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A 14-year-old orphan named Krabat flees the horrors of the 30 Years War by becoming an apprentice to an ominous master of a mysterious mill. Krabat is not only taught the craft of milling, but is also instructed in the sinister world of the darker arts. When the life of his friend and protector is threatened, Krabat must struggle to free himself from an evil sorcerer's control in a gripping fight for freedom, friendship and love. Share — copy and redistribute 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 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 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. Solutions Features Resources Watch Best of the Year Browse Videos Staff Picks Categories Channels On Demand Pricing Contact Sales Niklas L This, I think, is the bottom line: The movie sacrifices the originals themes and vibrant story for on-screen action. I think that shooting "Krabat" is a bold task and I am glad that the team tried it. I enjoyed the movie. However, the movie falls far short of its potential, given the cast and resources devoted to the movie. The acting and the scenery (totally unlike the actual place) is great. I also liked that many dialogues were carried over straight from the book. The movie lacks a real character development and more generally a story that the viewer would care about. I think that the reason for this is insufficient screentime for Krabats interaction with his peers and the master, many scenes from the book are not present in the movie. Of course, not every scene can be in the movie. But the screenwriters assigned plenty of time to magic, action and by-now-dated-CGI. This did not add to the heart of the movie. A wasted opportunity. Some choices to deviate from the original were good, such as expanding the story around the Kantorka and Krabat - which is less than a page in the book, but most were poor. Rated 3/5 Stars • Rated 3 out of 5 stars 11/21/24 Full Review Wolfgang G Krabat ist ein Fantasy-Drama des Regisseurs Marco Kreuzpaintner nach dem gleichnamigen Roman von Otfried Preußler... Weiter basiert Zauberlehrling Krabat auf einer sorbischen Volkssage... Die Geschichte erzählt von einem Jungen namens Krabat, der von einem bösen Zauberer die schwarzen Künste erlernt... Die düstere sorbische Volkssage wird hier in dunklen und Schönen Bildern erzählt. Die Hauptthemen sind Verführung zur Macht, die in Gefangenschaft, Sklavenarbeit und Tod münden, dieser aussichtslose Weg kann nur die wahre Liebe retten... Marco Kreuzpaintner und Michael Gutmann haben den Roman gut in ihrem Drehbuch umgesetzt, Marco Kreuzpaintner inszenierte den Film anspruchsvoll und märchenhaft... Die Schauspielerische Leistung der Darsteller ist professionell und brillant. Die Ausstattung, Bekleidung und Masken sind einfach erste Sahne, und alles wird mit der Musik von Annette Focks mystisch untermalt... Krabat ist überhaupt nicht kitschig, sondern ein sehenswerter Film. Rated 5/5 Stars • Rated 5 out of 5 stars 03/04/23 Full Review Audience Member had it somehow in mind from back in the day. but this pure unwatchable garbage Rated 0.5/5 Stars • Rated 4.5 out of 5 stars 02/07/23 Full Review Audience Member Fantasy movie with an historical background, it tells us the story of Krabat an orphaned teen in the XVII century Germany that is drawn to get shelter in a mysterious mill only to realize that the miller is a magician practicing the dark arts together with another 11 young apprentices. At the beginning he doesn't mind as he finds shelter and company comforting but he soon notices that something very sinister is going on. When he finds the girl of his dreams he is forced to make a choice. A curious and unusual story of wizardry that for once has men as main characters and a believable story line. It is is entertaining and fun but unfortunately doesn't leave a very strong impression. Rated 2.5/5 Stars • Rated 3.5 was a Hanoverian army officer who commanded units of the King's German Legion (KGL) during the Napoleonic Wars. Initially serving in the Hanoverian Army, in 1782 he fought in the Second Anglo-Mysore War in India. He was present at the siege of Cuddalore. The French Revolutionary Wars began a decade later and Hinuber served in the Flanders Campaign. When Hanover was invaded in 1803, Hinuber offered his services to the British Army and was given command of the KGL before command of the Battalion of the KGL before commanding a brigade in the Bay of Naples in 1813. Hinuber commanded his brigade at the Battle of Nivelle in 1813 and then at the siege of Bayonne the following year, when he led the response to the French counter-attack. He joined the army of the new Kingdom of Hanover in 1816. He received his last command in 1831, of the 2nd Division of a corps of the German Federal Army, and died in Frankfurt two years later. (Full article...) Recently featured: Hurricane Claudette (2003) Trinity (nuclear test) Manitoba Archive By email More featured articles About Glódís Perla Viggósdóttir ... that Glódís Perla Viggósdóttir ... that Glódís Perla Viggósdóttir ... that Glódís Perla Viggósdóttir (pictured) scored two goals for the Iceland women's national football team the day before she graduated from university? ... that the literary heritage of Nova Scotia includes the first newspaper and the first literary journal in Canada? ... that according to the Zoo Miami communications director, 100 men could beat a single gorilla if they "envelop the gorilla and create a human straightjacket"? ... that the memorial for James Bunbury White, the founder of Whiteville, North Carolina, was knocked down in a car crash 200 years after his death? ... that before the establishment of Singapore's Rail Test Centre, the bulk of rolling-stock testing had to be conducted overseas? ... that the artist Cady Noland has disavowed artworks that she no longer considered genuine because they were damaged or altered? ... that Christ Church, Amherstburg, a Canadian church built by a Loyalist, features timbers fashioned after a ship's hull? ... that Li Jinhua was the first female spokesperson of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs? ... that an announcer damaged the tower of an Arkansas radio station while driving a moving van? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Muhammadu Buhari Former president of Nigeria Muhammadu Buhari (pictured) dies at the age of 82. Clashes between Druze militias and the Syrian Armed Forces result in hundreds of deaths. The International Criminal Court issues arrest warrants for Taliban leaders Hibatullah Akhundzada and Abdul Hakim Haqqani over their alleged persecution of women in Afghanistan. Flooding in Central Texas, United States, leaves at least 140 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Recent deaths: Felix Baumgartner Fauja Singh Bradley John Murdoch Frank Barrie Ihor Poklad Glen Michael Nominate an article July 18 Nadia Comăneci on the balance beam 1290 - King Edward I issued an edict to expel alloward I issued an edict to expel al Jews from England. 1723 - Johann Sebastian Bach directed the first performance of his cantata Erforsche mich, Gott, und erfahre mein Herz in Leipzig. 1976 - At the Olympic Games in Montreal, Nadia Comăneci (pictured) became the first person to score a perfect 10 in a modern Olympics gymnastics event. 1989 - American actress Rebecca Schaeffer was shot and killed by Robert John Bardo, eventually prompting the passage of anti-stalking laws in California. 1995 - Selena's album Dreaming of You, instrumental in popularizing Tejano music, was released posthumously. Benito Juárez (d. 1872)Richard Branson (b. 1950)M.I.A. (b. 1975)Amy Gillett (d. 2005) More anniversaries: July 17 July 18 July 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About Painted bat There are 30 extant kerivoulines, or woolly bats, are found in Africa and Asia, primarily in forests and caves, though some species can also be found in grasslands, savannas, or wetlands. They range in size from the least woolly bat, at 2 cm (1 in) plus a 2 cm (1 in) plus a 2 cm (1 in) plus a 7 cm (3 in) tail. The 30 extant species of Kerivoulinae are divided between two genera, with 26 species in Kerivoula and the remaining four in Phoniscus. (Full list...) Recently featured: Accolades received by Inception 1956 Summer Olympics medal table Municipalities in Prince Edward Island Archive More featured lists The Basilica of St Paul is a Catholic parish church in Rabat, Malta, located on the edge of the site of the Roman city of Melite. The present church was built between 1653 and 1658, replacing a church that was completed in 1578. It was constructed with funds from the noblewoman Cosmana Navarra, on plans prepared by Francesco Buonamici. The final stages were completed by Lorenzo Gafà. It was elevated to the status of a minor basilica in 2020. The church features a grotto where, according to tradition, Paul the Apostlea by Lorenzo Gafà. It was elevated by Lorenzo Gafà. It was elevated by Lorenzo Gafà. lived and preached during his three-month stay in Malta in AD 60. This photograph shows the facade of the Basilica of St Paul in 2021. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Clouded Apollo Anne of Cleves Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for
editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the br 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 Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto العربية Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Тіє́пд Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto "2 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "1290" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 12th century 13th century 13th century 14th century 1290 by topic Leaders Political entities State leaders Religious leaders Birth and death categories Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablish Art and literature 1290 in poetry vte 1290 in poetry vte 1290 in various calendar 1210 Edw. 1 – 19 Edw. 1 Buddhist calendar 1834Burmese calendar 652Byzantine calendar6798-6799Chinese calendar2456Ethiopian calendar1282-1283Hebrew calendar1006-1007Discordian calendar1282-1283Hebrew calendar1290Igbo calendar290Igbo calendar290 291Iranian calendar668-669Islamic calendar688-689Japanese calendar1200-1201Julian calendar1200-1201Ju [IIII] (male Iron-Tiger)1417 or 1036 or 264 King Andrew III (r. 1290-1301) Year 1290 (MCCXC) was a common year starting on Sunday of the Julian calendar. July 10 - King Ladislaus IV of Hungary ("the Cuman") is assassinated at the castle of Körösszeg (modern Romania). He is succeeded by Andrew III ("the Venetian"), after an election by Hungarian nobles, who is crowned by Archbishop Lodomer as new ruler of Hungary and Croatia in Székesfehérvár on July 23.[1][2] December 18 - King Magnus III of Sweden ("Birgersson") dies after a 15-year reign. He is succeeded by his 10-year-old son Birger ("Magnusson"). throne in 1284. July 18 - Edict of Expulsion: King Edward I of England ("Longshanks") orders all Jews (at this time probably numbering around 2,000) to leave the country by November 1 (All Saints' Day[3]). The edict was decreed on Tisha B'Av on the Hebrew calendar, a day that commemorates many calamities. They are eventually allowed back in 1656. September - The 7-year-old Margaret, Maid of Norway, queen-designate and heir to the crown of Scotland, dies en route to the British Isles in Orkney, leading to thirteen competitors for the crown of Scotland, a succession crisis. November 28 - Eleanor of Castile, wife of Edward I, dies while traveling in the North. She has been suffering from illness for some time, and the cold and dampness of the winter months probably aggravate her condition. December - Edward I travels with the body of Queen Eleanor from Lincoln to London. Remembering his wife, Edward erects a series of crosses at each location that the body rests overnight. These are known as the twelve Eleanor crosses. Winter - The second of the Statutes of Mortmain passed during the reign of Edward I prevents land from passing into the possession of the Church. Quia Emptores, a statute passed by Edward I, puts an end to the practice of subinfeudations. The statute allows land to be sold according to royal approval, as long as the new owner answers directly to his lord or the king. June -Genoa concludes a new commercial treaty with the Mamluks; five galleys sent by King James II of Aragon ("the Just") join the Venetian Crusader fleet (some 20 ships) on its way to Acre. On board the fleet are Italian urban militias and mercenary forces under Seneschal Jean I de Grailly, who have fought for the Papal States in the so-called Italian Crusader fleet (some 20 ships) on its way to Acre. On board the fleet are Italian urban militias and mercenary forces under Seneschal Jean I de Grailly, who have fought for the Papal States in the so-called Italian Crusader fleet (some 20 ships) on its way to Acre. On board the fleet are Italian urban militias and mercenary forces under Seneschal Jean I de Grailly, who have fought for the Papal States in the so-called Italian Crusader fleet (some 20 ships) on its way to Acre. 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Some claim it began at a drunken party - others that a European husband found his wife making love to a Muslim. The barons and local knights try to rescue a few Muslims and take them to the safety of the castle, while some ringleaders are arrested.[5] August 30 - Survivors and relatives of the massacre at Acre take bloodstained clothing to Sultan Qalawun ("the Victorious") in Cairo, who demands that the leaders of the riot be handed over for trial, but the nobles refuse to send them and Qalawun now obtains legal clearance from the religious authorities in Cairo to break the truce with Crusader states.[6] October - Qalawun orders a general mobilization of the Mamluk forces. In a council, it is decided that a peace delegation be sent to Cairo under Guillaume de Beaujeu, Grand Master of the Knights Templar. However, Qalawun demands huge compensation for those killed in Acre, and sends a Syrian army to the coast of Palestine, near Caesarea.[7] November 10 - Qalawun ("the Victorious") dies as the Egyptian Mamluk Sultanate. Khalil orders his allies and tributaries in Syria to prepare for a campaign next spring. Governors and castle commanders are ordered to assemble siege equipment and armor.[8] June 13 - Shamsuddin Kayumars, Mamluk ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, is murdered and succeeded by Jalal-ud-din Khalji (or Firuz Shah I), founder of the Khalji dynasty, ending Mamluk rule and instigating the Khalji Revolution.[9] September 27 - The 6.8 Ms Zhili earthquake affects the province of Zhili in China, with a maximum Mercalli intensity of IX (Violent), killing 7,270-100,000 people. June 8 - Beatrice Portinari, muse of the Italian poet Dante Alighieri, dies in Florence. In his Divine Commedia), he transforms his memory of Beatrice into an allegory of divine love.[10] "Year without winter" - An exceptionally rare instance of uninterrupted transition, from autumn to the following spring, in England and the mainland of Western Europe.[11] March 1 - The University of Coimbra is founded in Lisbon by Denis I ("the Poet King"). He decrees that Portuguese is the official language of Portugal, replacing classical Latin in that capacity. The Dnyaneshwari is written in India. This holy book is a commentary on the Bhagvad Gita and is narrated by Dnyaneshwar. January 3 - Constance of Portugal, queen consort of Castile (d. 1313) January 6 - Otto Bodrugan, English landowner and politician (d. 1326) October 15 - Anne of Bohemia, queen consort of Bohemia (d. 1313) December 24 - Khwaju Kermani, Persian poet and mystic (d. 1349) Agnes Haakonsdatter, Norwegian noblewoman and princess (d. 1319) Andrea Pisano (or Pontedera), Italian sculptor and architect (d. 1348) Barlaam of Seminara, Italian cleric, scholar and theologian (d. 1348) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1322) Buton Rinchen Drub, Tibetan Buddhist religious leader (d. 1364) Giovanni Visconti, Italian cardinal, archbishop and co-ruler (d. 1354) Guido Gonzaga, Italian nobleman and knight (condottiero) (d. 1369) Hugues Quiéret, French nobleman, admiral and advisor (d. 1340) Jacob van Artevelde, Flemish merchant and statesman (d. 1345) Jacopo Dondi dell'Orologio, Italian doctor and polymath (d. 1359) Johannes de Muris, French mathematician and astronomer (d. 1344) John Maltravers, English nobleman, knight and governor (d. 1364) John Parricida, German nobleman (House of Habsburg) (d. 1312) Jyotirishwar Thakur, Indian playwright, poet and writer (d. 1350) Ke Jiusi, Chinese landscape painter and calligrapher (d. 1343) Kitabatake Tomoyuki, Japanese nobleman and prince (infante) (d. 1319) Pierre Bersuire (or Bercheure), French translator and encyclopaedist (d. 1362) Rabbenu Yerucham, French rabbi and scholar (posek) (d. 1350) Richard de
Willoughby, English landowner and politician (d. 1362) Rudolf Hesso, Margrave of Baden-Baden, German nobleman (House of Zähringen) (d. 1335) Sesson Yūbai, Japanese Buddhist monk, priest and poet (d. 1347) Theodore I, Marquis of Montferrat ("Palaiologos"), Byzantine nobleman and writer (d. 1338) Willem van Duvenvoorde, Dutch nobleman and knight (d. 1353) January 28 - Dervorguilla of Galloway, Scottish nobleman and writer (d. 1338) Willem van Duvenvoorde, Dutch nobleman and knight (d. 1353) January 28 - Dervorguilla of Galloway, Scottish nobleman and knight (d. 1358) Willem van Duvenvoorde, Dutch nobleman and knight (d. 1358) Willem van Duvenvoorde, Duvenvoo and preacher (b. 1200) March 26 - John Kirkby, English bishop, vice-chancellor and statesman April 26 - Gaston VII, Viscount of Béarn ("Froissard"), French nobleman (House of Habsburg) (b. 1270) June 8 - Beatrice Portinari, Italian muse of Dante (b. 1266) June 13 - Shamsuddin II, Mamluk ruler of the Delhi Sultanate (b. 1283) June 23 - Henryk IV Probus ("the Cuman"), king of Hungary and Croatia (b. 1262) September 26 - Margaret, Maid of Norway, queen of Scotland (b. 1283) November 10 - Qalawun ("the Victorious"), Mamluk ruler of Egypt (b. 1222) November 28 - Eleanor of Castile, queen consort of England (b. 1241) December 18 Herman I, German nobleman (House of Henneberg) (b. 1224) Magnus III (or I) ("Birgersson"), king of Sweden (b. 1240) December 21 - Gerhard I, Count of Holstein-Itzehoe, German nobleman, knight and regent (b. 1232) Adelaide, Countess of Auxerre, French noblewoman and ruler (suo jure) (b. 1251) Alice de Lusignan, Countess of Gloucester, French noblewoman (House of Lusignan) (b. 1236) Cecilia Cesarini (or Caecilia), Italian noblewoman and nun (b. 1203) Eison, Japanese Buddhist scholar-monk, disciple and priest (b. 1201) Elizabeth the Cuman, queen of Hungary (House of Arpad) (b. 1244) Fakhr al-Din Mustawfi, Persian finance minister, advisor and vizier ^ Engel, Pál (2001). 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Primus Books. ISBN 978-9-38060-734-4. ^ Williams, Hywel (2005). Cassell's Chronology of World History, p. 80. Primus Books. ISBN 978-9-38060-734-4. ^ Williams, Hywel (2005). Cassell's Chronology of World History, p. 80. Primus Books. ISBN 978-9-38060-734-4. ^ Williams, Hywel (2005). Cassell's Chronology of World History, p. 80. Primus Books. ISBN 978-9-38060-734-4. ^ Williams, Hywel (2005). Cassell's Chronology of World History, Primus Books. ISBN 978-9-38060-734-4. ^ Williams, Hywel (2005). Cassell's Chronology of World History, Primus Books. ^ Williams, Hywel (2005). ^ Will 2010. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1101 to 1200 See also: Renaissance of the 12th century 12th century 13th century 12th century 13th c 1190s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte Eastern Hemisphere at the beginning of 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. 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 conguer Señorío de Valencia, 1104: A church council is convened by King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church, 1104: King Jayawarsa of Kadiri (on Jaya) ascends to the throne, [citation needed] 1106: Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church, 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. Tinchebray. 1107-1111: Sigurd I of Norway becomes the first Norwegian king to embark on a crusade 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 Hundsfeld, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany and stops German expansion eastward. Main article: 1110s 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. Main article: 1120s 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 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 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order. 1122: On September 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order. 1122: On September 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order. 1122: On September 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order. 1122: On September 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order. 1122: On September 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order. 1122: On September 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premontre, France, establishing the Premontre and 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 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). Main article: 1130-1180: 50-year drought in what is now the American Southwest. 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: 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 Jayabaya 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 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. Main article: 1140s 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 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. 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. Main article: 1150s 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 Murcia. 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 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. Main article: 1160s The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, 1165 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 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 kingdom of Leinster. Main article: 1170s The defense of the Carroccio during the battle of Legnano (1176) by Amos Cassioli (1832-1891) 1170: The Treaty of Sahagún is signed by Alfonso VIII agrees to provide Alfonso VIII of Castile and Alfonso VIII agrees to provide Alfonso VIII agree owed by Ibn Mardanīš of Valencia and Murcia. 1170: On December 29, Thomas Becket is murdered in Canterbury Cathedral. 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 Civil War. 1174: On July 12, William I of Scotland is captured by 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 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 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. Main article: 1180s 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 January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor. 1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor. Peace of Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nephew Alexius II Comnenus 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 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: On July 4, in the Battle of Hattin, Saladin defeats the king of Jerusalem. 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 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. Main articles: 1190s and 1200s 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 England at the Battle of Arsuf. 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In Lonheart defeats Saladin. 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 military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes 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, formally known as the Order of knights, formally known as the Order of knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of knights, formally known as the Order of knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of knights, formally known as the Order of knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the 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. [5] Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the Natchez people is occupied and built until the early 17th century. 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 II. By the end of the century, the Buddhist Jayavarman 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 imported from China, appearing around Lapphyttan, Sweden, as early as 1150. 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 Nemanjia 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, the kasbah of Marrakesh is built, including the city gate Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque. In sub-Saharan Africa, the kasbah of Marrakesh is built, including the city gate Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque. In sub-Saharan Africa, the kasbah of Marrakesh is built, including the city gate Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque. 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: First record of windmills. Wikimedia Commons has media related to 12th century. Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1973, 5th reprint edition in 1988 p.57 Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia (1998, July 20). Kadiri. Encyclopaedia Britannica. Enn Tarvel (2007). Sigtuna hukkumine. Archived 2017-10-11 at the Wayback Machine Haridus, 2007 (7-8), p 38-41 Notice sur les Arabes hilaliens. Ismaël Hamet. p. 248. Francine Weiss and Mark R. Barnes (May 3, 1989). 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Sign in to rate and Watchlist for personalized recommendations on the Spanish language plot outline for Carodejuv ucen (1978)? AnswerYou have no recently viewed pages Looking to watch 'Krabat' in the comfort of your own home? Hunting down a streaming service to buy, rent, download, or watch the Marco Kreuzpaintner-directed movie via subscription can be tricky, so we here at Moviefone want to do the heavy lifting. Read on for a listing of streaming and cable services - including rental, purchase, and subscription alternatives - along Daniel Brühl, Robert Stadlober, Hanno Koffler The movie has a runtime of about 2 hr, and received a user score of 59 (out of 100) on TMDb, which assembled reviews from 216 experienced users. What, so now you want to know what the movie's about? Here's the plot: "A 14-year-old orphan named Krabat flees the horrors of the 30 Years War by becoming an apprentice to an ominous master of a mysterious mill. Krabat is not only taught the craft of milling, but is also instructed in the sinister world of the darker arts. When the life of his friend and protector is threatened, Krabat doesn't services. Bundle & save, starting at \$9.99 per month Access epic stories, tons of movies & shows, and more. All for one incredible price. Cast & crewUser reviewsTriviaFAQSign in to rate and Watchlist for personalized rec officially released in Canada in English? AnswerYou have no recently viewed pages In dem "Film Krabat" geht es um den Jungen obdachlosen, mittellosen Krabat, der seine Eltern verloren hat. Auf seiner Reise wird er von einem Mühlenwärter aufgenommen. Schnell merkt er das hier etwas nicht mit rechten Dingen zugeht, scheint der Meister magische Kräfte zu haben. Nach einiger Zeit wird er in die magischen Künste eingeweiht und erhält die Möglichkeit, selbst magische Kräfte zu entwickeln. Alles hat aber seine Schattenseiten, so findet Krabat irgendwann auf tragische Weise heraus, wieso sein Meister schon so viele Jahre lebt. Dauer: 115 Min. FSK: ab 12 Jahren Jahr: 2008 Regie: Marco Kreuzpaintner Produzenten: Jakob Claussen, Thomas Wöbke, Uli Putz, Bernd Wintersperger Hauptdarsteller: Hanno Koffler, Anna Thalbach, Charly Hübner, Moritz Grove, Thomas Wlaschiha, Sven Hönig, Stefan Haschke, David Fischbach, Daniel Steiner, Tom Lass, Daniel Fripan, Otto Sander, Mac Steinmeier Genres: Drama, Fantasy Studio: Twentieth Century Fox Sprachen: Deutsch Er erfährt welche Opfer die Jungen, die insgesamt zu 12 in der Mühle arbeiten, bringen mussten. Eine düstere & ehrliche Geschichte über das harte Leben nach dem Krieg. Entbehrungen die ein unbarmherziger Meister aufzwingen kann. Besetzung / Schauspieler, Regie und Drehorte "Krabat" ist ein deutscher Fantasy-Film aus dem Jahr 2008 unter der Regie von Marco Kreuzpaintner, basierend auf Otfried Preußlers Roman gleichen Namens. Die Geschichte handelt von einem Jungen, Krabat, der den Umgang mit schwarzer Magie von einem Zauberer lernt. Die deutsche Besetzung ist geschmückt mit einer Vielzahl von bekannten berühmten deutschen Schauspielern, unter anderem der begabte Daniel Brühl, der es heute bereits nach Hollywood und damit zu enormem Ruhm geschafft hat. In der Rolle des Krabat sehen wir David Kross, Tom Wlaschiha (den man heute hauptsächlich als den Jaqen H'ghar aus Game of Thrones kennt) spielt den Hanzo. Er wurde 2009 in den USA beim Seattle International Film Festival uraufgeführt und im gleichen Jahr für den Deutschen Filmpreis in den Kategorien Bestes Produktionsdesign, Beste Musik und Bestes Sounddesign nominiert. Inhalt und Handlung vom Film "Krabat" Als die Pest nach dem Dreißigjährigen Krieg durch ganz Europa zieht, bleibt ein Junge namens Krabat ohne Familie, Nahrung oder Hoffnung ganz alleine zurück. Ein alter Mühlenwärter nimmt ihn als Lehrling auf. In der Mühlenwärter ni erfährt Krabat, dass die Lehrlinge vom Meister der Mühle in die dunklen Künste der Mügle eingeführt werden. Ziel ist es, sie selbst zu Meistern der dunklen Zauberei zu erziehen. Eines der Rituale, welches sie während Ostern durchführen, führt zu einem Ausflug in das nahe gelegene Dorf Schwarzkollm, wo er ein junges Mädchen trifft und sich in sie verliebt. Dort spricht Tonda auch mit einem der Mädchen. Beide scheinen in einander verliebt zu sein, das vermutet Krabat zumindest, der die beiden zufällig beobachtet. Später warnt Tonda Krabat, dass der Meister niemals den Namen seines Mädchens erfahren darf. Eines Tages, während er das nahe gelegene Dorf vor Soldaten beschützt, macht Tonda einen Fehler und der Name seines Mädchens (Worschula) wird dem Meister offenbart. Am nächsten Tag taucht Worschula tot im Bach auf. Krabat beschuldigt fälschlicherweise Lyschko, einen anderen Lehrling des Mordes. Ein dunkles Geheimnis Tonda wird zum Einsteller und antizipiert bis zum Ende des Jahres. Krabats erstes Silvester bringt den wahren Horror der Mühle ans Licht. Jeder Silvester muss einer der Jungen geopfert werden, damit der Meister jung bleibt. Und so wird um Mitternacht Krabats bester Freund Tonda brutal ermordet. Als Krabat ihm helfen will, wird er von den anderen Jungs abgehalten, die ihm sagen, dass "wir nichts tun können". Bevor er stirbt, erzählt Tonda Krabat, dass es einen anderen Jungen in der Mühle gibt, dem Krabat sich anvertrauen kann. Er trägt Krabat auch auf, zwei Säcke Mehl in das Dorf zu bringen. Krabat bringt die Säcke mit Mehl zu einem Baum in der Nähe des Dorfes und trifft erneut das Mädchen, das er beim Schutz des Dorfes kennengelernt hat. Er ist verliebt, aber lässt das Mädchen ihm ihren Namen nicht sagen, aus Angst um ihr Leben. Stattdessen nennt er sie Kantorka. Während des Osterrituals geht er in das Dorf, um sie zu treffen, diesmal zusammen mit einem Jungen namens Juro, der geistig behindert zu sein scheint und nicht in der Lage ist, den Beruf zu erlernen oder richtig zu zaubern. Triumph der Liebe und der Vernunft Als Juro Krabat sagt, dass er bei Kantorka bleibt. Juro nutzt dann seine Magie, um Krabat zu überzeugen mit ihm zurückzukommen und enthüllt, dass er in Wahrheit sehr intelligent und mächtig ist und sogar in der Lage dazu das Wetter zu verändern. Juro verspricht Krabat, dass er ihm helfen wird, dem Meister zu entkommen und sagt ihm, dass sein Mädchen um ihn am Silvesterabend bitten muss, damit er freigelassen wird. Krabat freizubitten sobald einer der Jungen ihr die Strähne aushändigt. Wenn Krabat zurückkehrt, wird eine Reihe von Ereignissen in Gang gesetzt. Dennoch erscheint das Mädchen in der Nacht zum neuen Jahr und bittet um ihn. Der Meister stellt ihr eine Falle und zwingt sie, unter den verzauberten Raben den richtigen auszuwählen. Sie entscheidet sich richtig, der Bann wird gebrochen, die Mühle geht in Flammen auf und alle Jungen werden wieder zu ihrem alten Selbst. Filmkritik und Rezension von "Krabat" ist ein düsterer Fantasyfilm, der auf der gleichnamigen Romanvorlage von Otfried Preußler basiert. "Krabat" besticht durch seine düsterer Fantasyfilm, der auf der gleichnamigen Romanvorlage von Otfried Preußler basiert. beeindruckende Kulisse erzeugt wird. Der Film zeigt, dass Macht und Reichtum oft einen hohen Preis haben und dass manchmal die einfachen Dinge im Leben am wertvollsten sind. Insgesamt ist "Krabat" ein beeindruckendes Meisterwerk, das für jeden Fan des Fantasy-Genres empfehlenswert ist. "Krabat" gehört seit fast 40 Jahren zu den Klassikern der Jugendliteratur in Deutschland und man fragt sich, wieso niemand zuvor versucht hat, daraus einen Film zu machen. Eigentlich ist es gar nicht so schwer, diese Frage zu beantworten, denn der Film ist eine sehr düstere Geschichte mit grauenvollen Todesfällen, ein Ende, das eher anti-limitierend wirkt und vor allem eine unglaubliche Menge religiöser Symbolik, die es schwierig machen ihn zu vermarkten. Eltern würden diesen Film nicht mit ihren Kindern sehen und junge Leute würden es vielleicht nicht cool genug finden. Zum Glück waren die Produzenten schlau genug, um an eine andere Zielgruppe zu denken; Erwachsene, die das Buch in ihrer Jugend lesen und seitdem von ihm verfolgt werden. Für Kinder ist der Film tatsächlich nichts, hier wurde ein Werk geschaffen, das vor allem den Lesern des Buchs gefallen wird.

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