

Continue



Logistics and supply chain management masters degree

On-campus Master of Supply Chain Management students benefit from regular interactions with leading companies such as Port of Melbourne Corporation, Coca-Cola Amatil and Nike through contributions and collaborations. This is facilitated by the Industry Advisory Board, comprising high-profile executives like Gerhard Vorster, Deloitte's Chief Strategy Officer. The board ensures a strategic connection between business and cutting-edge technology. For this degree, students can engage in work-related activities such as working on real-world problems through the Fastrack Innovation Program or completing a Business Internship where they gain valuable experience and develop their skills. The programme equips students with essential competencies to manage supply chains effectively, particularly in areas like risk management, planning and partnership development. With changing global demands, logistics and supply chain management are becoming increasingly important across various industries, including manufacturing and retail. Students will learn a mix of strategic, operational and organisational tools used in these areas. The programme offers engaging learning experiences to build a strong skill base for the future of work. Students can access courses such as risk management, reverse logistics set-up and partnership development through this degree. Logistics and supply chain management are crucial skills in today's business environment, particularly with rising globalisation and customer demands. Apple's iMac G4, Released in 2002, Was a Groundbreaking Design The original iMac G4 took roughly two years to design and was inspired by the shape of a sunflower. Its stainless-steel arm allowed for free tilting and swiveling of the display screen. The Mackenzie District in New Zealand's South Island is home to thirty listed historic sites, including three Category 1 places and twenty-six Category 2 sites. These sites are classified by Heritage New Zealand based on their historical or cultural significance. The district was often visited by Māori hunting parties due to its inland plain, but it has a sparse population. European settlers established sheep runs in the area from the 1850s. The local government has designated three Category 1 sites and one historic area. This is the main page of a free online encyclopedia called Wikipedia. The site has many languages available, including English, which this one is written in. It also includes other projects such as textbooks, news, quotations, a library, and more. The text then lists various Wikipedias available in different languages, with over 1 million articles in some of them, and thousands more in others. Next, it provides information about the year 1426, which is written in several formats, including calendar years, centuries, decades, and specific dates. It includes events such as the Battle of Brouwershaven between the Burgundian State and Jacqueline, Countess of Hainaut, and England declaring war against Brittany and France. Overall, this text appears to be a general information page that provides an overview of Wikipedia and its various languages, as well as historical information about a specific year. February 8 - The Xuande Era in Ming dynasty China marks the beginning of the first Lunar New Year under Emperor Xuanzong. The English Parliament, nicknamed the "Parliament of Bats," is officially opened by King Henry VI at Leicester with Richard Vernon as its speaker. February 27 - Hundred Years' War: Sir Thomas Rempston leads a force of 600 knights against the French and Brittanian troops in Normandy. The Siege of St. James begins, resulting in an English victory over the French under Arthur de Richemont at the Battle of St. James on March 6. April 22 - The Second Scutari War is formally ended by a treaty between the Republic of Venice and the Serbian Despotate in Vushtrri, Albania. Hasan ibn Aġlan dies en route to Mecca after completing the first payment for his appointment as Emir of Mecca. May 16 - Kale Kye-Taung Nyo's reign comes to an end in Burma, with Mohnyin Thado succeeding him and receiving support from Thinkhaya III of Toungoo. The Parliament of Bats closes in England on June 1, granting royal assent to laws such as one allowing writs against knighthood to stand. June 16 - Hussite Wars: The Fourth Anti-Hussite Crusade is defeated by the Hussites at the Battle of Aussig. Barakat ibn Hasan is confirmed as the new Emir of Mecca on August 16 after completing payment for his appointment. September 17 - Barakat ibn Hasan officially assumes the powers of the Emir of Mecca in Mecca. The Uckermark War between Brandenburg and Mecklenburg comes to an end with a treaty signed by Friedrich, Johann, and William of Werle on October 12. On November 7, 1369, Vietnamese rebels led by General Nguyễn Xi defeated a larger Chinese force at the Battle of Tot Dong and Chuc Dong near modern-day Hanoi. The victory resulted in significant casualties among the Chinese troops, with at least 20,000 killed. In December, a peace treaty was signed between the Republic of Venice and the Duchy of Milan. As part of the agreement, Venice gained control over Brescia and Vercelli, while Milan regained its former territories in Liguria. Meanwhile, in China, the eunuch-dominated secret police began to exert more influence, controlling palace guards, imperial workshops, and foreign missions. Other notable events include the death of Eleanor of Navarre, Christian of Oldenburg, Anne Neville, Maria of Cleves, Johann IV Roth, and several others. The birth or death dates for some individuals are not specified in the original text, making them uncertain to pinpoint. Additionally, artists such as Hubert van Eyck were active during this period, while Hungarian military leader Pippo Spano was born around 1369. A historical reference book titled "Ghāyat al-marām bi-akhbār saltanat al-Balad al-Harām" in Arabic, edited by (ed.). The second volume was published in Makkah by Jāmi'at Umm al-Qurā's Center for Scientific Research and the Revival of Islamic Heritage. Mongolia and the Ilkhanate Collapse The Mongol Empire began to disintegrate as it reached its eastern limits. The Chaghatayid Khanship fragmented into two parts, leading to Mongolia's collapse. Africa Sees the Rise of Mali Empire In Africa, the wealthy Mali Empire experienced significant growth under Mansa Musa I, who became one of history's wealthiest individuals. This period saw the peak of Mali's territorial and economic power. Americas See the Rise of Tenochtitlan In the Americas, the Mexica founded the city of Tenochtitlan, marking a significant milestone in Mesoamerican history. The Little Ice Age Begins A prolonged period of cooling, known as the Little Ice Age, started around 1300 and lasted until about 1850. This led to reduced crop yields and famines in Europe and North America due to the shortened growing season. Other Key Events - 1305-1314: The Knights Templar were arrested, tried, and eventually executed. - 1309: King Jayanegara succeeded Kertarajasa Jayawardhana as ruler of Majapahit. - 1309-1377: The Avignon papacy transferred its seat from Italy to France. - 1315-1317: A devastating famine in Europe killed millions of people. - 1320: Wladyslaw I the Elbow-high was crowned King of Poland, leading to later unification. - 1321: Dante Alighieri published his Divine Comedy. - 1323: Malietoaifaiga abolished cannibalism in Tutuila (American Samoa). - 1325: The Mexica found Tenochtitlan after being forced out of their previous dwellings. - 1327: Tver Uprising against the Golden Horde. - 1328: Tribhuvana Wijayatunggadewi succeeded Jayanegara as ruler of Majapahit. - 1328-1333: Wang Dayuan visited Luzon & Mindanao in the Philippines and other regions in Southeast Asia, Sri Lanka, India, Dhofar, and Aden. - 1331-1333: The Genkō War deposed the Kamakura Shogunate in Japan. - 1335: The death of the Ilkhan Abu Said led to the disintegration of Mongol rule in Persia. - 1336: Harihara I founded the Vijayanagara Empire in South India, marking the start of a new era. 1345-1346: The French gather troops and ships in Italy to prepare for battle. 1346: English forces led by Edward III defeat the French army led by Philip VI of France at Crécy, a turning point in the Hundred Years' War that sees the rise of the longbow as a dominant weapon in Europe. 1346: Denmark sells Estonia to the Teutonic Order. 1347-1351: The Black Death kills about a third of Europe's population. 1347: Adityawarman moves his capital and establishes Malayupura in West Sumatra. 1348: A powerful earthquake hits Northern Italy, felt across Europe. People link it to the plague and famine, fearing the end of the world is near. 1350: Ramathibodi I founds the Ayutthaya Kingdom. 1350: Hayam Wuruk becomes ruler of Majapahit, considered its golden age. Under commander Gajah Mada, Majapahit controls much of modern-day Indonesia. 1351: The Red Turban Rebellions start in China, a nearly 20-year period of uprisings against the Mongol-led Yuan dynasty. 1353: Fa Ngum establishes Lan Xang kingdom in Laos. 1356: The Holy Roman Empire's Imperial Diet issues the Golden Bull, establishing constitutional aspects and an electoral college to elect future emperors. 1356: The Hanseatic League is formed in Lübeck after a loose alliance of trading cities in northern Europe. 1357: Scotland gains independence with the Treaty of Berwick, ending the Wars of Scottish Independence. 1357: In the Battle of Bubat, the Sundanese royal family is killed by Majapahit forces on orders from Gajah Mada. In 1378, significant events unfolded across various regions. The Great Schism of the West split the Catholic Church, leading to three popes simultaneously and a period of turmoil that lasted until 1417. This same year saw the Battle of the Vozha River between Russians and Mongols, setting the stage for future conflicts. In Florence, the Ciompi Revolt took place from 1378 to 1382, while Portugal faced internal power struggles during the Portuguese interregnum. The decisive Battle of Aljubarrota in 1385 ensured Portugal's independence against Castile. Meanwhile, Russia secured a victory over the Golden Horde at the Battle of Kulikovo in 1380. In England, John Wycliffe's criticism of the Catholic Church sparked his dismissal from Oxford University in 1381, leading to the Lollardy movement. This period also saw the Peasants' Revolt in England and Khan Tokhtamysh capture Moscow in 1382. Egypt witnessed the rise of the Burji dynasty with Barquq at its helm. The Battle of Kosovo in 1389 marked a significant turn in history, as Prince Lazar, Sultan Murad I, and Miloš Obilić were killed during this pivotal confrontation between Serbs and Ottoman Turks. The late 14th century also saw the establishment of new dynasties and empires. In 1392, Taejo of Joseon founded the Joseon Dynasty in Korea, while Emperor Go-Kameyama abdicated to end the Nanboku-chō period of conflict within Japan's imperial courts. Timur's conquests expanded his empire with victories over various regional leaders. Anti-Jewish pogroms ravaged Spain and Portugal in 1391, resulting in the massacre of thousands of Jews. The same year, Taejo of Joseon established the Joseon Dynasty in Korea. Emperor Go-Kameyama abdicated to end the Nanboku-chō period of conflict within Japan's imperial courts. Later developments included the Battle of Nicopolis in 1396, where the Ottoman Empire triumphed over a large Crusader army. The Kalmar Union united Norway, Sweden, and Denmark into one kingdom in 1397, marking a significant political shift in Northern Europe. In Tenochtitlan, Chimalpopoca began his reign as the third tlatoani, overseeing the growth of this Mesoamerican city-state. Throughout these events, cultural and artistic developments took place alongside military conquests. The poet Petrarch described the preceding 900 years in Europe as the Dark Ages, emphasizing the need for renewal embodied in the Renaissance. This period also saw the early expansion of the Ottoman Empire into the Balkans and significant architectural achievements such as the Iwan vault at the Jamé Mosque of Isfahan. Early in the 14th century, artists like Kao Ninga contributed to the cultural landscape with works such as Monk Sewing, attributed to this era. The story of Buddha's life, translated earlier into Greek by Saint John of Damascus, became widely popular and led to the veneration of Barlaam and Josaphat as saints. Finally, Singapore emerged for the first time as an important fortified trading center. The 14th century saw significant developments in various parts of the world. In Africa, Islam continued to spread, with the Terengganu Inscription Stone serving as evidence of its presence in Terengganu on the Malay Peninsula. Meanwhile, the Hausa people found city-states in modern-day Niger's south region. In Asia, research suggests that Great Zimbabwe had a population between 10,000 and 18,000 at its peak, with work commencing on the Great Enclosure using dressed stone without cement. The Chinese text Huolongjing by Jiao Yu described various firearms, including fire lances, rockets, and land mines. In Europe, the first pound lock was reportedly built in Vreeswijk, Netherlands around 1373. This period also saw the emergence of the Black Death, which had a significant impact on global trade and commerce. Historians have noted that Bengal was one of the wealthiest regions to trade with during this time, with its rich production of grain, salt, fruit, and precious metals making it an attractive destination for European traders. The 14th century also saw the rise of African empires, with Mansa Musa I being one of the wealthiest individuals in history. The period also witnessed significant advancements in technology, including the development of firearms in China and the construction of the first pound lock in Europe. In Japan, the Kamakura period came to an end, while in China, the Ming dynasty began its rule. The 14th century was marked by significant cultural and economic changes across the globe. This article is related to the 14th century, a time period that has been studied by historians such as Henrika Kuklick. The politics of archaeology in southern Africa during this era have been discussed in various publications, including "Colonial situations: essays on the contextualization of ethnographic knowledge" edited by George W. Stocking. The 14th century has also been linked to other historical events and figures, such as Giovanni Boccaccio and the Levant. Various external tools and lists, including transclusion counts and link counts, are available for further exploration of this time period.