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Classroom of the rlite

It's hard to categorize this anime series, but it seems to blend elements of romance, drama, and academic study. The story revolves around a student who aims to transform his classmates into the best ones in school by using a point system that rewards performance on tests. As points accumulate, classrooms are assigned a rating from A (best) to D (worst), reflecting their socioeconomic status. The series boasts impressive characters, particularly the main protagonist, and intricate plot twists that keep viewers engaged. The characters' complex personalities make them intriguing, while the story masterfully weaves unexpected turns until the final episodes, where the MC's true intentions are revealed. However, the anime has a major flaw: its open-ended conclusion leaves many questions unanswered, leaving fans without closure. This lack of resolution is particularly frustrating given the absence of confirmation for a second season. Overall, Classroom of the Elite excels with its engaging characters and narrative, but its abrupt ending leaves it feeling incomplete. Classroom of the Elite Chapter List - Chapter 69 - Chapter 68 - Chapter 67 - Chapter 66 - Chapter 65 - Chapter 64 - Chapter 63 - Chapter 62 - Chapter 61 - Chapter 60 - Chapter 59 - Chapter 58 - Chapter 57 - Chapter 56 - Chapter 55 - Chapter 54 - Chapter 53 - Chapter 52 - Chapter 51 - Chapter 50 - Chapter 49 - Chapter 48 - Chapter 47 - Chapter 46 - Chapter 45 - Chapter 44 - Chapter 43 - Chapter 42 - Chapter 41 - Chapter 40 - Chapter 39 - Chapter 38 - Chapter 37 - Chapter 36 - Chapter 35 - Chapter 34 - Chapter 33 - Chapter 32 - Chapter 31 - Chapter 30 - Chapter 29 - Chapter 28 - Chapter 27 - Chapter 26 - Chapter 25 - Chapter 24 - Chapter 23 - Chapter 22 - Chapter 21 - Chapter 20 - Chapter 19 - Chapter 18 - Chapter 17 - Chapter 16 - Chapter 15 - Chapter 14 - Chapter 13 - Chapter 12 - Chapter 11 - Chapter 10 - Chapter 9 - Chapter 8 - Chapter 7 - Chapter 6 - Chapter 5 - Chapter 4 - Chapter 3 - Chapter 2 - Chapter 1 - Chapter 0 the Elite - Chapter 4 Classroom of the Elite - Chapter 3 Classroom of the Elite - Chapter 2 Classroom of the Elite - Chapter 1 Youkoso Jitsuryoku Shijou Shugi no Kyoushitsu e vHorkita, Chapter 12 Youkoso Jitsuryoku Shijou Shugi no Kyoushitsu e vHorkita, Chapter 11 Youkoso Jitsuryoku Shijou Shugi no Kyoushitsu e vHorkita, Chapter 10 Youkoso Jitsuryoku Shijou Shugi no Kyoushitsu e vHorkita, Chapter 9 Youkoso Jitsuryoku Shijou Shugi no Kyoushitsu e vHorkita, Chapter 8 Youkoso Jitsuryoku Shijou Shugi no Kyoushitsu e vHorkita, Chapter 7 Youkoso Jitsuryoku Shijou Shugi no Kyoushitsu e vHorkita, Chapter 6 Youkoso Jitsuryoku Shijou Shugi no Kyoushitsu e vHorkita, Chapter 5 Youkoso Jitsuryoku Shijou Shugi no Kyoushitsu e vHorkita, Chapter 4 Youkoso Jitsuryoku Shijou Shugi no Kyoushitsu e vHorkita, Chapter 3 Youkoso Jitsuryoku Shijou Shugi no Kyoushitsu e vHorkita, Chapter 2 Youkoso Jitsuryoku Shijou Shugi no Kyoushitsu e vHorkita, Chapter 1 Cattle, along with pigs and humans in rare cases, were buried at the site with almost no grave goods apart from occasional cowrie shells and sacrificed dogs. Excavations between 2006 and 2008 for the South-North Water Transfer Project significantly expanded understanding of rural Shang economies and rituals, as well as village layouts, which have received relatively less attention compared to urban centers. (Note: The rest of the text appears to be a collection of unrelated articles, news items, and anniversaries. It is not rewritten according to any specific method.) The Sumatran ground cuckoo has a distinctive appearance, with its body featuring a mix of green and brown hues, along with cinnamon-buff underparts and glossy greenish-black wings and tail. The area around the eyes is characterized by bare skin that exhibits shades of green, lilac, and blue. However, due to habitat loss and a relatively small population size, this species has been classified as critically endangered on the IUCN Red List. 1487 was a significant year marked by various events across different regions and cultures. In Europe, Richard Foxe became the Bishop of Exeter in January, while Sigismund, Archduke of Austria, declared war on Venice in March, resulting in the seizure of silver mines in Italy. In England, Lambert Simmel, who claimed to be Edward VI, was crowned king in Dublin and led a rebellion against Henry VII. However, his forces were defeated at the Battle of Stoke Field in June. The Spanish took control of Málaga after a long siege that ended on August 13th. In Asia, Hongzhi became Emperor of China in September, while Afonso de Paiva and Péro da Covilhã embarked on an overland journey to find the Kingdom of Prester John (Ethiopia). Aztec emperor Ahuitzotl dedicated a massive temple pyramid in Tenochtitlán with thousands of human sacrifices. In other notable events, Leonardo da Vinci created his famous Vitruvian Man drawing, and Italian architects worked on the Moscow Kremlin. A witch-hunters' manual called Malleus Maleficarum was published in Speyer, Germany. Additionally, several notable individuals were born or passed away during this year, including Leonardo da Vinci's contemporaries. The text also provides a list of calendar events for different cultures and regions, marking the beginning of new years according to their respective calendars.
Notable Deaths
* Giovanni da Udine, an Italian painter, died in 1567.
* Peter Vischer the Younger, a German sculptor, passed away in 1528.
* Nicholas of Flüe, a Swiss hermit and saint, died on March 21, 1487 (1417-1487).
* Tilokaraj, king of Lan Na, died on May 27, 1487 (1409-1487).
* John de la Poie, 1st Earl of Lincoln, died on June 16, 1487 (c.1463-1487).
* Charlotte, Queen of Cyprus, passed away on July 16, 1487 (1436-1487).
* Maria of Cleves, a French noblewoman, died on August 23, 1487 (1426-1487).
* Chenghua Emperor of China died on September 9, 1487 (1447-1487).
* Mara Brančević, a Serbian princess, passed away on September 14, 1487 (1416-1487).
* John Sutton, 1st Baron Dudley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, died on September 30, 1487 (1400-1487).
Notable Births
* Nicholas of Flüe was born in 1417.
* Tilokaraj, king of Lan Na, was born in 1409.
* William FitzAlan, 16th Earl of Arundel, was born in 1417.
* Isaacleel, high priest of Tenochtitlán, was born in 1398.
Other Notable Events
* The 14th century, which lasted from 1301 to 1400, witnessed the death of over 45 million people due to natural disasters and wars.
* The Black Death claimed 25 million lives in Europe, wiping out one-third of the population.
* The Hundred Years' War between England and France continued, while the Kingdom of Italy was experiencing a cultural renaissance.
* Tamerlane established the Timurid Empire, which became the third-largest empire in history to be founded by a single conqueror. Note: I've kept the original text's format as much as possible, but made some minor changes for clarity and readability. The 14th century was marked by significant events and changes across various regions. Around a third of Europe's population was killed,[10] In 1347, Adityawarman moved the capital of Dharmasraya and established Malayupura in Pagarruyung, West Sumatra.[11] The following year, a magnitude 6.9 earthquake struck Northern Italy, felt across Europe, with contemporaries linking it to the Black Death and Great Famine, fueling fears of the Biblical Apocalypse's arrival. In 1350, Ramathibodi I established the Ayutthaya Kingdom, while Hayam Wuruk succeeded Tribhuwana Wijayatunggadewi as ruler of Majapahit, marking its 'Golden Age'.[7] Under Gajah Mada, Majapahit stretched across modern-day Indonesia. In 1351, the Red Turban Rebellions began along the Huai River valley, lasting nearly two decades and targeting the Mongol-led Yuan dynasty in China. Fa Ngum established the Lan Xang kingdom in Laos in 1353. The Imperial Diet of the Holy Roman Empire issued the Golden Bull of 1356, establishing constitutional aspects and an electoral college to elect future emperors. The Hanseatic League was formally founded at the Diet of Lübeck that year.[7] Scotland gained independence with the Treaty of Berwick in 1357, ending the Wars of Scottish Independence. In 1357, the Sundanese royal family was massacred by Majapahit forces under Gajah Mada's orders, including Lingga Buana and princess Dyah Pitaloka Citraresmi, who committed suicide.[12] A 14th-century statue from Tamil Nadu, India depicts Shiva and Uma. The Battle of Lake Poyang took place in 1363, a naval conflict between Chinese rebel groups led by Chen Youliang and Zhu Yuanzhang. In 1365, the Old Javanese text Nagarakertagama was written.[7] Tepanec Tlatoani Acolahuacatl accepted Acamapichtli as the first tlatoani of Tenochtitlan for the Mexica Empire in 1366. The end of the Mongol-led Yuan dynasty and the beginning of the Ming dynasty occurred in 1368. In 1371, the Battle of Maritsa saw the Serbs defeated by the Ottomans, with most of their nobility killed. Majapahit sent a punitive expedition against Palembang in Sumatra in 1377, leading Prince Parameswara (later Iskandar Syah) to flee and establish Malacca as a major port.[7] The Great Schism of the West split the Catholic Church in 1378, leading to three simultaneous popes and not being resolved until 1417. The Ciompi Revolt occurred in Florence from 1378 to 1382. 1385: Portugal secures independence from Castile after the Battle of Aljubarrota, while Poland and Lithuania form the Union of Krewo. In Kosovo, Prince Lazar and Sultan Murad I are killed in a battle against Ottoman Turks. In Asia, Sri Rajasanagara's successor, Wikramawardhana, takes over as ruler of Majapahit. The same year, Timur defeats the Sultan of Delhi, Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah Tughluq. Meanwhile, anti-Jewish pogroms spread across Spain and Portugal, resulting in the massacre of thousands of Jews. In Japan, Emperor Go-Kameyama abdicates to end the Nanboku-chō period of conflict between the Northern and Southern imperial courts. The Ottoman Empire also makes significant gains, defeating a Crusader army at Nicopolis and capturing the last stronghold fortress of Vidin, marking the end of the Second Bulgarian Empire. In Europe, the Kalmar Union is formed, uniting Norway, Sweden, and Denmark into one kingdom. In China, Zhu Di launches the Jingnan campaign to unseat his nephew, the Jianwen Emperor. The same year, the poet Petrarch coins the term "Dark Ages" to describe the preceding centuries in Europe. The 14th century also sees the beginning of the Ottoman Empire's expansion into the Balkans and the construction of the Iwan vault at the Jamé Mosque of Isfahan in Iran. Bengal, a region in India, was known for its rich cultural and economic heritage. It was a major producer and exporter of various goods, including grains, salt, fruits, liquors, precious metals, and ornaments. In fact, Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with. The region's handlooms also produced silk and cotton fabrics. The provided text appears to be a section from Wikipedia's "What Links Here" page for the 14th century, listing various dates and centuries related to historical events. The text mentions links to other articles within the same timeframe, as well as information on copyright licensing under the Creative Commons CC0 1.0 Universal license.