empire sparks the decade-long Pandyan Civil War. 1169: On May 1, the Norman invasion of Ireland begins. Richard fitzGilbert de Clare ('Strongbow') allies with the exiled Irish chief, Dermot MacMurrough, to help him recover his kingdom of Leinster. The defense of the Carroccio during the battle of Legnano (1176)
by Amos Cassioli (1832-1891) 1170: The Treaty of Sahaqún is signed by Alfonso VIII of Castile and Alfonso VIII agrees to provide Alfonso VIII agrees to pro
Canterbury Cathedral. 1171: Saladin deposes the last Fatimid Caliph Al-'Adid and establishes the Ayyubid dynasty. 1171: On November 11, Henry II of England lands in Ireland to assert his claim as Lord of Ireland. 1172: The Pandyan city of Madurai is sacked by the Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara
Pandyan. 1173: Sinhalese king Parakramabahu the Great gains a decisive victory by invading the Chola Empire as an ally of the English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonial allegiance at York.
1175: Honen Shonin (Genkū) founds the Jodo shū (Pure Land) sect of Buddhism. 1175: The Treaty of Windsor is signed by King Henry II of England and the High King of Ireland, Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair. 1176: On May 29, Frederick Barbarossa's forces are defeated in the Battle of Legnano by the Lombard League which results in the emperor's
acknowledgment of the pope's sovereignty over the Papal States and Alexander acknowledging the emperor's overlordship of the imperial Church. 1176: On September 17, The Battle of Myriokephalon (Myriocephalum; Turkish: Miryakefalon Savaşı) is fought between the Byzantine Empire and the Seljuk Turks in Phrygia. It is a serious reversal for the
Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantines to recover the interior of Anatolia from the Seljuk Turks. 1177: The Treaty or Peace of Venice is signed by the papacy and its allies, and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. The Norman Kingdom of Sicily also participates in negotiations and the treaty thereby determines the
political course of all of Italy for the next several years. 1178: Chinese writer Zhou Qufei, a Guangzhou customs officer, writes of an island far west in the Indian Ocean (possibly Madagascar), from where people with skin "as black as lacquer" and with frizzy hair were captured and purchased as slaves by Arab merchants. 1179: The Treaty of Cazola
(Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquista would not be stymied by internecine feuding. 1180: The Portuguese Navy defeats a Muslim fleet off the coast of Cape Espichel. 1180-1185: the Genpei War in Japan. 1181:
Parakramabahu the Great conducts a large-scale raid on Burma, after a ship transporting a Sinhalese princess to the Khmer Empire is attacked by Burmese naval fleets. 1182: Religious reformations of Theravada Buddhism in Pagan Burma under the patronage of Narapatisithu are continued with the end of the Polonnaruwa-Pagan War. 1182: Revolt of
the people of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns is signed, confirming the Peace of Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns is signed, confirming the Peace of Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns is signed, confirming the Peace of Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns is signed, confirming the Peace of Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns is signed, confirming the Peace of Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns in the Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns in the Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns in the Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns in the Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns in the Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns in the Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns in the Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns in the Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns in the Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns in the Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns in the Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns in the Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns in the Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nepheward towns in the Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comn
Alexius II Commenus strangled. 1184: On March 24, Queen Tamar, King of Georgia, accedes to the throne as sole ruler after reigning with her father, George III, for six years. 1184: Diet of Pentecost organised by Emperor Frederick I in Mainz. 1185: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine Empire leads to the restoration of the Bulgarian
Empire. 1185: Andronicus I Comnenus is deposed and, on September 12, executed as a result of the Norman massacre of the Greeks of Thessalonika. 1185: The cathedral school (Katedralskolan) in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is the oldest in northern Europe and one of the oldest in all of Europe. 1185: Beginning in this year the Kamakura
shogunate deprives the emperor of Japan of political power. 1186: On January 27, the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily, the heiress to the Sicilian throne. 1187: In August, the Swedish royal and commercial center Sigtuna is attacked by raiders
from Karelia, Couronia, and/or Estonia.[3] 1188: The Riah were introduced into the Habt and south of Tetouan by the Almohad caliph, Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur, and Jochem and Acem were introduced in Tamesna.[4] 1189: On September 3, Richard I is crowned King of England at Westminster. 1189: On November 11, William II of Sicily dies and is
succeeded by his illegitimate cousin Tancred, Count of Lecce instead of Constance. 1189-1192: The Third Crusade is an attempt by European leaders to wrest the Holy Land from Saladin. Richard I of England, or Richard the Lionheart. 1190: On June 10, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa drowns in the River Salef, leaving the Crusader army under the
command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the army. 1191: Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI attacked the Kingdom of Sicily from May to August but fails and withdrawn, with Empress Constance captured (released 1192). 1191: On September 7, Saladin is defeated by Richard I of Englands and withdrawn, with Empress Constance captured (released 1192).
at the Battle of Arsuf. 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart. Under the terms of the agreement, Jerusalem will remain under Muslim control. However,
the city will be open to Christian pilgrims. The Latin Kingdom is reduced to a coastal strip that extends from Tyre to Jaffa. 1192: Minamoto no Yoritomo is appointed Sei-i Taishōgun, "barbarian-subduing great general", shōgun for short, the first Muslim
empire in India for 14 years (1192-1206) by defeating Prithviraj Chauhan. 1193: Nalanda, the great Indian Buddhist educational centre, is destroyed. 1194: Emperor Henry VI conquers the Kingdom of Sicily. 1195: On June 16, the struggle of Shamqori. Georgian forces annihilate the army of Abu Baqar. 1198: The brethren of the Crusader hospital in
Acre are raised to a military order of knights, the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutons in Jerusalem. 1199: Pope Innocent III writes to Kaloyan, inviting him to unite the Bulgarian Church with the Roman Catholic Church. 1200: Construction begins on the Grand Village of the Natchez
near Natchez, Mississippi. This ceremonial center for the Natchez people is occupied and built until the early 17th century, Zhang Zeduan paints Along the River During the Qingming Festival. It will later end up in the Palace Museum
Beijing. In southeast Asia, there is conflict between the Khmer Empire and the Champa. Angkor Wat is built under the Hindu king Suryavarman VII becomes the ruler. Japan is in its Heian period. The Chōjū-jinbutsu-giga is made and attributed to Toba Sōjō. It ends up at the Kōzan-ji, Kyoto. In
Oceania, the Tu'i Tonga Empire expands to a much greater area. Europe undergoes the Renaissance of the 12th century. The blast furnace for the smelting of cast iron is imported from China, appearing around Lapphyttan, Sweden, as early as 1150. Alexander Neckam is the first European to document the mariner's compass, first documented by Shen
Kuo during the previous century. Christian humanism becomes a self-conscious philosophical tendency in Europe. Christianity is also introduced to Estonia, Finland, and Karelia. The first medieval universities are founded. Pierre Abelard teaches. Middle English begins to develop, and literacy begins to spread outside the Church throughout Europe. [6]
In addition, churchmen are increasingly willing to take on secular matters. [7] The Ars antiqua period in the history of the medieval music of Western Europe begins. The earliest recorded miracle play is performed in Dunstable, England. Gothic
architecture and trouvère music begin in France. During the middle of the century, the Cappella Palatina is built in Palermo, Sicily, and the Madrid Skylitzes manuscript illustrates the Synopsis of Histories by John Skylitzes. Fire and plague insurance first become available in Iceland, and the first documented outbreaks of influenza there happens. The
medieval state of Serbia is formed by Stefan Nemanja and then continued by the Nemanjić dynasty. By the end of the century, both the Capetian dynasty and the House of Anjou are relying primarily on mercenaries in their militaries. Paid soldiers are available year-round, unlike knights who expected certain periods off to maintain their manor lifestyles
[8] In India, Hoysala architecture reaches its peak. In the Middle East, the icon of Theotokos of Vladimir is painted probably in Constantinople. Everything but the faces will later be retouched, and the icon will go to the Tretyakov Gallery of Moscow. The Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli composes his epic poem The Knight in the Panther's Skin. Shahab al-
Din Suhrawardi founds his "school of illumination". In North Africa, the kasbah of Marrakesh is built, including the city gate Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque. In sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted. The city of Tula burns down, marking the end of the Toltec Empire In West Africa the Ife
Empire is established. See also: Timeline of historic inventions § 12th century 1104: The Venice Arsenal of Venice, Italy, is founded. It employed some 16,000 people for the mass production of sailing ships in large assembly lines, hundreds of years before the Industrial Revolution. 1106: Finished building of Gelati. 1107: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren
combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device. 1111: The Chinese Donglin Academy is founded. 1165: The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, is built. 1170: The Roman Catholic notion of Purgatory is defined. [9] 1185: First record of windmills. Wikimedia Commons has media related
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p. 129. ^ Warren 1961, p. 159. ^ Warren 1961, p. 159. ^ Warren 1961, p. 60-61. ^ Le Goff, Jacques (1986). The Birth of Purgatory. Chicago Press. ISBN 9780520036437. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following
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neighborhood, celebrating the beauty of every skin color under the sun. "Harlem Sweeties" by Langston Hughes celebrates the beauty of women in Harlem, particularly highlighting the diverse shades of their cultural identities. The poem embodies a sense of pride and joy in the Harlem community, reflecting the vibrant
spirit of the Harlem Renaissance. Hughes uses sweet and flavorful imagery to express admiration for the women of his neighborhood, suggesting that their beauty is not just skin deep but also intertwined with the cultural and historical significance of their heritage. The overall message emphasizes both individual and collective beauty, as well as the
celebration of black womanhood. In the opening lines, Hughes introduces the setting of "Sugar Hill", a historically significant neighborhood known for its affluent African American residents during the Harlem Renaissance. The phrase "sepia thrill" evokes a sense of nostalgia and warmth, suggesting that the beauty of these women is timeless. The poet
employs a series of culinary metaphors—words like "caramel," "honey-gold," "peach-skinned," and "chocolate darling"—to create a sensory experience that underscores the richness of the women he describes. This use of food-related terms not only makes the poem playful and enjoyable to read but also implies that their beauty is something to be
savored and appreciated. Furthermore, the references to various shades of color symbolize the inclusivity of beauty among different skin tones, promoting a celebration of diversity within the African American community. The repetition of these imagery-filled descriptions reinforces the idea that beauty is abundant in Harlem, with each woman
contributing her unique flavor to the cultural landscape. In summary, "Harlem Sweeties" serves as an affectionate tribute to the women of Harlem, emphasizing the beauty found in their diverse skin tones and cultural identities. Through sweet imagery and historical references, Langston Hughes invites readers to appreciate and celebrate the richness of
black womanhood. The poem stands as a testament to the vibrant community of Harlem, showcasing how each woman's beauty forms a part of the larger narrative of pride and resilience among African Americans during a transformative period in history. Ultimately, Hughes captures the essence of Harlem, reminding us of the sweetness that can be
found in embracing diversity and celebrating individuality. We invite you and your family to participate in these activities below require just a few simple items you can find easily around the house and items from the Library's website. Kids are encouraged to
use their creativity to enhance, adapt, or recreate anything we share. Check back often for new activities and opportunities with engage with us! All Ages Ages 7-10 Ages 10-12 Printables View bedtime stories from Goodnight with Dolly External and Imagination Library of Congress. Imagination Library is a 2014 Library of
Congress Literacy Awards Program Best Practice Honoree. We'd love to hear from you! Find activity ideas and connect with us on our blog for families, Minerva's Kaleidoscope. Share your feedback on these resources or others you'd like to see at learn@loc.gov. Connect with us on Instagram, Facebook, or Twitter, and sign up for email updates for new
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