I'm not a robot



Jury miss france 2025 que des femmes

Ce samedi 14 décembre, 30 femmes tenteront d'obtenir la couronne de Miss France 2025 et de succéder à Eve Gilles Miss France 2024. Un événement à suivre sur TF1 en direct du Futuroscope de Poitiers, lors d'un show sur le thème de : Le grand bal des Miss. A l'occasion de l'élection, Frédéric Gilbert, président directeur général de la société Miss France, était l'invité du l'émission média le Buzz TV, et en a profité pour évoquer ce jury 100% féminin. À lire également Miss France 2025 : Découvrez les 30 candidates ! (PHOTOS) Miss France 2025 : qui est dans le jury 100% féminin ?En effet comme l'année précédente, le jury de Miss France sera composé uniquement de femmes. Autour de la présidente Sylvie Vartan, on retrouvera 6 femmes issues de tous univers et expertes dans leurs domaines avec : Marie-José Pérec, athlète, triple championne olympique d'athlétisme , Cristina Cordula, styliste et consultante en image, animatrice télé, auteure et Cheffe d'entreprise, Fauve Hautot, danseuse, chorégraphe et comédienne, Nawell Madani, humoriste, comédienne et réalisatrice, Katia Buniatishivili, pianiste franco-géorgienne, et Flora Coquerel, Miss France 2014, mannequin et entrepreneure. "L'année prochaine, j'espère qu'on aura des hommes"En effet, "Ce n'était pas une décision de faire un jury 100% féminin" a confié Frédéric Gilbert avant de s'expliquer : "On a contacté des hommes mais je pense qu'il y a une certaine retenue de venir dans le jury. Avec tout ce qu'il s'est passé, le mouvement #MeToo qui a dû un peu jouer. Quand on a contacté les personnalités cette année, on s'est rendu compte qu'on avait beaucoup plus de retours immédiats de femmes et au bout de la cinquième femme, on a vu qu'on n'avait pas de retour positifs de la part d'hommes, et donc on est allés jusqu'au bout" Et de conclure : "On est très content, c'est un beau jury de femmes, mais l'année prochaine, j'espère qu'on aura des hommes" a-t-il souhaité. Elles seront "les plus belles pour aller danser" sur le thème du "Bal des Miss". Alors qui de mieux que Sylvie Vartan pour présider le jury de l'élection de Miss France 2025 ? Avant de donner ses ultimes concerts à Paris fin janvier, la chanteuse sera à l'Arena Futuroscope de Poitiers le 14 décembre pour aider à désigner la nouvelle reine de beauté des Français. À ses côtés, six autres personnalités qui désigneront leur favorite parmi les 30 candidates. Les téléspectateurs de TF1 retrouveront ainsi Marie-José Pérec, triple championne olympique d'athlétisme, la consultante en image Cristina Cordula, la danseuse Fauve Hautot, l'humoriste Nawell Madani, la pianiste Katia Buniatishivili ainsi que Flora Coquerel, Miss France 2014.#Annonce @TF1 Jury #MissFrance2025 Présidé par Sylvie Vartan, le jury sera composé de 6 femmes issues de tous univers : Marie-José Pérec, @cristinacordula , Fauve Hautot, Nawell Madani, Khatia Buniatishvili et @floracoquerel Rdv le samedi 14/12 à 21h10 sur @TF1 @tf1plus pic.twitter.com/xIDleOZyg6 — TF1 Pro (@TF1Pro) November 28, 2024C'est la deuxième fois d'affilée que Miss France choisit un jury 100% féminin, qui interviendra une fois les 15 demi-finalistes annoncées. Ces dernières auront été désignées au préalable par un jury de pré-sélection. Les suffrages des personnalités compteront autant que ceux du public pour désigner d'abord les cinq finalistes, puis celle qui succèdera à la Nordiste Ève Gilles. Les prétendantes à la couronne devaient rejoindre Poitiers après une dizaine de jours passés en Côte d'Ivoire, où s'est déroulé le traditionnel voyage de préparation.Une fois dans la Vienne, elles enchaîneront les répétitions pour un prime qui s'annonce plus rythmé que jamais. Au programme ? Neuf tableaux dans lesquels elles s'essayeront au tango, à la country, à la danse classique et même "au célèbre porté de Dirty Dancing", promet Frédéric Gilbert, producteur de l'émission et président de la société Miss France. Une tentative forcément à ne pas rater.Delphine DE FREITASPublié le 19 mai 2025 à 13h10Publié le 19 mai 2025 à 11h46Publié le 14 juillet 2023 à 11h59 Miss France 2025 sera élue samedi 14 décembre 2024, en direct sur TF1, devant la France entière à la fois par un jury désigné et le public. Mais l'intelligence artificielle a d'ores et déjà livré son pronostic et ses favorites. Qui sera sacrée Miss France 2025 ce samedi 14 décembre 2024 et succéder à Eve Gilles, Miss Nord-Pas-de-Calais 2024 élue Miss France 2024 ? C'est la question que se posent forcément déjà les passionnés de l'événement annuel. Alors que le jury (il est présidé cette année par Sylvie Vartan) va devoir juger les trente candidates régionales en lice qui vont défiler devant leurs yeux durant un show de plusieurs heures, le cabinet de conseil aux entreprises Avisia, spécialisé en data et innovation, s'est lui aussi penché sur la question pour la cinquième année. Avec, pour objectif, de déterminer les probabilités de victoire pour chacune des prétendantes au titre, en s'appuyant sur l'intelligence artificielle. Alors que les membres du jury livreront leur verdict samedi au fur et à mesure de la soirée, jusqu'à désigner la grande gagnante peu avant minuit, Avisia, a de son côté, fait son pronostic, et prédit que Miss Guadeloupe a de fortes chances de l'emporter avec 68 %. En première dauphine et deuxième dauphine, l'IA indique les places reviendraient à Miss Martinique (56 %) et Miss Nord-Pas-de-Calais (55 %). L'écharpe de troisième dauphine serait pour Miss Guyane (39 %), celle de quatrième dauphine pour Miss Bourgogne (36 %), et celle de cinquième dauphine pour Miss Picardie (36 %). Dans le détail, Avisia indique que Miss Guadeloupe, Moïra André, est, pour sa part, "portée par une communauté particulièrement engagée depuis son élection régionale, et elle est la candidate qui suscite le plus grand nombre de publications sur les réseaux sociaux X (ex-Twitter) et Instagram". Popularité, nombre d'habitants, etc., plus de 100 000 données étudiées Pour ce faire, plus de 100 000 données sont analysées. L'intelligence artificielle s'appuie notamment sur les réseaux sociaux, plus particulièrement sur Instagram, TikTok et X. Les publications des Miss, l'engagement, le nombre d'abonnés, les publications du public et l'utilisation du hashtag #MissFrance ou celui d'une Miss régionale. Par exemple, sont décryptés : le Top 10 des Miss avec le plus grand nombre de Tweets positifs, le Top 10 des Miss avec le plus grand nombre d'abonnés Instagram, le Top 10 des Miss avec le plus de j'aime et commentaires par post Instagram en moyenne, le Top 10 des Miss avec le plus grand nombre de posts Instagram contenant leur #, etc.) D'autres critères sont également pris en compte. Comme l'historique des votes d'une région, les critères socio-démographiques, le nombre d'habitants, la répartition par tranches d'âge, le nombre de personnes par foyers. Ces critères sont couplés à la popularité de la Miss. "Cette année, on s'est appuyés pour la première fois sur l'IA générative", détaille Pascal Bizarri, le directeur général délégué d'Avisia auprès de 20 Minutes. "Elle permet de comprendre beaucoup plus finement ce qu'il se passe sur les réseaux sociaux. Les façons de s'exprimer sont différentes sur Instagram, X et TikTok, notamment avec des mots franglais et des emojis". La prédiction mise à jour en temps réel Le modèle de prédiction est mis à jour en temps réel jusqu'à l'élection, la cérémonie qui aura lieu samedi 14 décembre, en direct sur TF1 à partir de 21 h, se déroulera cette année au Futuroscope à Poitiers. Une prédiction exacte en 2023 Attention, ces estimations sont régulièrement actualisées jusqu'à la finale. Elles ne garantissent en aucun cas le résultat final. L'an passé, Miss Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Eve Gilles, avait remporté le titre, allant à l'encontre des pronostics qui plaçaient Miss Côte d'Azur comme favorite. "La jeune femme avait créé la surprise en raison de sa discrétion sur les réseaux sociaux et d'une communauté peu active", explique encore Pascal Bizzari auprès du Figaro. À noter qu'Avisia a désigné correctement deux gagnantes sur les cinq dernières éditions, identifiant les finalistes de manière régulière, comme en 2023, où Miss Guadeloupe, Indira Ampiot, avait décroché le titre. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Trente miss régionales face à un jury exclusivement composé de femmes. Le samedi 14 décembre, en direct de l'Arena Futuroscope de Chasseneuil-du-Poitou (Vienne) et sur TF1, la soirée de l'élection de la nouvelle Miss France présentée comme de coutume par l'inoxydable Jean-Pierre Foucault fera plus que jamais honneur aux femmes. Le compte officiel Instagram du comité Miss France vient d'en dévoiler les noms.Autour de Sylvie Vartan, présidente, et de Marie-José Pérec, triple championne olympique et porteuse de la flamme de la cérémonie d'ouverture des JO de Paris 2024, elles seront donc cinq à décider du nom de celle qui succédera à Ève Gilles (Miss Nord-Pas-de-Calais), Miss France 2024. Cette 95e élection est baptisée « Le Grand Bal des Miss ».Sept femmes pour une couronneL'humoriste, comédienne et réalisatrice Nawell Madani ; l'ex-Miss France 2014 Flora Coquerel ; la danseuse, comédienne et chorégraphe Khatia Buniatishvili ; la styliste et animatrice de télé Cristina Córdula ; et le mannequin danseuse Fauve Hautot auront ainsi entre leurs mains le sort de l'une des trente candidates briguant cette année la couronne et l'écharpe tant convoitées. Comme le veut la tradition, le vote de ce jury comptera pour 50 % de la décision finale, partagée à parts égales avec celui du public qui sera appelé à voter en direct.Pour la seconde année successive, le jury Miss France sera donc exclusivement féminin. En 2023, il avait été présidé par Sylvie Tellier, ex-directrice générale de la société Miss France, et avait rassemblé Adriana Karembeu, Nolwenn Leroy, Stefie Cela, Nina Métayer, Estelle Mossely et Élodie Poux. En 2022, la mixité était davantage de mise avec, autour de l'acteur Francis Huster, président, Arnaud Ducret, Kendji Girac, Dominique Besnehard, ainsi que Camille Lellouche, Clarisse Agbegnenou et Marinne Lorphelin. Un jury 100% féminin pour l'élection de Miss France 2025 - DRL'élection de Miss France 2025 se déroulera le samedi 14 décembre. En attendant de découvrir le show des 30 candidates sur le thème du "Grand bal des Miss", la composition du jury de l'élection de Miss France 2025 a été dévoilée ce jeudi matin. Il s'agit une nouvelle fois d'un jury 100% féminin. Ce fut déjà le cas l'année dernière lors de l'élection d'Eve Gilles. Le jury était alors présidé par Sylvie Tellier. Cette année, la chanteuse Sylvie Vartan sera aux commandes du jury de l'élection de Miss France 2025. Six autres personnalités l'accompagneront à savoir Marie-José Pérec, triple championne olympique d'athlétisme, Cristina Cordula, consultante en image, Fauve Hautot, danseuse bien connue de l'émission "Danse avec les stars" mais également de l'humoriste Nawel Madani, de la pianiste Katia Buniatishivili et de l'ancienne Miss France Flora Coquerel. Le rôle de ce jury 100% féminin interviendra après l'annonce des 15 demi-finalistes désignées au préalable durant la préparation en cours des 30 candidates. Les téléspectateurs auront également leur mot à dire à moitié avec le jury. À noter que les prétendantes au titre, dont Alexcia Couly, Miss Rhône-Alpes 2024, poursuivent actuellement leur préparation en France pour le show du 14 décembre sur la scène de l'Arena Futuroscope de Poitiers. Cette année, le jury de Miss France est composé uniquement de femmes. Mais pour quelle raison n'y a-t-il aucun homme ? La cérémonie Miss France aura lieu ce samedi 14 décembre 2024 à l'Arena Futuroscope de Poitiers. Et cette année, le jury de l'évènement fait jaser. La raison ? Celui-ci est composé à 100% de femmes. MCE TV vous dit tout de A à Z ! Miss France 2025 : une soirée très attendue par les Français Ce soir, la France entière aura les yeux rivés sur la scène de l'Arena Futuroscope de Poitiers, où se tiendra l'élection de Miss France 2025. Cet événement emblématique, attendu chaque année avec impatience, promet une soirée riche en émotions, en paillettes et en surprises. De nombreuses jeunes femmes, toutes plus talentueuses et charismatiques les unes que les autres, représentent leurs régions avec l'espoir de décrocher la couronne tant convoitée. Après plusieurs semaines de préparation intense, mêlant chorégraphies, tests de culture générale et engagement caritatif, les candidates sont prêtes à séduire le public et le jury. Comme le veut la tradition, elles défileront en robes de soirée, costumes régionaux et maillots de bain, mais cette édition réserve également des moments inédits. La thématique choisie pour cette année, « Le grand bal des Miss« , mettra en lumière la diversité et la modernité de celles qui aspirent à devenir ambassadrices de la France. Mais au-delà de l'écharpe et de la couronne, l'élection de Miss France 2025 se distingue par une nouveauté majeure : le jury sera composé uniquement de femmes. Un choix symbolique qui célèbre l'autonomie et l'inspiration féminine. Sous la présidence de la chanteuse Sylvie Vartan, cette assemblée 100 % féminine promet un regard unique sur la compétition, marquant une étape importante dans l'évolution de cet événement si populaire. Malheureusement, cette décision de célébrer la femme uniquement à travers un jury féminin ne fait pas l'unanimité. MCE TV vous en dit plus ! Pourquoi le jury Miss France se compose à 100% de femmes cette année ? Le résident de la société Miss France s'exprime Cette année, Sylvie Vartan sera accompagnée de Cristina Cordula, Nawell Madani, Fauve Hautot, Marie-José Pérec, Khatia Buniatishvili et Flora Coquerel pour élire la nouvelle Miss France. « Ce n'était pas notre décision de faire un jury exclusivement féminin. Nous avons contacté des hommes, mais il y a une certaine retenue. Le mouvement #MeToo a certainement joué un rôle. Nous avons reçu beaucoup plus de réponses positives de femmes, et à partir de la cinquième, nous avons décidé de constituer un jury 100% féminin », a confié Frédéric Gilbert, président de la société Miss France, lors de son passage dans le Buzz TV ce vendredi 13 décembre 2024. Et d'ajouter : « L'année prochaine, j'espère qu'on aura des hommes.« Malgré les polémiques, Miss France reste un rendez-vous incontournable du paysage audiovisuel. En 2023, l'émission avait captivé 7,54 millions de téléspectateurs, atteignant même 9,1 millions lors des discours des demi-finalistes, rapportent notamment nos confrères de Puremédias. « Les mentalités changent« , a d'ailleurs assuré Frédéric Gilbert, qui met l'équité entre candidates au cœur de la mise en scène. Pourtant, les concours de beauté interrogent. Aux Pays-Bas, après 35 ans, Miss Pays-Bas a laissé place à une plateforme valorisant la santé mentale. Rikkie Kollé, première femme transgenre sacrée en 2023, en incarne l'évolution, promouvant un message inclusif et inspirant. Un écho aux transformations que pourrait un jour connaître Miss France. Tags : miss france La chanteuse âgée de 80 ans a été choisie cette année pour présider un jury qui sera une nouvelle fois 100% féminin. Le 16 décembre dernier, lors de l'élection Miss France 2024 au cours de laquelle avait été couronnée Eve Gilles, le comité Miss France avait déjà choisi sept femmes comme membres du jury. Le 14 décembre prochain, Sylvie Vartan sera donc épaulée par six femmes. Parmi elles, Marie-José Pérec, athlète, triple championne olympique d'athlétisme et qui a allumé la vasque olympique lors des Jeux-Olympiques de Paris cet été. Assises à la table du jury cette année également : la styliste Cristina Cordula, la danseuse Fauve Hautot, l'humoriste et comédienne Nawell Madani, la pianiste franco-géorgienne Katia Buniatichvili. Une ancienne Miss France complètera ce jury : Flora Coquerel, Miss France 2014. Cette année, les 30 Miss régionales, âgées de 18 à 24 ans, offriront un spectacle autour du thème : "Le grand bal des Miss". Les jeunes femmes vont enflammer la scène de l'Arena Futuroscope à travers neuf tableaux qui mettront en scène des danses célèbres telles que le Twist, le Tango mais aussi, la Country. En attendant le grand spectacle, les Miss, déjà arrivées dans la Vienne, iront à la rencontre du public au Parc du Futuroscope ce samedi 30 novembre, à partir de 16h. Les candidates au titre de Miss France 2025 seront accompagnées de Miss France 2024, Eve Gilles. Elle donnera le coup d'envoi des illuminations de Noël, au Futuroscope. Qui succédera à Eve Gilles ? Rendez-vous le samedi 14 décembre, à 21h10, sur TF1 et en direct de l'Aréna Futuroscope, à Poitiers ! Sylvie Vartan préside un jury exclusivement féminin qui jouera un rôle crucial dans le choix de l'élue. Décryptage avec Frédéric Gilbert, Président de la société Miss France.Par Yves Jaeglé Comme l'an dernier (photo), le jury sera uniquement composé de femmes pour choisir Miss France 2025. (Photo by ARNAUD FINISTRE / AFP)Il joue un rôle décisif. L'an dernier, Ève Gilles, Miss France 2024, était arrivée à la troisième place du vote des téléspectateurs, mais le jury de l'élection, déjà exclusivement féminin, l'avait portée jusqu'à la couronne. Parmi les candidates, trois sélections s'opèrent au fil de la soirée.D'abord le top 15, révélé vers 23 heures sur TF 1, mais déjà établi le mercredi précédant l'émission, par un autre jury composé de membres de la Société Miss France et de partenaires du programme. Le public et le jury de people, eux, votent ensuite à 50 % chacun pour le top 5, puis pour la reine de beauté qui est couronnée vers 0h30 dans la nuit de samedi à dimanche.S'abonner pour lire la suiteDéjà abonné ? Se connecter , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,328 active editors 6,996,307 articles in English The red-capped parrot (Purpureicephalus spurius) is a species of broad-tailed parrot native to southwest Western Australia. Described by Heinrich Kuhl in 1820, it is classified in its own genus owing to its distinctive elongated beak. Its closest relative is the mulga parrot. It is not easily confused with other parrot species; both adult sexes have a bright crimson crown, green-yellow cheeks, and a distinctive long bill. The wings, back, and long tail are dark green, and the underparts are purple-blue. Found in woodland and open savanna country, the red-capped parrot consumes seeds (particularly of eucalypts), flowers, berries, and occasionally insects. Nesting takes place in tree hollows. Although the red-capped parrot has been shot as a pest, and affected by land clearing, the population is growing and the species is not threatened. In captivity, it has a reputation of being both anxious and difficult to breed. (Full article...) Recently featured: Cher Malcolm X Margaret Sanger Archive By email More featured articles About Holly-Anne Hull of Remember Monday ... that Elizabeth II once asked a future member (pictured) of the "What the Hell Just Happened?" girlband Remember Monday why she was not wearing shoes? ... that John P. Metras held all-night recruitment parties including a bathtub full of ice and beer? ... that Priamurye Governorate-General, a Russian colony in East Asia, issued passports in order to segregate East Asian migrants from the general population? ... that Meng Sufen led a 1993 investigation in Guizhou's Mashan region, sparking a donation campaign raising over 1.6 million yuan for poverty alleviation? ... that Britart and the Turner Prize are both lampooned in the Jilly Cooper romance novel Pandora? ... that the larvae of the elm zigzag sawfly create distinctive zig-zags in the leaves of elm trees? ... that while attempting to "bulk up" for the Olympics, judoka Vlado Paradžik lost 11 pounds (5.0 kg) due to food shortages? ... that the developers of UTM needed to make a "slow edition" of their software to get it approved on the App Store? ... that NFL player Miles Turpin wrestled alligators when young, calling it "a lot of fun"? 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Feng Dao (d. 954)Tommaso Campanella (d. 1639)Armand Hammer (b. 1898)Linda Laubenstein (b. 1947) More anniversaries: May 20 May 21 May 22 Archive By email List of days of the year About The black-crowned barwing (Actinodura sodangorum) is a non-migratory bird from Mainland Southeast Asia in the family Leiothrichidae, the laughingthrushes. The species's first sighting was reported in April 1996 at Ngọc Linh, Vietnam, and it was formally described in 1999. The black-crowned barwing is the only bird in the genus Actinodura to have a black crown. It has transverse barring on the wings (wingbars) and a crest, which are characteristic of the genus. Its natural habitats are subtropical or tropical moist montane forest, high-altitude shrubland, high-altitude grassland, and plantations. This black-crowned barwing was photographed in the Ngọc Linh Nature Reserve, Vietnam. 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Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe O'zbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca বাংলা Bosanski کوردی Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių मराठी Македонски മലയാളം Norsk nynorsk ਪੰਜਾਬੀ Shqip Slovenščina தமிழ் ไทย اردو Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 11th century 12th century 13th century Decades 1110s 1120s 1130s 1140s 1150s Years 1135 1136 1137 1138 1139 1140 1141 vte 1138 by topic Leaders Political entities State leaders Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Art and literature 1138 in poetry vte 1138 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1138MCXXXVIIIAb urbe condita1891Armenian calendar587ԹՎ ՇՁԷAssyrian calendar5888Balinese saka calendar1059–1060Bengali calendar544–545Berber calendar2088English Regnal year3 Ste. 1 – 4 Ste. 1Buddhist calendar1682Burmese calendar500Byzantine calendar6646–6647Chinese calendar丁巳年 (Fire Snake)3835 or 3628 — to —戊午年 (Earth Horse)3836 or 3629Coptic calendar854–855Discordian calendar2304Ethiopian calendar1130–1131Hebrew calendar4898–4899Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1194–1195 - Shaka Samvat1059–1060 - Kali Yuga4238–4239Holocene calendar11138Igbo calendar138–139Iranian calendar516–517Islamic calendar532–533Japanese calendarHōen 4(保延４年)Javanese calendar1044–1045Julian calendar1138MCXXXVIIIKorean calendar3471Minguo calendar774 before ROC民前774年Nanakshahi calendar−330Seleucid era1449/1450 AGThai solar calendar1680–1681Tibetan calendar阴火蛇年(female Fire-Snake)1264 or 883 or 111 — to —阳土马年(male Earth-Horse)1265 or 884 or 112 King Conrad III (r. 1138–1152) Year 1138 (MCXXXVIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. March 7 – Conrad III is elected as King of Germany, in the presence of the papal legate Theodwin at Koblenz. He is crowned at Aachen six days later (on March 13), and acknowledged in Bamberg by several German princes of southern Germany.[1] Henry X (the Proud), son-in-law and heir of the late King Lothair III, refuses his allegiance to Conrad. He is deprived of all his Saxon territories, which are given to Leopold IV (the Generous). Summer – A civil war breaks out in the Holy Roman Empire, a struggle begins between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, while the family name Welf of Henry X will be corrupted into Guelph. October 20 – Bolesław III (Wrymouth) dies after a 31-year reign. He divides Poland among his sons: Władysław II (the Exile) receives Silesia and the Senioral territories – which includes the Kraków and Łęczyca regions, as well as parts of Kujawy and Wielkopolska ("Greater Poland"). Bolesław IV (the Curly) receives Masovia and Mieszko III receives the newly established Duchy of Greater Poland. The 7-year-old Henry becomes duke of Sandomierz. Bolesław's last son, Casimir II receives nothing, as he is born after his father's death.[2] May – Earl Robert FitzRoy rebels against King Stephen, supporting Matilda (his step-sister) in her claim for the English throne. Matilda is given refuge by Earl William de Albini at Arundel Castle. Stephen builds siege works around the castle, but is unable to break the castle's defences. In France, Matilda's husband Duke Geoffrey V (the Fair) takes advantage of the situation by re-invading Normandy. August 22 – Battle of the Standard: King David I of Scotland gives his full support to Matilda (daughter of the late King Henry I), and invades the north of England – travelling as far south as Lincolnshire. The Scottish army (some 15,000 men) is defeated by English forces under Earl William le Gros in Yorkshire. David retreats to Carlisle and reassembles an army. The Earldom of Pembroke, created for Gilbert de Clare, becomes the first earldom created by Stephen within the borders in Wales. Gilbert receives the rape and Pevensey Castle. Spring – Emperor John II (Komnenos) leads a Byzantine expeditionary force into Syria and arrives before the walls of Aleppo on April 20. The city proves too strong to attack, but the fortresses of Biza'a, Athareb, Ma'arrat Nu'man and Kafartab are taken by assault. While the Byzantines besiege the city of Shaizar, the Crusader allies Prince Raymond of Poitiers of Antioch and Count Joscelin II of Edessa remain in their camp playing dice.[3] Siege of Shaizar: The Byzantines under John II besiege the capital of the Munqidhite Emirate. They capture the lower city on May 20, but fail to take the citadel. John negotiates with Emir Abu'l Asakir Sultan – who sends him an offer to pay a large indemnity and becoming a vassal of the Byzantine Empire. John, disgusted by his Crusader allies, accepts the terms and raises the siege on May 21.[4] October 11 – An earthquake in Aleppo, Syria, kills about 230,000 people. Al-Rashid Billah (Deposed caliph of Baghdad) fled to Isfahan where he was assassinated by a team of four Nizari Ismailis (Assassins) in June 1138. This was celebrated in Alamut for a week by Shias.[5] November 5 – Lý Anh Tông is enthroned as emperor of Đại Việt at the age of two, starting a 37-year reign. April 10 – Robert Warelwast is nominated as bishop of Exeter at a royal council in Northampton, England. Casimir II (the Just), duke of Poland (d. 1194) Conan IV (the Young), duke of Brittany (d. 1171) Fujiwara no Narichika, Japanese nobleman (d. 1178) Hōjō Tokimasa, Japanese nobleman and regent (d. 1215) Saladin (the Lion),[6] sultan of Egypt and Syria (d. 1193) Taira no Shigemori, Japanese nobleman (d. 1179) Tancred ("the Monkey King"), king of Sicily (d. 1194) January 13 or January 14 – Simon I, duke of Lorraine (b. 1076) February 19 – Irene Doukaina, Byzantine empress May 11 – William de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey May 27 – Hadmar I of Kuenring, German nobleman June 6 – Al-Rashid, caliph of the Abbasid Caliphate (b. 1109) August 12 – Suero Vermúdez, Asturian nobleman October 28 – Bolesław III (Wrymouth), duke of Poland (b. 1086) Amhlaoibh Mór mac Fir Bhisigh, Irish poet and cleric Arwa al-Sulayhi, queen and co-ruler of Yemen (b. 1048) Avempace, Andalusian polymath and philosopher (b. 1085) Chen Yuyi, Chinese politician of the Song dynasty (b. 1090) David the Scot, bishop of Bangor (approximate date) Kiya Buzurg Ummid, ruler of the Nizari Isma'ili State Rodrigo Martínez, Leonese nobleman and diplomat Rudolf of St. Trond, French Benedictine chronicler Someshvara III, ruler of the Western Chalukya Empire Vakhtang (or Tsuata), Georgian nobleman (b. 1118) ^ Daniel Quitz (May 19, 2014). Die Königswahl Konrad III. 1138 und seine Politik gegenüber den Welfen. GRIN Cerlag. pp. 1–. ISBN 978-3-656-65725-5. ^ Richard Brzezinski (1998). History of Poland – Old Poland and the Piast Dynasty, pp. 20–21. ISBN 83-7212-019-6. ^ Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol II: The Kingdom of Jerusalem, pp. 173–174. ISBN 978-0-241-29876-3. ^ Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol II: The Kingdom of Jerusalem, pp. 173–175. ISBN 978-0-241-29876-3. ^ Daftary, Farhad (1992). The Isma'ilis: Their History and Doctrines. Cambridge University Press. p. 384. ISBN 978-0-521-42974-0. ^ Lyons, Malcolm; Jackson, D. E. P. (2008). Saladin: The Politics of the Holy War. Cambridge University Press. p. 2. ISBN 978-0521317399. Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1001 to 1100 Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 10th century 11th century 12th century Timelines 10th century 11th century 12th century State leaders 10th century 11th century 12th century Decades 1000s 1010s 1020s 1030s 1040s 1050s 1060s 1070s 1080s 1090s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Political boundaries in Eastern Hemisphere in early half of 11th century Political boundaries in Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 11th century The 11th century is the period from 1001 (represented by the Roman numerals MI) through 1100 (MC) in accordance with the Julian calendar, and the 1st century of the 2nd millennium. In the history of Europe, this period is considered the early part of the High Middle Ages. There was, after a brief ascendancy, a sudden decline of Byzantine power and a rise of Norman domination over much of Europe, along with the prominent role in Europe of notably influential popes. Christendom experienced a formal schism in this century which had been developing over previous centuries between the Latin West and Byzantine East, causing a split in its two largest denominations to this day: Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy. In Song dynasty China and the classical Islamic world, this century marked the high point for both classical Chinese civilization, science and technology, and classical Islamic science, philosophy, technology and literature. Rival political factions at the Song dynasty court created strife amongst the leading statesmen and ministers of the empire. In Korea, the Goryeo Kingdom flourished and faced external threats from the Liao dynasty (Manchuria). In this century the Turkic Seljuk dynasty comes to power in Western Asia over the now fragmented Abbasid realm, while the first of the Crusades were waged towards the close of the century. The Fatimid Caliphate in Egypt, the Ghaznavids, and the Chola dynasty in India had reached their zenith in military might and international influence. The Western Chalukya Empire (the Chola's rival) also rose to power by the end of the century. In Japan, the Fujiwara clan continued to dominate the affairs of state. In the Americas, the Toltec and Mixtec civilizations flourished in Central America, along with the Huari Culture of South America and the Mississippian culture of North America. The Tiwanaku Empire centered around Lake Titicaca collapsed in the first half of the century. The Brihadeeswarar Temple of Chola era southern India, completed in 1010, during the reign of Rajaraja I In European history, the 11th century is regarded as the beginning of the High Middle Ages, an age subsequent to the Early Middle Ages. The century began while the translatio imperii of 962 was still somewhat novel and ended in the midst of the Investiture Controversy. It saw the final Christianisation of Scandinavia and the emergence of the Peace and Truce of God movements, the Gregorian Reforms, and the Crusades which revitalised a church and a papacy that had survived tarnished by the tumultuous 10th century. In 1054, the Great Schism saw the political and religious culmination and a formal split between the Western and Eastern church. In Germany, the century was marked by the ascendancy of the Holy Roman Emperors, who hit their high-water mark under the Salians. In Britain, it saw the transformation of Scotland into a single, more unified and centralised kingdom and the Norman conquest of England in 1066. The social transformations wrought in these lands brought them into the fuller orbit of European feudal politics. In France, it saw the nadir of the monarchy and the zenith of the great magnates, especially the dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy, who could thus foster such distinctive contributions of their lands as the pious warrior who conquered Britain, Italy, and the East and the impious peacelover, the troubadour, who crafted out of the European vernacular its first great literary themes. There were also the first figures of the intellectual movement known as Scholasticism, which emphasized dialectic arguments in disputes of Christian theology as well as classical philosophy. In Italy, the century began with the integration of the kingdom into the Holy Roman Empire and the royal palace at Pavia was summoned in 1024. By the end of the century, Lombard and Byzantine rule in the Mezzogiorno had been usurped by the Normans and the power of the territorial magnates was being replaced by that of the citizens of the northern cities. In Northern Italy, a growth of population in urban centers gave rise to an early organized capitalism and more sophisticated, commercialized culture by the late 11th century, most notably in Venice. In Spain, the century opened with the successes of the last caliphs of Córdoba and ended in the successes of the Almoravids. In between was a period of Christian unification under Navarrese hegemony and success in the Reconquista against the taifa kingdoms that replaced the fallen caliphate. In Eastern Europe, there was a golden age for the principality of Kievan Rus.A Scholar in a Meadow, Chinese Song dynasty, 11th century In China, there was a triangular affair of continued war and peace settlements between the Song dynasty, the Tanguts-led Western Xia in the northwest, and the Khitans of the Liao dynasty in the northeast. Meanwhile, opposing political factions evolved at the Song imperial court of Kaifeng. The political reformers at court, called the New Policies Group (新法, Xin Fa), were led by Emperor Shenzong of Song and the Chancellors Fan Zhongyan and Wang Anshi, while the political conservatives were led by Chancellor Sima Guang and Empress Dowager Gao, regent of the young Emperor Zhezong of Song. Heated political debate and sectarian intrigue followed, while political enemies were often dismissed from the capital to govern frontier regions in the deep south where malaria was known to be very fatal to northern Chinese people (see History of the Song dynasty). This period also represents a high point in classical Chinese science and technology, with figures such as Su Song and Shen Kuo, as well as the age where the matured form of the Chinese pagoda was accomplished in Chinese architecture. In Japan, the Fujiwara clan dominated central politics by acting as imperial regents, controlling the actions of the Emperor of Japan, who acted merely as a 'puppet monarch' during the Heian period. In Korea, the rulers of the Goryeo Kingdom were able to concentrate more central authority into their own hands than in that of the nobles, and were able to fend off two Khitan invasions with their armies. In the Middle East, the Fatimid Empire of Egypt reached its zenith only to face steep decline, much like the Byzantine Empire in the first half of the century. The Seljuks came to prominence while the Abbasid caliphs held traditional titles without real, tangible authority in state affairs. In India, the Chola dynasty reached its height of naval power under leaders such as Rajaraja Chola I and Rajendra Chola I, dominating southern India (Tamil Nadu), Sri Lanka, and regions of Southeast Asia. The Ghaznavid Empire would invade northwest India, an event that would pave the way to a series of later Muslim expansions into India. In Southeast Asia, the Pagan Kingdom reached its height of political and military power. The Khmer

Vengi. 1093: when the Chinese Empress Dowager Gao dies, the conservative faction that had followed Sima Guang is ousted from court, the liberal reforms of Wang Anshi reinstated, and Emperor Zhezong of Song halted all negotiations with the Tanguts of the Western Xia, resuming in armed conflict with them. 1093: the Kypchaks defeat princes of Kievan Rus at the Battle of the Stugna River 1093: Battle of Alnwick: Malcolm III of Scotland is killed by the forces of William II of England. 1094: the astronomical clock tower of Kaifeng, China—engineered by the official Su Song—is completed. 1094: El Cid, the great Spanish hero, conquers the Muslim city of Valencia 1094: a succession crisis following the reign of the Fatimid Caliph Ma'ad al-Mustansir Billah sparks a rebellion which leads to the split of Ismaili Shia into the new Nizari religious branch. 1095: Pope Urban II calls upon Western Europeans to take up the cross and reclaim the Holy Lands, officially commencing the First Crusade. c. 1095–1099: earliest extant manuscript of the Song of Roland 1096: University of Oxford in England holds its first lectures 1097: the Siege of Nicaea during the First Crusade 1097: Diego Rodriguez, a son of El Cid, dies in the Battle of Consuegra, an Almoravid victory 1098: the Siege of Antioch during the First Crusade 1098: Pope Urban II makes an appearance at the Siege of Capua 1098: the Dongpo Academy of Hainan, China is built in honor of the Song dynasty Chinese official and poet Su Shi, who was exiled there for criticizing reforms of the New Policies Group. 1098: the birth of Hildegard of Bingen, Doctor of the Church, abbess, monastic leader, mystic, prophetess, medical, German composer and writer, polymath. 1099: the Siege of Jerusalem by European Crusaders. 1099: after the Kingdom of Jerusalem is established, the Al-Aqsa Mosque is made into the residential palace for the kings of Jerusalem. 1099: death of the great Spanish hero Rodrigo Díaz "El Cid Campeador". 1099: after building considerable strength, David IV of Georgia discontinues tribute payments to the Seljuk Turks. 1100: On August 5, Henry I is crowned King of England. 1100: On December 25, Baldwin of Boulogne is crowned as the first King of Jerusalem in the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem. King Anawrahta of Myanmar made a pilgrimage to Ceylon, returning to convert his country to Theravada Buddhism. The Tuareg migrate to the Aïr region. Kanem-Bornu expands southward into modern Nigeria. The first of seven Hausa city-states are founded in Nigeria. The Hodh region of Mauritania becomes desert. Fortified Chinese trade bases were established in the Philippines, to gather forest products and distribute imports.[14] Alfonso VI of Castile Empress Agnes, German Queen who became regent of the Holy Roman Empire Basil II of the Byzantine Empire. Angels crowning Canute the Great as he and his wife Ælfgifu of Northampton present the Winchester Cross to the church, dated 1031 The Atlantes – columns in the form of Toltec warriors in Tula. Statue of Lady Li Qingzhao in the Grand Hall of Poets in Du Fu Cao Tang, China Matilda of Tuscany military leader from Italy Emperor Shenzong of Song China Chinese Empress Cao, wife of Emperor Renzong of Song. Lady Sei Shōnagon, wrote her Pillow Book about life in the Japanese court Pope Urban II of Rome Statue of William the Conqueror, holding Domesday Book on the West Front of Lichfield Cathedral. 11th century mosaic of Constantine IX Monomachos, Empress Zoe, and Jesus Christ in the Hagia Sophia. An 11th-century reliquary of gold and cloisonné over wood, from the Duchy of Brabant, Maastricht Cathedral, now housed in the Louvre. Main article: 11th century in architecture Ani Cathedral in Turkey, completed 1001 or 1010 St Albans Cathedral of England, completed in 1089 The Gonbad-e Qabus Tower, built in 1006 during the Ziyarid dynasty of Iran Pagoda of Fogong Temple, built in 1056 in Shanxi, China by the Khitan Liao dynasty in 1056 Ani Cathedral, Kingdom of Armenia, built 1001 or 1010 Svetitskhoveli Cathedral, Georgia, is entirely renewed in 1029 The St Albans Cathedral of Norman-era England is completed in 1089. The Al-Hakim Mosque of Fatimid Egypt is completed in 1013. The Iron Pagoda of Kaifeng, China is built in 1049. The Phoenix Hall of Byōdō-in, Japan, is completed in 1053. The Brihadeeswarar Temple of India is completed in 1010 during the reign of Rajaraja Chola I. The Fruttuaria of San Benigno Canavese, Italy is completed in 1007. The Kedareshwara Temple of Balligavi, India, is built in 1060 by the Western Chalukyas. Construction work begins in 1059 on the Parma Cathedral of Italy. The Saint Sophia Cathedral in Novgorod is completed in 1052, the oldest existent church in Russia. Construction begins on the Saint Sophia Cathedral in Kiev, Kievan Rus, in 1037. The Byzantine Greek Hosios Loukas monastery sees the completion of its Katholikon (main church), the earliest extant domed-octagon church from 1011 to 1012. The Lingxiao Pagoda of Zhengding, Hebei province, China, is built in 1045. The Pagoda of Fogong Temple of Shanxi province, China, is completed under the Liao dynasty in 1056. The Nikortsminda Cathedral of Georgia is completed in 1014. The Speyer Cathedral in Speyer, Germany is completed in 1061. The Chinese official Cai Xiang oversaw the construction of the Wanan Bridge in Fujian. The Imam Ali Mosque in Iraq is rebuilt by Malik Shah I in 1086 after it was destroyed by fire. The Pizhi Pagoda of Lingyan Temple, Shandong, China is completed in 1063. Reconstruction of the San Liberatore a Maiella in Italy begins in 1080. Westminster Abbey, London, England, is completed in 1065. The Ananda Temple of the Myanmar ruler King Kyanzittha is completed in 1091. The Văn Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1070. Construction of Richmond Castle in England begins in 1071. The tallest pagoda tower in China's pre-modern history, the Liaodi Pagoda, is completed in 1055, standing at a height of 84 m (275 ft). The Tower of Gonbad-e Qabus in Iran is built in 1006. Construction begins on the Sassovivo Abbey of Foligno, Italy, in 1070. The Palace of Aljafería is built in Zaragoza, Spain, during the Al-Andalus period. The Rotonda di San Lorenzo is built in Mantua, Lombardy, Italy, during the late 11th century. Construction of the Ponte della Maddalena bridge in the Province of Lucca, Italy begins in 1080. The domes of the Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Iran are built in 1086 to 1087. 11th–18th century – The courtyard of Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Isfahan, Persia (Iran), is built. The Chester Castle in England was built in 1069. Construction begins on the Bagrati Cathedral in Georgia in 1003. The St. Michael's Church, Hildesheim in Germany is completed in 1031. The Basilica of Sant'Abbondio of Lombardy, Italy is completed in 1095. Construction begins on the Great Zimbabwe National Monument, sometime in the century. Construction begins on the San Pietro in Vinculis in Pisa, Italy, in 1072. The Tower of London in England is founded in 1078. The St. Grigor's Church of Kecharis Monastery in Armenia is built in 1003. The Martin-du-Canigou monastery on Mount Canigou in southern France is built in 1009. The St. Mary's Cathedral, Hildesheim in Germany is completed in 1020. The One Pillar Pagoda in Hanoi, Vietnam, is constructed in 1049. The St Michael at the Northgate, Oxford's oldest building, is built in Saxon England in 1040. Oxford Castle in England is built in 1071. The Florence Baptistry in Florence, Italy is founded in 1059. The Kandariya Mahadeva temple in India is built in 1050. St Mark's Basilica in Venice, Italy is rebuilt in 1063. Canterbury Cathedral in Canterbury, England is completed by 1077. Construction begins on the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela in Spain in 1075. Latin translation of the Book of Optics (1021), written by the Iraqi physicist, Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen) Constantine the African examines patients' urine; he taught ancient Greek medicine and Islamic medicine at the Schola Medica Salernitana. The original diagram of Su Song's book Xin Yi Xiang Fa Yao (published 1092) showing the clepsydra tank, waterwheel, escapement mechanism, chain drive, striking clock jacks, and armillary sphere of his clock tower Diagram from al-Bīrūnī's book Kitab al-tafhim showing lunar phases and lunar eclipse The spherical astrolabe, long employed in medieval Islamic astronomy, was introduced to Europe by Gerbert d'Aurillac, later Pope Sylvester II. Main article: Timeline of historic inventions § 11th century Early 11th century – Fan Kuan paints Travelers among Mountains and Streams. Northern Song dynasty. It is now kept at National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China). c. 1000 – Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi (Abulcasis) of al-Andalus publishes his influential 30-volume Arabic medical encyclopedia, the Al-Tasrif c. 1000 – Ibn Yunus of Egypt publishes his astronomical treatise Al-Zij al-Hakimi al-Kabir. c. 1000 – Abu Sahl al-Quhi (Kuhi) c. 1000 – Abu-Mahmud al-Khujandi c. 1000 – Law of sines is discovered by Muslim mathematicians, but it is uncertain who discovers it first between Abu-Mahmud al-Khujandi, Abu Nasr Mansur, and Abu al-Wafa. c. 1000 – Ammar ibn Ali al-Mawsili 1000–1048 – Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī of Persia writes more than a hundred books on many different topics.[15] 1001–1100 – the demands of the Chinese iron industry for charcoal led to a huge amount of deforestation, which was curbed when the Chinese discovered how to use bituminous coal in smelting cast iron and steel, thus sparing thousands of acres of prime timberland.[16] 1003 – Pope Sylvester II, born Gerbert d'Aurillac, dies; however, his teaching continued to influence those of the 11th century;[17] his works included a book on arithmetic, a study of the Hindu–Arabic numeral system,[18] a hydraulic-powered organ,[19] the reintroduction of the abacus to Europe,[20] and a possible treatise on the astrolabe that was edited by Hermann of Reichenau five decades later. The contemporary monk Richer from Rheims described Gerbert's contributions in reintroducing the armillary sphere that was lost to European science after the Greco-Roman era; from Richer's description, Gerbert's placement of the tropics was nearly exact and his placement of the equator was exact.[21][22] He reintroduced the liberal arts education system of trivium and quadrivium, which he had borrowed from the educational institution of Islamic Córdoba.[23] Gerbert also studied and taught Islamic medicine.[24][25] 1013 – One of the Four Great Books of Song, the Prime Tortoise of the Record Bureau compiled by 1013 was the largest of the Song Chinese encyclopedias. Divided into 1000 volumes, it consisted of 9.4 million written Chinese characters. 1020 – Ibn Samh of Al-Andalus builds a geared mechanical astrolabe. 1021 – Ibn al-Haytham (Alhacen) of Basra, Iraq writes his influential Book of Optics from 1011 to 1021 (while he was under house arrest in Egypt), 1024 – The world's first paper-printed money can be traced back to the year 1024, in Sichuan province of Song dynasty China. The Chinese government would step in and overtake this trend, issuing the central government's official banknote in the 1120s. 1025 – Avicenna of Persia publishes his influential treatise, The Canon of Medicine, which remains the most influential medical text in both Islamic and Christian lands for over six centuries, and The Book of Healing, a scientific encyclopedia. 1027 – The Chinese engineer Yan Su recreates the mechanical compass-vehicle of the south-pointing chariot, first invented by Ma Jun in the 3rd century.[26] 1028–1087 – Abū Ishāq Ibrāhīm al-Zarqālī (Arzachel) builds the equatorium and universal latitude-independent astrolabe. 1031 – Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī writes Kitab al-qanun al-Mas'udi 1031–1095 – Chinese scientist Shen Kuo creates a theory for land formation, or geomorphology, theorized that climate change occurred over time, discovers the concept of true north, improves the design of the astronomical sighting tube to view the pole star indefinitely, hypothesizes the retrogradation theory of planetary motion, and by observing lunar eclipse and solar eclipse he hypothesized that the sun and moon were spherical.[27][28][29][30][31] Shen Kuo also experimented with camera obscura just decades after Ibn al-Haitham, although Shen was the first to treat it with quantitative attributes.[32][33] He also took an interdisciplinary approach to studies in archaeology.[34] 1041–1048 – Artisan Bi Sheng of Song dynasty China invents movable type printing using individual ceramic characters.[35] Mid-11th century – Harbaville Triptych, is made. It is now kept at Musée du Louvre, Paris. Mid-11th century – Xu Daoning paints Fishing in a Mountain Stream. Northern Song dynasty. 1068 – First known use of the drydock in China.[36] 1070 – With a team of scholars, the Chinese official Su Song also published the Ben Cao Tu Jing in 1070, a treatise on pharmacology, botany, zoology, metallurgy, and mineralogy.[37][38] Some of the drug concoctions in Su's book included ephedrine, mica minerals, and linaceae.[39][40][41] 1075 – the Song Chinese innovate a partial decarbonization method of repeated forging of cast iron under a cold blast that Hartwell and Needham consider to be a predecessor to the 18th century Bessemer process.[42] 1077 – Constantine the African introduces ancient Greek medicine to the Schola Medica Salernitana in Salerno, Italy. c. 1080 – the Liber pantegni, a compendium of Hellenistic and Islamic medicine, is written in Italy by the Carthaginian Christian Constantine the African, paraphrasing translated passages from the Kitab al-malaki of Ali ibn Abbas al-Majusi as well as other Arabic texts.[43] 1088 – As written by Shen Kuo in his Dream Pool Essays, the earlier 10th-century invention of the pound lock in China allows large ships to travel along canals without laborious hauling, thus allowing smooth travel of government ships holding cargo of up to 700 tan (491⁄2 tons) and large privately owned-ships holding cargo of up to 1600 tan (113 tons).[44] 1094 – The Chinese mechanical engineer and astronomer Su Song incorporates an escapement mechanism and the world's first known chain drive to operate the armillary sphere, the astronomical clock, and the striking clock jacks of his clock tower in Kaifeng.[45] The Ostromir Gospels of Novgorod, 1057 1000 – The Remaining Signs of Past Centuries is written by Abū Rayhān al-Bīrūnī. c. 1000 – The Al-Tasrif is written by the Andalusian physician and scientist Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi (Abulcasis). c. 1000 – The Zij al-Kabir al-Hakimi is written by the Egyptian astronomer Ibn Yunus. 1002–1003 – Book of Lamentations is written by Gregory of Narek, one of the Doctors of the Church. 1000–1037 – Hayy ibn Yaqdhan is written by Ibn Tufail. 1008 – The Leningrad Codex, one of the oldest full manuscripts of the Hebrew Bible, is completed. c. 1010 – The oldest known copy of the epic poem Beowulf was written around this year. 1013 – The Prime Tortoise of the Record Bureau, a Chinese encyclopedia, is completed by a team of scholars including Wang Qinruo. 1020 – The Bamberg Apocalypse commissioned by Otto III is completed. 1021 – Lady Murasaki Shikibu writes her Japanese novel, The Tale of Genji. 1021 – The Book of Optics by Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen or Alhacen) is completed. 1037 – The Jiyun, a Chinese rime dictionary, is published by Ding Du and expanded by later scholars. 1037 – Birth of the Chinese poet Su Shi, one of the renowned poets of the Song dynasty, who also penned works of travel literature. 1044 – The Wujing Zongyao military manuscript is completed by Chinese scholars Zeng Gongliang, Ding Du, and Yang Weide. 1048–1100 – The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam is written by Omar Khayyam sometime after 1048. 1049 – The Record of Tea is written by Chinese official Cai Xiang 1052 – The Uji Dainagon Monogatari, a collection of stories allegedly penned by Minamoto-no-Takakuni, is written sometime between now and 1077. 1053 – The New History of the Five Dynasties by Chinese official Ouyang Xiu is completed. 1054 – Russian legal code of the Russkaya Pravda is created during the reign of Yaroslav I the Wise. 1057 – The Ostromir Gospels of Novgorod are written. 1060 – compilation of the New Book of Tang, edited by Chinese official Ouyang Xiu, is complete. 1060 – the Mugni Gospels of Armenia are written in illuminated manuscript form. 1068 – The Book of Roads and Kingdoms is written by Abū 'Ubayd 'Abd Allāh al-Bakrī. 1070 – William I of England commissioned the Norman monk William of Jumièges to extend the Gesta Normannorum Ducum chronicle. 1078 – The Proslogion is written by Anselm of Canterbury. 1080 – The Chinese poet Su Shi is exiled from court for writing poems criticizing the various reforms of the New Policies Group. c. 1080 – the Liber pantegni is written by Constantine the African. 1084 – The Zizhi Tongjian history is completed by Chinese official Sima Guang. 1086 – The Domesday Book is initiated by William I of England. 1088 – The Dream Pool Essays is completed by Shen Kuo of Song China. The roots of European Scholasticism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism in Europe would bring about the Renaissance. In the 11th century, there were early Scholastic figures such as Anselm of Canterbury, Peter Abelard, Solomon ibn Gabirol, Peter Lombard, and Gilbert de la Porrée. ^ Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1973, 5th reprint edition in 1988 p.52 ^ "index". www.muslimphilosophy.com. ^ Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1973, 5th reprint edition in 1988 p.56 ^ Epigraphia Carnatica, Volume 10, Part 1, page 41 ^ Kallner-Amiran, D. H. (1950). "A Revised Earthquake-Catalogue of Palestine" (PDF). Israel Exploration Journal. 1 (4). Israel Exploration Society: 223–246. JSTOR 27924451. ^ Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. 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View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) River Clyde (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 1040 (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 8th century (links | edit) 6th century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 3rd century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 4th century BC (links | edit) 1st century BC (links | edit) 2nd century BC (links | edit) 3rd century BC (links | edit) 5th century BC (links | edit) 6th century BC (links | edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) 1000s (decade) (links | edit) AD 1000 (links | edit) 1040s (links | edit) 1154 (links | edit) 1163 (links | edit) 1160s (links | edit) 1141 (links | edit) 1135 (links | edit) 7th century BC (links | edit) 770s (links | edit) 1079 (links | edit) 1142 (links | edit) 1066 (links | edit) 1087 (links | edit) 1150s (links | edit) 1090s (links | edit) 1099 (links | edit) 1098 (links | edit) 1070s (links | edit) 1071 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/11th_century" Chanteuse, sportive ou humoriste, le comité d'organisation de Miss France a choisi, comme l'an passé, un jury 100 % féminin pour élire sa nouvelle reine de beauté, samedi 14 décembre au soir, au Futuroscope. Un jury 100 % féminin. À deux semaines de l'élection de Miss France 2025 au Futuroscope, les organisateurs ont dévoilé le casting 100 % féminin du jury, qui sera présidé, pour la première fois cette année, par Sylvie Vartan. Icône de la chanson française et comédienne, elle sera entourée de Marie-José Pérec, athlète, triple championne olympique d'athlétisme ; Cristina Cordula, styliste et consultante en image, animatrice télé, auteure et cheffe d'entreprise ; Fauve Hautot, danseuse, chorégraphe et comédienne ; Nawell Madani, humoriste, comédienne et réalisatrice ; Katia Buniatishivili, pianiste franco-géorgienne ; ainsi que Flora Coquerel, Miss France 2014, mannequin et entrepreneure. Ces sept femmes talentueuses et élégantes auront pour mission de départager, avec l'aide des téléspectateurs, les 30 prétendantes au titre de Miss France 2025, de retour de leur voyage d'intégration en Côte d'Ivoire, et d'élire la successeure d'Eve Gilles, à l'issue d'une soirée qui se promet riche en paillettes et en costumes sur le thème du « Grand Bal des Miss ». Et la tradition sera respectée puisque ce sera bien Jean-Pierre Foucault aux manettes de l'émission diffusée en direct sur TF1 ! Il sera épaulé par Cindy Fabre, directrice du concours national. La suite après cette publicité Sera également bien sûr présente Eve Gilles, qui remettra son titre après un an de règne bien rempli, notamment marqué par sa participation aux Jeux Olympiques de Paris. La suite après cette publicité 30 prétendantes pour une couronne Cette année, la promotion des Miss est plus hétérogène que jamais, avec des candidates âgées de 18 à 34 ans avec une moyenne à 23,5 ans. En Côte d'Ivoire, elles ont toutes suivi le traditionnel cours de maquillage avec Arnaud Sol Dourdin, ainsi qu'un cours de catwalk avec Maëva Coucke (Miss France 2018) et une leçon d'éloquence avec Diane Leyre (Miss France 2022). Aucune n'a échappé au terrible test de culture générale, dont Miss Picardie (Marina Przadka) est ressortie gagnante avec un joli 15,5 sur 20.