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Expert Committee Submits its Report on Determining Methodology for Fixing National Minimum Wage, Ministry of Labour and Employment Click here From Arthapedia National Air Quality Index (AQI) transforms complex air quality data of eight pollutants into a single number (index value), nomenclature and colour. National Air Quality Index (AQI) was launched on 17 October 2014 to disseminate information on air quality in an easily understandable form for the general public. The measurement of air quality is based on eight pollutants, namely, Particulate Matter (size less than 10 m) or (PM10), Particulate Matter (size less than 2.5 m) or (PM2.5), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2), Sulphur Dioxide (SO2), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Ozone (O3), Ammonia (NH3), and Lead (Pb) for which short-term (up to 24-hourly averaging period) National Ambient Air Quality Standards are prescribed. It may be noted that ambient air quality standards are specified separately in India for around 12 pollutants including the 8 that constitute the Air Quality Index. AQI has six categories of air quality. These are: Good, Satisfactory, Moderately Polluted, Poor, Very Poor and Severe. The AQI values and corresponding ambient concentrations (health breakpoints) for the identified eight pollutants are as follows: AQI Category, Pollutants and Health Breakpoints AQI Category (Range) Categories for the various readings of the pollutant based on the health breakpoints or health impacts PM10 24-hr PM2.5 24-hr NO2 24-hr O3 8-hr CO 8-hr (mg/m3) SO2 24-hr NH3 24-hr Pb 24-hr Good (0-50) 0-50 0-30 0-40 0-50 0-1.0 0-40 0-200 0-0.5 Satisfactory (51-100) 51-100 31-60 41-80 51-100 1.1-2.0 41-80 201-400 0.5 1.0 Moderately polluted (101-200) 101-250 61-90 81-180 101-168 2.1- 10 81-380 401-800 1.1-2.0 Poor (201-300) 251-350 91-120 181-280 169-208 10-17 381-800 801-1200 2.1-3.0 Very poor (301-400) 351-430 121-250 281-400 209-748* 17-34 801-1600 1200-1800 3.1-3.5 Severe (401-500) 430 + 250+ 400+ 748+* 34+ 1600+ 1800+ 3.5+ *One hourly monitoring (for mathematical calculations only)The AQI Index values and their associated health impacts are as follows: AQI Associated Health Impacts Good (050) Minimal Impact Satisfactory (51100) May cause minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people. Moderately polluted (101200) May cause breathing discomfort to people with lung disease such as asthma, and discomfort to people with heart disease, children and older adults. Poor (201300) May cause breathing discomfort to people on prolonged exposure, and discomfort to people with heart disease Very Poor (301400) May cause respiratory illness to the people on prolonged exposure. Effect may be more pronounced in people with lung and heart diseases. Severe (401-500) May cause respiratory impact even on healthy people, and serious health impacts on people with lung/heart disease. The health impacts may be experienced even during light physical activity. AQI is considered as One Number- One Colour-One Description for the common man to judge the air quality within his vicinity. The formulation of the index was an initiative under Swachh Bharat Mission (Cleanliness Mission), based on the recommendations of IIT Kanpur and the Expert Group formed in this regard. The earlier measuring index in this regard was limited to three indicators, while the current measurement index had been expanded with five additional parameters. Construction of the AQI Based on the measured ambient air concentrations, corresponding standards and likely health impact (known as health breakpoints), a sub-index is calculated for each of the pollutants. A sub-index is a linear function of concentration (e.g. the sub-index for PM2.5 will be 51 at concentration 31 g/m3, 100 at concentration 60 g/m3, and 75 at concentration of 45 g/m3) The formula for calculating a sub index is as follows: Sub Index for a pollutant = Upper limit of the previous AQI category to which the pollutants current reading would have fallen +[(current reading upper limit of the previous reading category of the pollutant)* (width or interval of the AQI category for the current level of reading / width or interval of the current reading category of the pollutant)] Eg. For PM2.5 reading coming at a concentration of 150 g/m3 , the sub index for PM2.5 would be = 300+[(150-120)*100/130] = 323For PM2.5 reading coming at a concentration of 45 g/m3 , the sub index for PM2.5 would be = 30+[(45-30)*50/30] = 75 The worst sub-index reflects overall AQI. For instance, if the sub index of PM2.5 =75, SO2 = 63, NO2 =38 then the AQI will be 75 which is the same as the value of the sub index of PM2.5. .The excel sheet for calculating AQI, as uploaded by CPCB, may be seen here. The live city wise readings on AQI can be seen here. The Sub-indices for individual pollutants at a monitoring location are calculated generally using its 24-hourly average concentration value (8-hourly in case of CO and O3) and health breakpoint concentration range (e.g. AQI at 6 am on a day will incorporate data from 6am on previous day to the current day). However, all the eight pollutants may not be monitored at all the locations. Hence, overall AQI is calculated only if data are available for minimum three pollutants out of which one should necessarily be either PM2.5 or PM10. Else, data are considered insufficient for calculating AQI. But the sub-indices for monitored pollutants are calculated and disseminated, even if data are inadequate for determining AQI. Further, a minimum of 16 hours data is considered necessary for calculating sub index.AQI index values can vary depending on the time of the day. AQI reflects the status of the worst pollutant in that city. i.e. higher reading in one city can be due to high concentration of PM whereas in some other city it may be due to SO2. Even if the other 7 pollutants have a benign reading, if one pollutant is in the poor category then AQI will be in the poor category. The web-based system designed to provide AQI on real time basis is an automated system that captures data from monitoring stations (at present available only for 10 cities but it is planned for 46 cities which has over 1 million population and to 20 state capitals) on a continuous basis without human intervention, and displays AQI based on running average values. For manual monitoring stations, an AQI calculator is developed wherein data can be fed manually to get AQI value. International comparison of air qualityWHO also measures air quality across major cities of the globe which may be seen here. The WHO database contains results of ambient (outdoor) air pollution monitoring from almost 1600 cities in 91 countries. Air quality is represented by annual mean concentration of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5, i.e. particles smaller than 10 or 2.5 microns). The world's average PM10 levels by region range from 26 to 208 g/m3, with a world's average of 71 g/m3. Also SeeAmbient air quality standards in India References Contributed byMr. M Rahul (IES 2013)Email- rahulmeco@gmail.com In recent years, Houstons average annual air quality index (AQI) score has met the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) qualifications for good, indicating that the air generally poses little to no risk to health. Annual averages, however, can smooth over elevated periods of pollution and fail to portray potential risks accurately. Despite an annual good AQI, there have been a number of unhealthy pollution days in recent years. These short-term pollution events have caused Houston to fail to meet federal attainment levels for daily ozone since monitoring began two decades ago. An AQI value is calculated by weighting six criteria pollutants for their risk to health in a formula. The pollutant with the highest individual AQI dictates the overall AQI score. Due to the prevalence and relative danger of inhaling fine particulate matter (PM2.5) and ozone, these two pollutants most often determine overall AQI. PM2.5 pollution describes a mix of fine airborne particulate matter measuring 2.5 micrograms or smaller in diameter. Due to its near microscopic size, PM2.5 is able to penetrate deep into the lungs and then into the bloodstream, potentially causing a wide range of short- and long-term health effects. Exposure to PM2.5 has been directly linked to conditions including heart and lung disease and early death. In 2019, Houston met the US EPA standard for annual PM2.5 exposure (12 g/m3) but exceeded the more stringent World Health Organization standard (10 g/m3) by 0.8 g/m3. November (14.8 g/m3), December (13 g/m3), and March (12.7 g/m3) of 2019 all experienced particle pollution levels defined as US AQI moderate air that poses some risk to sensitive groups, including children, the elderly, and people with pre-existing cardiovascular or respiratory health conditions. While moderate PM2.5 levels are not uncommon in the Houston area, Harris County averages just 1 day a year of air quality deemed unhealthy for sensitive groups. The Environmental Defense Fund and the Harvard School of Public Health estimated that Houstons PM2.5 pollution, however moderate, contributed to more than 5,000 premature deaths and cost $49 billion in economic damages in 2015 alone.1 Such high annual costs highlight a need to further tighten PM2.5 standards. A study conducted by the US EPA estimated that reducing the federal limit for annual PM2.5 from 12 g/m3 to 9 g/m3 could save as many as 12,150 lives a year (neighboring Canada uses a PM2.5 standard of 8 g/m3).2 Ozone is another pollutant of concern in Houston. Ozone is a gaseous pollutant and component of smog formed in the atmosphere when sunlight causes nitrogen oxides (NO2) and organic substances (VOCs) to react. Like PM2.5, ozone can also cause respiratory infections, inflammation, and premature death. According to the 2019 State of the Air report by the American Lung Association (ALA), Houston ranks 9th nationally for worst ozone pollution with a weighted average of 22.3 days annually exceeding standards.3 Houstons relatively high average temperatures, abundant sunshine, large oil and gas industry, and dispersed population reliant on motor vehicles for transport all make it challenging for the city to reach attainment levels. The city has never, in fact, met daily attainment levels for ozone. Other urban Texas cities, such as Dallas, Fort Worth, Austin and San Antonio, are in a similar position, having never met federal ozone levels. Air quality data changes hourly based on emissions and weather. Check real-time air quality levels in Houston at the top of this page and follow Houstons forecast air quality data to take proactive steps in reducing your exposure to unhealthy air. Has air quality improved in Houston? Like much of the United States, Houstons air pollution has improved over recent decades as a result of increasingly stringent regulations on a wide variety of industries. Just twenty years ago, Houston often swapped most polluted titles with Los Angeles. Today, Houstons air quality is much improved, though still relatively high compared to the US average. According to the 2019 World Air Quality Report, Houston ranks 244th out of 1517 included cities for highest PM2.5 in the United States. Moreover, the city has seen a recent rise in both PM2.5 and ozone pollution since 2017. For fine particulate matter, or PM2.5, Houston experienced a 7.8 percent increase from 2017 to 2018 and another 11.3 percent increase from 2018 to 2019. These increases, though subtle, show a concerning trend. Many blame these increases on Houston's growing population and economy. These reasons, however, do not necessarily entail increased emissions. Shifting towards cleaner energy and more fuel-efficient low emission vehicles represent two impactful means for further reducing Houston air pollution levels. For ozone, Houston experienced its highest levels between 1997 and 1999, with a weighted average of 110 unhealthy air days per year. This number has fallen dramatically since yet, the most recent average of 26.7 days is still almost 8 times the US EPA attainment limit allowing no more than 3.2 unhealthy ozone days per year. Stay-at-home measures implemented during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic resulted in some city-wide pollution reductions, including a 13 percent drop in ozone.4 As the economy opened back up, however, pollution reductions diminished. While short-lived, lockdown measures suggest that reductions are possible if more residents transitioned to zero-emission electric vehicles and industry relied on a greater share of renewable energy. Why does Houston have unhealthy air quality? Houstons unhealthy air quality is primarily attributable to ozone pollution. Warm urban climates are naturally predisposed to higher ozone levels because they provide ideal environmental conditions for ozone formation, such as sunshine, heat, and abundant precursor pollutants. Like most big cities, air pollution seems an inevitable byproduct of the areas population and economy. There are 7 million people, 5 million registered vehicles, and 121,000 industrial businesses in the greater Houston area. The Port of Houston is one of the nation's busiest, producing 4.1 tons of smog-forming pollution each year.5 In addition to these emission contributors, global warming is expected to exacerbate ozone levels by providing warmer temperatures that accelerate ozone formation. 60 percent of Houstons ozone pollution is estimated to result from vehicle exhaust alone. During the COVID-19 pandemic, stay-at-home measures are likely to have contributed to the citys improved air quality by keeping cars off the road in significant numbers. Houston saw a 13 percent reduction in ozone during this time. Houston neighborhoods of higher density tend to have higher pollution levels. Downtown Houston AQI, for example, tends to be much higher than in the greater Houston area. Use the air pollution map of Houston to understand local variances across the city. What is Houston doing to control air pollution? Air pollution is largely an unwanted byproduct of our mobile, consumerist lifestyles. Advancements in green technology, renewable energies, and air pollution filtration as well as increasingly stringent regulations all offer opportunities to greatly reduce our environmental impact with few changes to our lifestyle. Current efforts to curb air pollution in Houston include:6,7 specialized fuel requirementsinspection programs and permit systemsconstruction bans and permittingemission caps and budgetsimprovements to the desirability and accessibility of public transportincentives and infrastructure for zero-emission electric vehicles In 2020, the city of Houston and the Harris County and Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), with support from Houston Endowment, committed $1.1 million dollars to growing Houstons air quality monitoring network in order to help identify the facilities pose the greatest health risks.8 The new effort follows after a series of industrial fires and explosions exposed gaps in air quality monitoring and accountability, including a fire at the Intercontinental Terminals Company (ITC) in Deer Park in March 2019. Increasing Houston air quality data granularity is an important step towards both responding more effectively to emergency situations involving unhealthy pollution spikes and holding high-emitting industries accountable for excess emissions. Where is air pollution in Houston the worst? In Houston, tackling air pollution is an environmental justice issue. 75 percent of the health burden is carried by communities who exceed the current federal PM2.5 standard, usually at no fault of their own. Pollution-emitting city features like airports, major roadways, factories, industrial complexes, and power plants are all historically located near disadvantaged communities. These communities are often disproportionately home to people of color, those with fewer financial resources and political power, and those with chronic health conditions. Houstons Fifth Ward is one such example of a neighborhood with high-polluting industries, including several metal recyclers and concrete processing plants, along with disproportionately non-white (90 percent) and impoverished (40 percent below federal poverty line) residents.9 NO2 levels here are 48 percent higher than the rest of the city, and residents disproportionately suffer from related health effects in comparison to greater Harris County, such as: Asthma: 11 percent (Harris County: 9 percent)Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD): 10 percent (Harris County: 6 percent)Coronary Heart Disease: 9 percent (Harris County: 5 percent)Stroke: 6 percent (Harris County: 3 percent)Life expectancy: 69 years (Harris County: 78 years) Houstons more affluent River Oaks neighborhood, by contrast, has no industrial pollution sources, lower pollution levels, and fewer rates of pollution-related health impacts. Residents here have asthma rates of 7 percent, COPD rates of 4 percent, stroke rates of 2 percent, and live to 85 years on average. Use IQAirs Houston air quality map to discover how pollution levels vary across the city. When pollution levels are currently or forecast to be high, follow the recommended health guidelines in order to reduce your exposure. + Article Resources [1] Roy A. (2020, May 11). Amid COVID-19, the Trump administration sets dangerous air pollution standards. What is at stake for Houstonians? Environmental Defense Fund. [2] Environmental Protection Agency. (2019). Policy assessment for the review of the national ambient air quality standards for particulate matter, external review. [3] American Lung Association. (2019). State of the Air 2019. [4] Rogalski J. (April 10, 2020). A side effect of COVID-19 crisis: Houston's air is cleaner. WQAD 8. [5] Environmental Defense Fund. (2020). Cleaner air in port cities. [6] Green K, et al. (2000, November 1). Clearing the air in Houston. Reason Foundation. [7] City of Houston. (2020). Fleet management department - electric vehicles. [8] Environmental Defense Fund. (2020, September 28). New multi-agency effort aims to reduce air pollution, disaster risk in Houston. [9] Environmental Defense Fund. (2020, June 3). Finding pollutionand who it impacts mostin Houston. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. 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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 CharlesV of Spain and FrancisI of France. By the time Navagero arrived back in Venice in 1528, he had grown disillusioned with politics and wished to return to editing manuscripts and cultivating his prized gardens. Much to his dismay, he was appointed ambassador to France in January 1529. After traveling to meet with FrancisI, he fell ill and died that May. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Nosy KombaMcDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK serviceTransportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and ParalympicsArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutEngraving of the Great Pyramid of Giza... that the 1572 Eight Wonders of the World (engraving pictured) is the source of the modern list of classical Seven Wonders 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 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 Arizona 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?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articlenosato DaikiIn sumo, nosato Daiki (pictured) is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Phil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollySebastio SalgadoNominate an articleMay 29: Feast day of Saint PaulVI (Catholicism)Headline in the New York Times1233 MongolJin 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 Thtre des Champs-lyses 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.1783)G.K. Chesterton (b.1874)Hubert Opperman (b.1904)Uro Drenovi (d.1944)More anniversaries: May 28May 29May 30ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutThe 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. SharpRecently featured: Hell Gate BridgeAnemonoides blandaBluespotted ribbontail rayArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies12thcentury13thcentury 14thcenturyDecades1210s1220s1230s 1240s1250sYears1230123112321233 123412351236vte1233 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesBirths DeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishments DisestablishmentsArt and literature1233 in poetryvte1233 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1233MCCXXXIIIAb urbe condita1986Armenian calendar682 Assyrian calendar5983Balinese saka calendar11541155Bengali calendar639640Berber calendar2183English Regnal year17Hen.318Hen.3Buddhist calendar1777Burmese calendar595Byzantine calendar67416742Chinese calendar (WaterDragon)3930 or 3723to (WaterSnake)3931 or 3724Coptic calendar949950Discordian calendar2399Ethiopian calendar12251226Hebrew calendar49934994Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat12891290- Shaka Samvat11541155- Kali Yuga43334334Holocene calendar11233Igbo calendar233234Iranian calendar611612Islamic calendar630631Japanese calendarJei 2 / Tenpuku 1()Javanese calendar11421143Julian calendar1233MCCXXXIIIKorean calendar3566Minguo calendar679 before ROC679Nanakshahi calendar235Thai solar calendar17751776Tibetan calendar(male Water-Dragon)1359 or 978 or 206to(female Water-Snake)1360 or 979 or 207 Henry I of Cyprus receives a messageYear 1233 (MCCXXXIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar.War of the Lombards: Lombard forces at Kyrenia surrender to John of Beirut, after a 10-month siege. The defenders, with their personal belongings, are allowed to retire to Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Cyprus is wholly restored under the rule of the 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 beda. The Castilian army besieges the city of Peniscola. Ferdinand forces Ibn Hud, ruler of the Taifa of Zaragoza, to sign a truce.[3]August Richard Marshal, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, signs an alliance with 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's army camped at Grosmont Castle is attacked in the night, by a force of Welsh and English rebels. Several of Henry's supporters are captured, and the castle is returned to Hubert de Burgh, one of the rebels.May 29 MongolJin War: The Mongol army led by gedei 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, gedei departs and leaves the final conquest to his favoured general, Subutai.December Siege of Caizhou: The Mongols under gedei Khan besiege Caizhou and ally themselves with the Chinese Song dynasty to eliminate the Jin Dynasty.Gendt receives its city rights from Otto II ("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands).Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition, to regularize the persecution of heresy.June/July Ibn Manzur, Arab lexicographer and writer (d. 1312)August 15 Philip Benizi de Damiani, Italian religious leader (d. 1285)October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277)Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1273)Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1258)Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261)January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1171)January 18 Yang (or Gongsheng), Chinese empress (b. 1162)February 12 Ermengarde de Beaumont, queen of ScotlandMarch 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 HungaryJuly 8 Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (b. 1160)July 26 Wilbrand of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of UtrechtJuly 27 Ferdinand (or Ferrand), count of Flanders (b. 1188)July 29 Savari de Maulon, French nobleman (b. 1181)July 30 Konrad von Marburg, German priest (b. 1180)October 8 Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1148)October 22 Fujiwara no Shunshi, Japanese empress consort (b. 1209)November 22 Helena, duchess of Brunswick-LneburgNovember 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. 1175)Gkbri ("Blue-Wolf"), Ayyubid general and ruler (b. 1154)Guilln Prez de Guzmn, Spanish nobleman (b. 1180)John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologianMathilde of Angoulme, 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. 169170. ISBN978-0-241-29877-0.^ Berend, Nora (2001). At the Gate of Christendom: Jews, Muslims and "Pagans" in Medieval Hungary, c. 1000-c.1300. Cambridge University Press. p.158. ISBN978-0-521-02720-5.^ Lourie, Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena Lourie. Brill. p.270. ISBN90-04-12951-0.[permanent dead link]Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1101 to 1200See also: Renaissance of the 12th centuryMillennia2ndmilleniumCenturies11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyTimelines11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyState leaders11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyDecades1100s1110s1120s1130s1140s1150s1160s1170s1180s1190sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th centuryThe 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.11011103: 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 Seoro de Valencia.11031104: 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.11071111: 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 Muslims.1108: By the Treaty of Devol, signed in September, Bohemond I of Antioch has to submit to 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 Nako, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats the Pomeranians and re-establishes Polish access to the sea.1109: On August 24, in the Battle of Hundsfeld, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany and stops German expansion eastward.1111: On April 14, during Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor.1113: Paramavishnulok is crowned as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expands the Khmer Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the first half of the century. He establishes diplomatic relations with China.1115: The Georgian army occupies Rustavi in the war with the Muslims.1115: In Java, King Kamesvara of Kadiri ascends to the throne. Janggala ceases to exist and comes under Kadiri domination, highly possible under royal marriage. During his reign, Mpu Dharmaja writes Kakawin Smaradahana, a eulogy for the king which become the inspiration for the Panji cycle tales, which spread across Southeast Asia.[1]1116: The Byzantine army defeats the Turks at Philomelion.1116: Death of doa Jimena Daz, 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, Spain1120: 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 JinSong 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 Len at the Battle of So Mamede; (recognised by Len in 1143).The temple complex of Angkor Wat, built during the reign of Suryavarman II in Cambodia of the Khmer Era.11301180: 50-year drought in what is now the American Southwest.11301138: 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.11321183: the Chinese navy increases from a mere 3,000 to 52,000 marine soldiers stationed in 20 different squadrons. During this time, hundreds of treadmill-operated paddle wheel craft are assembled for the navy to fight the Jin dynasty in the north.1135: King Jayabaya of Kadiri ascends to the throne.[2]11351154: The Anarchy takes place, during a period of civil war in England.1136: Suger begins rebuilding the abbey church at St Denis north of Paris, which is regarded as the first major Gothic building.1137: On July 22, the future King Louis VII of France marries Eleanor, the Duchess of Aquitaine.1138: On October 11, the 1138 Aleppo earthquake devastates much of northern Syria.1139: in April, the Second Lateran Council ends the papal schism.1139: On July 5, in the Treaty of Mignano, Pope Innocent II confirms Roger II as King of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, and Prince of Capua and invests him with his titles.1139: On July 25, the Portuguese defeat the Almoravids led by Ali ibn Yusuf in the Battle of Ourique; Prince Afonso Henriques is acclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers.Averroes in a 14th-century painting by Andrea di Bonaiuto11401150: 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 two countries and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories north of the Huai River. The treaty reduces the Southern Song into a quasi-tributary state of the Jurchen Jin dynasty.1143: Manuel I Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos.1143: Afonso Henriques is proclaimed King of Portugal by the cortes.1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes Portuguese independence from the Kingdom of Len. Portugal also recognizes the suzerainty of the pope.1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi.11451148: 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 Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and Raymond Berengar IV, Count of Barcelona, recognizing the Aragonese conquests south of the Jcar 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