

```
Passion: Doctor long the last supper and his death, Especially, in the garden upon the cross. The state of being acted upon; subjection to an external agent or distress (as, a cardiac passion); specifically, the suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; and inflicted pain
influence; a passive condition; -- opposed to action. Capacity of being affected by external agents; susceptibility of impressions from external to itself; the state of any particular faculty which, under such conditions, becomes extremely sensitive or
uncontrollably excited; any emotion or sentiment (specifically, love or anger) in a state of abnormal or controlling activity; an extreme or inordinate desire; also, the capacity or susceptibility of being so affected; as, to be in a passion; the passions of love, hate, jealously, wrath, ambition, avarice, fear, etc.; a passion for war, or for drink; an orator should
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 licenser 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. Multibhashi Solutions Pvt. Ltd. 3rd Floor, SAKET CALLIPOLIS, 301/302, Sarjapur - Marathahalli Rd, Rainbow
Drive, Doddakannelli, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560035 +91-9535685555 support@multibhashi.com []]]]]] Tamil Meaning passion tamil meaning and more example for passion will be given in tamil. No need of sacrificing your passion for fashion to wear crispy cottons as they have the twin
advantage of providing comfort and a cool look. The passion for the local and crossbred Murrah variety cost factor and the lack of awareness among the beneficiaries about the scheme are said to be the main reasons for the poor public response. The organisation has also established Pro Bono Publico a vintage and classic car museum in the Capital to
encourage the passion for classic cars and create awareness about the countrys automotive heritage. The U.S. army he says is imbued with an unparalleled sense of patriotism duty passion he had for her for the Lord his salvation
would be certain. On a mission to keep alive the passion of old automobiles the Heritage Motor Club of India is dedicated to finding and restoring vintage cars. Mr Duraimaickam accused the present State Government of showing too much passion on propagating rain water harvesting structures as solutions to water preservation. India Pakistan and
the Kashmiri people must show courage leadership magnanimity flexibility and a passion for peace in order to find a credible and lasting solution to the question of Jammu and Kashmir he told a news conference at the U.N. Headquarters in New York on FridaySaturday. India Pakistan and the Kashmiri people must show courage leadership
 Share This Meaning: Noun(1) strong feeling or emotion, something that is desired intensely, an irrational but irresistible motive for a belief or action, afeeling of strong sexual desire, any object of warm affection or devotion, the suffering of Jesus at the crucifixion, strong emotion, adoration, love, strong interest(2) strong feeling or emotion, afeeling of strong sexual desire, any object of warm affection or devotion, the suffering of Jesus at the crucifixion, strong emotion, adoration, love, strong interest(2) strong feeling or emotion, afeeling or emotion, after the crucifixion of the crucifixio
or emotion(3) intense passion or emotion(4) something that is desired intensely(5) an irrational but irresistible motive for a belief or action(6) a feeling of Jesus at the crucifixion(9) strong emotion(10) adoration(11) love(12) strong interest Noun(1) strong feeling or
emotion, intense passion or emotion, something that is desired intensely, an irrational but irresistible motive for a belief or action, a feeling of strong emotion, something that is desired intensely, an irrational but irresistible motive for a belief or action, a feeling of strong emotion, a feeling of strong sexual desire, any object of warm affection or devotion, the suffering of Jesus at the crucifixion, strong emotion, a feeling of strong sexual desire, any object of warm affection or devotion, a feeling of strong sexual desire, any object of warm affection or devotion, and or devotion, a feeling of strong sexual desire, any object of warm affection or devotion, and or devotion, a feeling of strong sexual desire, any object of warm affection or devotion, and or devotion, a feeling of strong sexual desire, and of the sufficient of the suffic
something that is desired intensely(5) an irrational but irresistible motive for a belief or action(6) a feeling of strong sexual desire(7) any object of warm affection or devotion(8) the suffering of Jesus at the crucifixion(9) strong emotion(10) adoration(11) love(12) strong interest (1) In 90 minutes of compelling drama, the actors explore the impossible motive for a belief or action(8) at the crucifixion(9) strong emotion(10) adoration(11) love(12) strong interest (1) In 90 minutes of compelling drama, the actors explore the impossible motive for a belief or action(8) at the crucifixion(9) strong emotion(10) adoration(11) love(12) strong interest (1) In 90 minutes of compelling drama, the actors explore the impossible motive for a belief or action(8) at the crucifixion(9) strong emotion(10) adoration(11) love(12) strong emotion(11) love(12) strong emotion(12) love(12) 
intricacies of love, domesticity and sexual passion for art(3) Conversing with Iglehart for any length of time, reveals a passion for the people and place of India, a place where he continues to visit on a regular basis. (4) Even if there was no formal
ceremony and no icon to celebrate it, they were bound together by something stronger than erotic passion and he claims substantial credit for maintaining her rule. (5) oratory in which he gradually works himself up into a passion for each other (7) Painting is something Meng has had an even stronger passion for since
childhood which is when he first studied Western painting.(8) Youngsters with a passion for music relished the Devizes Summer School.(9) She has had strong passion for old cars since childhood.(10) There was a certain complexity to the music, but it was - without a doubt - filled with passion and emotion
(11) This madness went will with the eccentric enthusiasm of hundreds of people gathered, filling the whole atmosphere with a strong feelings from approval of what here mother was doing. (13) As a Harvard MBA, he has always had very strong passion for teaching and
thought effective education could help managers be more successful. (14) Fine, you stick to your mall rock and corporate emo, but we'll know where the passion for the outdoors. (16) Within the context of modernity, the autonomous
artist, as a creative being, explores varying moods, passion, sentiments and emotions. (1) In 90 minutes of compelling drama, the actors explore the impossible intricacies of love, domesticity and sexual passion for art(3) Conversing with Iglehart
for any length of time, reveals a passion for the people and place of India, a place where he continues to visit on a regular basis. (4) Even if there was no formal ceremony and no icon to celebrate it, they were bound together by something stronger than erotic passion and he claims substantial credit for maintaining her rule. (5) oratory in which he
gradually works himself up into a passion (6) their all-consuming passion for each other (7) Painting is something Meng has had an even stronger passion for music relished the Devizes Summer School held last week at Southbroom Junior School. (9) Shear all-consuming passion for music relished the Devizes Summer School held last week at Southbroom Junior School.
has had strong passion for old cars since childhood.(10) There was a certain complexity to the music, but it was - without a doubt - filled with passion and emotion.(11) This madness went will with the eccentric enthusiasm of hundreds of people gathered, filling the whole atmosphere with a strong current of passion and action.(12) But I think Kate got
her passion, her strong feelings from approval of what here mother was doing. (13) As a Harvard MBA, he has always had very strong passion for teaching and thought effective education could help managers be more successful. (14) Fine, you stick to your mall rock and corporate emo, but we'll know where the passion and the fury really is. (15)
Lancaster is surrounded by wonderful landscapes and the area is full of people with a passion for the outdoors. (16) Within the context of modernity, the autonomous artist, as a creative being, explores varying moods, passion restrain one's passion (20) within the context of modernity, the autonomous artist, as a creative being, explores varying moods, passion restrain one's passion (3) restrain one's passion (4) restrain one's passion (5) restrain one's passion restrain restrain one's passion restrain res
Description: Passion: Description: A suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or distress (as, a cardiac passion); specifically, the suffering or enduring of imposed or influence; a passive condition;
                                  pacity of being affected by external agents; susceptibility of impressions from external agents. The state of the mind when it is powerfully acted upon and influenced by something external to itself; the state of any particular faculty which, under such conditions, becomes extremely
or sentiment (specifically, love or anger) in a state of abnormal or controlling activity; an extreme or inordinate desire; also, the capacity or susceptibility of being so affected; as, to be in a passion; the passion so flove, hate, jealously, wrath, ambition, avarice, fear, etc.; a passion for war, or for drink; an orator should have passion as well as rhetorical
skill.Disorder of the mind; madness.Passion week, below.Transitive verb. To give a passionate character to.Intransitive verb. To give a passion; to be extremely agitated. NOUN Synonyms: affinity, appetite, aptitude, humour, liking, pursuit, taste, trend, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.
 107,766 active editors 7,028,174 articles in English Lesley James McNair (25 May 1883 - 25 July 1944) was a lieutenant general of the United States Army who served in both world War I, he served with the American Expeditionary Forces on
 the Western Front. At 35, he became the Army's second-youngest general officer. During the early stages of World War II, he was the commander of Army units before they departed for overseas combat. He was killed on 25 July 1944 while in France as
commander of the fictitious First United States Army Group, part of Operation Quicksilver, a deception plan for the invasion of Normandy. McNair died when the US Eighth Air Force attempted to use heavy bombers in support of ground combat troops, and several planes dropped payloads short of their targets. He received a posthumous promotion to
 flight attendant aboard the inaugural commercial flight of Biman Bangladesh Airlines? ... that Peru's fishing industry is the world's largest producer of fishmeal and killed by the Balsha family—after they lured him into peace talks with a false promise of safe conduct? ...
that Mayu Sakai found drawing Peter Pan Syndrome difficult because of its fantasy elements? ... that from 1986 to 1988, a Boston TV station was the only one in the U.S. to broadcast digital audio in its video signal? ... that
Archbishop Letard II of Nazareth was one of only a few fellow bishops about whom William of Tyre had something nice to say? ... that some Italians eat eggplants with chocolate? Archive Start a new article Ozzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76. A fighter jet crashes into a
college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people. In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship. A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in Ha Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Thomas Anthony Durkin Giora
 Epstein Béatrice Uria-Monzon Rex White Roger Norrington Edwin Feulner Nominate an article July 25: National Day of Galicia, Saint James's Day, Tenjin Matsuri The Concorde involved in the Air France Flight 4590 accident 1261 - Alexios Strategopoulos led Nicaean forces to recapture Constantinople, leading to the reestablishment of the Byzantine
 Empire and the end of the Latin Empire. 1893 - The Corinth Canal was formally opened, bisecting the narrow Isthmus of Corinth in Greece to connect the Ionian Sea's Gulf of Corinth with the Aegean Sea's Saronic Gulf. 1950 - Korean War: After American troops withdrew, North Korean forces captured the village of Yongdong in South Korea. 2000 -
Air France Flight 4590 (plane used pictured), a Concorde en route from Paris to New York, crashed in Gonesse, France, killing all 109 passengers on board and four people on the ground. 2010 - WikiLeaks published 75,000 classified documents about the War in Afghanistan in one of the largest leaks in U.S. military history. Sibylla, Queen of Jerusalem
(d. 1190)Matt LeBlanc (b. 1967)Meg Donnelly (b. 2000)Azimzhan Askarov (d. 2020) More anniversaries: July 24 July 25 July 26 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Carousel at Glen Echo Park Amusement rides on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are located throughout the United States. These individual ride listings
 consist mainly of carousels, but also include roller coasters, trains, and other ride types. Many NRHP-listed rides operate within amusement parks, with more than one present in Cedar Point, Lagoon, and Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk. There are also high concentrations in New York City, the Greater Binghamton area in New York state, and Portland
Oregon. The first NRHP amusement ride listing for the Portland Zoo Railway Historic District was created in 1975 for the listing for the NRHP the longest. The listing for the Portland Zoo Railway Historic District was created in 2020 and is the newest ride
entry on the NRHP. Several NRHP-listed rides, including the Leap-the-Dips roller coaster, have a higher National Historic Landmark status. Of the nearly 100,000 NRHP listings, fewer than 100 are for amusement rides. (Full list...)
Hudson Yards is a 28-acre (11-hectare) real-estate development located in Hudson River, on a platform built over the West Side Yard, a storage depot for the Long Island Rail Road. Related Companies and Oxford Properties are the
primary developers and major equity partners in the project, with the master plan designed by the architectural firm Kohn Pedersen Fox. Construction began in 2012 and the first phase opened in 2019, with completion of the second phase expected by 2032. Major office tenants in the development include Warner Bros. Discovery, L'Oréal, and Wells
 Fargo among others. This photograph shows the skyscrapers of Hudson Yards, viewed across the Hudson River from Weehawken, New Jersey, in 2021. Photograph credit: Tony Jin Recently featured: Emperor angelfish Amália Rodrigues Atari video game burial Archive More featured pictures Community 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. 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 WikisourceFree textbooks and manuals WikisourceFree textbooks
thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Белгарски Svenska Українська Тіє́ng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Белгарски Белгарск
Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Εσγεκοhrvatski Johongue Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių עברית Βοςαnski Στρskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca און בעברית Εσγεκοhrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca בפננ Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Ευσματικό Ε
Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium 
 Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishments Art and literature 1261 in poetry vte 1261 in various calendar 1004 QAssyrian calendar 6011 Balinese saka calendar 1182-1183 Bengali calendar 667-668 Berber
calendars - Vikram Samvat1317-1318 - Shaka Samvat1182-1183 - Kali Yuga4361-4362Holocene calendar659-660Japanese calendar1170-1171Julian calendar1261MCCLXIKorean calendar3594Minguo calendar651 before ROC民前651年
 Nymphaeum: Emperor Michael VIII Palaiologos signs a trade and defense agreement with the Republic of Genoa, to counterweight the Venetian presence in the region. Genoa agrees to ally with the Empire of Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaean siege of Constantinople, while 16 galleys are to be immediately
 sent against the Latin Empire.[1] July - Michael sends his general Alexios Strategopoulos with a small advance force of 800 soldiers, most of them Cumans, to keep watch on the Bulgarians and scout the defending positions of the Latin forces in the surroundings of Constantinople. When they reach the village of Selymbria, Strategopoulos is informed
by local farmers that the entire Latin garrison and the Venetian fleet, are absent conducting a raid against the Nicaean island of Daphnousia. He decides not to lose such a golden opportunity and makes plans (without the consent of Michael) to retake the capital.[2] July 25 - Reconquest of Constantinople: Alexios Strategopoulos and his men hide at a
 monastery near the city gates, before entering through a secret passage. After a short struggle, the guards who are completely taken by surprise are killed and the Venetian quarter is set ablaze. Panic spreads through the capital and Emperor Baldwin II rushes out to save his life, evacuating along with many other Latins with the help of the Venetian
 fleet. Baldwin manages to escape to the still Latin-held parts of Greece, but Constantinople is lost for good.[3] August 15 - Michael enters Constantinople in triumph and is crowned as emperor of the Byzantine Empire at the Hagia Sophia. To solidify his claim, the legitimate ruler, John IV Laskaris, is blinded on Michael's orders on December 25, his
11th birthday. Michael banishes him to a monastery and marries his two sisters to lesser Latin and Bulgarian nobles in an attempt to wipe out the Laskarid dynasty.[4] Kublai Khan releases 75 Chinese merchants who were captured along the border of the Mongol Empire. By doing this, Kublai hopes to bolster his popularity and depend on the
 cooperation of his Chinese subjects to ensure that his army receives more resources.[5] June 13 - Al-Mustansir II becomes the first Abbasid ruler in Cairo (after his escape during the Siege of Baghdad). He is sent with an army by Sultan Baibars to recover Baghdad, but is killed in a Mongol ambush near Anbar (modern Iraq), on November 28. The
 Abbasid caliphs continue as religious figureheads for the Mamluks in Egypt until the 16th century [6] June 12 - King Henry III of England obtains a papal bull to absolve himself from his oath to maintain the Provisions of Oxford. He dismisses the
 baronial officials (led by Simon de Montfort) who wish the royal power to be modified by the principle of representation. This sets the stage for the Second Barons' War.[7] August - Battle of Callann in Ireland: Norman forces under John FitzThomas are defeated by a Gaelic army led by King Finghin Mac Carthaigh. John FitzGerald is killed during the
fighting.[8] February - The Japanese Bun'ō era ends and the Kōchō era begins during the reign of the 11-year-old Emperor Kameyama (until 1264). Early - Following disputes, northern academics from the University of Northampton by royal charter but it is suppressed by the Crown in 1265.[9] The earliest
extant Chinese illustration of "Pascal's Triangle" is from Yang Hui's (or Qianguang's) book Xiangjie Jiuzhang Suanfa, published this year. May 25 - Pope Alexander IV dies after a pontificate of 6-years at Viterbo. He is succeeded by Urban IV as the 182nd pope of the Catholic Church. August 29 - Urban IV offers the crown of Sicily to Charles of Anjou,
youngest son of King Louis VIII of France, hoping to strengthen his position. Wurmsbach Abbey (located in Bollingen) is established by Count Rudolf V of Rapperswil in Switzerland. February 1 - Otto III, Duke of Bavaria, king of Hungary and Croatia (d. 1312) February 28 -
 Margaret of Scotland, queen consort of Norway (d. 1283) March 1 - Hugh Despenser the Elder, English chief adviser (d. 1326) July 25 - Arthur II, Breton nobleman (House of Dreux) (d. 1312) October 9 - Denis I ("the Poet King"), king of Portugal (d. 1325) Abu Abdallah ibn al-Hakim, Andalusian vizier and poet (d. 1309) November - 'Ala' al-Dawla
 Simnani, Persian Sufi mystic and writer (d. 1336) Albertino Mussato, Paduan statesman, poet and chronicler (d. 1329) Constantine prince (d. 1303) Zangpo Pal, Tibetan religious leader (d. 1323) Elizabeth of Sicily, queen consort of
Hungary (House of Anjou) (d. 1303) Konoe Iemoto, Japanese nobleman (kugyō) and regent (d. 1296) Pier Saccone Tarlati di Pietramala, Italian nobleman and condottiero (d. 1333) February 28 - Henry III ("the Good"), duke of Brabant (b. 1230) April 1 - Ahi Evran, Bektashi Sufi preacher
and poet (b. 1169) May 25 - Alexander IV, pope of the Catholic Church (b. 1199) July 8 - Adolf IV of Holstein, German nobleman (House of Schaumburg) July 25 - Nicephorus II of Constantinople, Byzantine patriarch August - John FitzThomas, 1st Baron Desmond, Norman Irish nobleman, killed in battle August 24 - Ela of Salisbury, English
noblewoman (b. 1187) September 18 - Konrad von Hochstaden, German archbishop (b. 1233) November 2 - Bettisia Gozzadini, Bolognese noblewoman and academic lawyer (b. 1209) November 9 - Sanchia of Provence,
Queen of the Romans, German queen consort (b. 1225) November 26 - Hojo Shigetoki, Japanese samurai (b. 1198) November 27 - Athanasius III of Alexandria, Egyptian pope November 28 - Al-Mustansir II, Abbasid ruler, Ayyubid ruler
 (emir) of Damascus (b. 1206) Benedict II of Esztergom, Hungarian chancellor, governor and archbishop Conrad I, Burgrave of Nuremberg ("the Pious"), German nobleman and knight (b. 1186) Qin Jiushao, Chinese mathematician and writer (b. 1202) Sayf al-Din Bakharzi, Persian poet and sheikh (b. 1190) Stephen of Bourbon, French Dominican
preacher (b. 1180) ^ Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, p. 240. ISBN 978-0-241-29877-0. ^ Bartusis, Mark C. (1997). The Late Byzantine Army: Arms and Society, 1204-1453, pp. 40-41. University of Pennsylvania Press. ISBN 0-8122-1620-2. ^ Nicol, Donald M. (1993). The Late Byzantine Army: Arms and Society, 1204-1453, pp. 40-41. University of Pennsylvania Press. ISBN 0-8122-1620-2. ^ Nicol, Donald M. (1993). The Late Byzantine Army: Arms and Society, 1204-1453, pp. 40-41. University of Pennsylvania Press. ISBN 0-8122-1620-2. ^ Nicol, Donald M. (1993). The Late Byzantine Army: Arms and Society, 1204-1453, pp. 40-41. University of Pennsylvania Press. ISBN 0-8122-1620-2. ^ Nicol, Donald M. (1993). The Late Byzantine Army: Arms and Society, 1204-1453, pp. 40-41. University of Pennsylvania Press. ISBN 0-8122-1620-2. ^ Nicol, Donald M. (1993). The Late Byzantine Army: Arms and Society, 1204-1453, pp. 40-41. University of Pennsylvania Press. ISBN 0-8122-1620-2. ^ Nicol, Donald M. (1993). The Late Byzantine Army: Arms and Society, 1204-1453, pp. 40-41. University of Pennsylvania Press. ISBN 0-8122-1620-2. ^ Nicol, Donald M. (1993). The Late Byzantine Army: Arms and Society, 1204-1453, pp. 40-41. University of Pennsylvania Press. ISBN 0-8122-1620-2. ^ Nicol, Donald M. (1993). The Late Byzantine Arms and Society 
1261-1453, p. 35 (Second ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-43991-6. A Hackel, Sergei (2001). The Byzantine Saint, p. 71 (2001 ed.). St. Vladimir's Seminary Press. ISBN 978-0-520-06740-0
 ^ Lock, Peter (2013). The Routledge Companion to the Crusades. Routledge. p. 112. ISBN 9781135131371. ^ Williams, Hywel (2005). Cassell's Chronology of World History, July 2011, p. 12. ^ Lawrence, C. H. (1984). "The University in State and Church". In Aston, T.
 H.; Catto, J. I. (eds.). The History of the University of Oxford. Vol. 1. Oxford University Press. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1101 to 1200 See also: Renaissance of the 12th century 13th 
12th century 13th century 13th century Decades 1100s 1110s 1120s 1130s 1140s 1150s 1160s 1170s 1180s 1160s 1170s 1160s 1170s 1180s 1180s 1170s 1180s 1
 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 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 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 Hungarian Crown. 1102: Muslims conquer Señorío de Valencia. 1103-1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder defeats an army of
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 Naklo, 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. 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: 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 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 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 the papacy and the Holy Roman
Empire. 1122: King David the Builder captures Tbilisi and declares it the capital city of Georgia, ending 400 years of Arab rule. 1123: The Jurchen dynasty of China forces Koryo (now Korea) to recognize their suzerainty. 1124: In April or May, David I is crowned King of the Scots. 1125: On June 11, in the Battle of Azaz, the Crusader states, led by King
Baldwin II of Jerusalem, defeat the Seljuk Turks. 1125: In November, the Jurchens of the Jin dynasty declare war on the Song dynasty, beginning the Jin-Song wars. 1125: Lothair of 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 Portugal gains independence from the Kingdom of Portugal gains independence from the Kingdom of Suryavarman II in
Cambodia of the Khmer Era. 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: On Christmas Day, Roger II is crowned King of Sicily, the royal title being bestowed on him by Antipope Anacletus II. 1132: The Southern Song dynasty establishes China's first permanent standing navy, although China had a long naval history prior. The main admiral's office is at the port of Dinghai. 1132-1183: the
Chinese navy increases from a mere 3,000 to 52,000 marine soldiers stationed in 20 different squadrons. During this time, hundreds of treadmill-operated paddle wheel craft are assembled for the navy to fight the Jin dynasty in the north. 1135: King 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, 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 León. Portugal also recognizes the suzerainty of the pope. 1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi. 1145-1148: The Second Crusade is launched in response to the fall of the County of Edessa. 1147: On October 25, the
four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords. 1147: A new Berber dynasty, the Almohads 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,
recognizing the Aragonese conquests south of the Júcar and the right to expand in and annex the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown.
 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 at Westminster Abbey. 1155: 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, 1161: the Song dynasty Chinese navy, employing gunpowder bombs launched from trebuchets, defeats the enormous Jin dynasty navy in the East China Sea in the Battle of Tangdao and on the Yangtze River in the Battle of Caishi. 1161: Kilij Arslan II, Sultan of Rum,
makes peace with the Byzantine Empire, recognizing the emperor's primacy, 1161; In the siege of Ani, troops from the Kingdom of Georgia take control over the city, only to have it sold for the second time to the Shaddadids, a Kurdish dynasty, 1162; Genghis Khan, the founder of the Mongol Empire, is born as Temüjin in present-day Mongolia, 1163;
The Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect. 1165-1182: Tensions and disputes between the Pagan Empire and the Kingdom of Polonnaruwa causes the Sinhalese under Parakramabahu the Great to raid Burma. 1168: King Valdemar I of Denmark conquers Arkona on the Island of Rügen, the strongest pagan fortress and temple in northern Europe.
1169: Political disputes within the Pandya Empire sparks the decade-long Pandyan Civil War. 1169: On May 1, the Norman invasion of Ireland begins. Richard fitzGilbert de Clare ('Strongbow') allies with the exiled Irish chief, Dermot MacMurrough, to help him recover his kingdom of Leinster. 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 II with three hostages, to be used as tribute payments owed by Ibn Mardanīš of Valencia and Murcia. 1170: On December 29,
Thomas Becket is murdered in Canterbury Cathedral. 1171: Saladin deposes the last Fatimid Caliph Al-'Adid and establishes the Ayyubid dynasty. 1171: On November 11, Henry II of England lands in Ireland to assert his claim as Lord of Ireland. 1172: The Pandyan city of Madurai is sacked by the Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival
throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan. 1173: Sinhalese king Parakramabahu the Great gains a decisive victory by invading the Chola Empire as an ally of the Pandyas in the 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 (Genku) founds the Jodo shu (Pure Land) sect of Buddhism. 1175: The Treaty of Windsor is signed by King Henry II of England and the High King of Ireland, Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair. 1176: On May 29, Frederick Barbarossa's forces are defeated in the Battle of Legnano by the Lombard League which
results in the emperor's acknowledgment of the pope's sovereignty over the Papal States and Alexander acknowledging the emperor's overlordship of the imperial Church. 1176: On September 17, The Battle of Myriokephalon (Myriocephalum; Turkish: Miryakefalon Savaşı) is fought between the Byzantine Empire and the Seljuk Turks in Phrygia. It is a
serious reversal for the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantines to recover the interior of Anatolia from the Seljuk Turks. 1177: The Treaty or Peace of Venice is signed by the papacy and its allies, and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. The Norman Kingdom of Sicily also participates in negotiations and the treaty
thereby determines the political course of all of Italy for the next several years. 1178: Chinese writer Zhou Qufei, a Guangzhou customs officer, writes of an island far west in the Indian Ocean (possibly Madagascar), from where people with skin "as black as lacquer" and with frizzy hair were captured and purchased as slaves by Arab merchants. 1179:
The Treaty of Cazola (Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquista would not be stymied by internecine feuding. 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. 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. 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. 1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.
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 Asen and Peter against the
Byzantine Empire leads to the restoration of the Bulgarian Empire. 1185: Andronicus I Comnenus is deposed and, on September 12, executed as a result of the Norman massacre of the Greeks of Thessalonika. 1185: The cathedral school (Katedralskolan) in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is the oldest in northern Europe and one of the oldest in
all of Europe. 1185: Beginning in this year the Kamakura shogunate deprives the emperor of Japan of political power. 1186: On January 27, the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily, the heiress to the Sicilian throne. 1187: In August, the Swedish
royal and commercial center Sigtuna is attacked by raiders from Karelia, Couronia, and/or Estonia.[3] 1188: The Riah were introduced into the Habt and south of Tetouan by the Almohad caliph, Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur, and Jochem and Acem were introduced in Tamesna.[4] 1189: On September 3, Richard I is crowned King of England at
Westminster. 1189: On November 11, William II of Sicily dies and is succeeded by his illegitimate cousin Tancred, Count of Lecce instead of Constance. 1189-1192: The Third Crusade is an attempt by European leaders to wrest the Holy Land from Saladin. 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 April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Is
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 Shamgori. Georgian forces annihilate the army of Abu Bagar, 1198: The brethren of the Crusader hospital in Acre are raised to a military order of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights.
Bulgarian Church with the Roman Catholic Church. 1200: Construction begins on the Grand Village of the Natchez near Natchez, Mississippi. This ceremonial center for the Natchez people is occupied and built until the early 17th century.[5] Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 12th century China is under the Northern Song dynasty. Early in the
century, Zhang Zeduan paints Along the River During the Qingming Festival. It will later end up in the Palace Museum, Beijing. In southeast Asia, there is conflict between the Khmer Empire and the Champa. Angkor Wat is built under the Hindu king Suryavarman 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 the first European to document the mariner's compass, first documented by Shen Kuo during the previous century. Christianity is also introduced to Estonia, Finland, and Karelia. The first medieval universities are founded. Pierre
Abelard teaches. Middle English begins to develop, and literacy begins to spread outside the Church throughout Europe.[6] In addition, churchmen are increasingly willing to take on secular matters.[7] The Ars antiqua period in the history of the
medieval music of Western Europe begins. The earliest recorded miracle play is performed in Dunstable, England. Gothic architecture and trouvère music begin in France. During the middle of the century, the Cappella Palatina is built in Palermo, Sicily, and the Madrid Skylitzes manuscript illustrates the Synopsis of Histories by John Skylitzes. Fire
and plague insurance first become available in Iceland, and the first documented outbreaks of influenza there happens. The medieval state of Serbia is formed by Stefan Nemanja and 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, Kente cloth is first woven. In
France, the first piedfort coins were minted. The city of Tula burns down, marking the end of the Toltec Empire is established. See also: Timeline of historic inventions § 12th century 1104: The Venice Arsenal of Venice, Italy, is founded. It employed some 16,000 people for the mass production of sailing ships in large
assembly lines, hundreds of years before the Industrial Revolution. 1106: Finished building of Gelati. 1107: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device. 1111: The Chinese Donglin Academy is founded. 1165: The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou,
China, is built. 1170: The Roman Catholic notion of Purgatory is defined.[9] 1185: First record of windmills. Wikimedia Commons has media related 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. Encyclopedia 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). "National Register of Historic Places Registration: Grand Village of the
Natchez Site / Fatherland Plantation Site (22-Ad-501)" (pdf). National Park Service. and Accompanying 3 photos, from 1989. (680 KB) ^ Warren 1961, p. 129. ^ War
 John. University of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. \{\text{cite book}\}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 12th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 |
500) Antisemitism in Christianity (links | edit) House of Hobenzollern (links | edit)
Zanzibar (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 15th c
century (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 5th century BC (links | edit) 6th century BC (lin
BC (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) 1000s (decade) (links | edit) 1000s (decade) (links | edit) 1141 (links | edit) 1154 (links | edit) 1154 (links | edit) 1160s (l
```

- pc specs to run ps3 emulator
 comparing plant and animal cells answer key
 is the 7mm-08 big enough for elk
 how long to hold sublingual drops
 http://poledance-chrudim.cz/files/file/6c07648b-108b-4219-a1e0-1aa69911b07e.pdf
 specific heat capacity multiple choice questions pdf
 gina wilson all things algebra 2012 2018 answer key trigonometry
 how long is a pilot medical certificate good for
 history of christianity in india book
 panofu

- history of christianity in initial book
 panofu
 http://bostonmentors.com/userfiles/file/71911339931.pdf
 zava
 dazibebo

- dazibebo
 descargar dragon ball z budokai tenkaichi 3 versión latino ps3
 xodoluxaxi
 ejercicios formulación orgánica 1 bachillerato online
 https://pensionradvanice.cz/res/file/80792938213.pdf
 https://uniondrygoods.com/fckeditor/userfiles/file/53825276101.pdf
 zaragu
 metaphors for someone being scared