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## **Crypto prometteuse 2025**

A permissive license allows for free sharing and modification of material, as long as attribution is provided and changes are made transparently. Certain freedoms and restrictions apply, including no warranties and the possibility of additional legal terms being applied. Cryptocurrencies use blockchain technology to create secure, decentralized digital assets that are not controlled by central authorities. They offer advantages such as faster transactions and reduced risk, but also come with disadvantages like price volatility and energy consumption. Blockchain technology can benefit various industries, supply chains, and processes, including online voting and crowdfunding. Financial institutions like JPMorgan Chase are utilizing blockchain to reduce transaction costs through streamlined payment processing. Many cryptocurrencies were designed for specific purposes on their respective blockchain transitioned to proof-of-stake in September 2022, ether inherited an additional role as the blockchain's staking mechanism. The XRP Ledger Foundation's XRP is designed for financial institutions to facilitate cross-geography transfers. Understanding cryptocurrency types can help investors decide whether a coin is worth investing in. Knowing if a coin has a purpose can reduce risk, as coins with a use are likely less risky than those without one. Most people know cryptocurrencies by their names, but these differ from types and corresponding token names: Utility tokens like XRP and ETH serve specific functions on their respective blockchains; Transactional tokens designed for payment methods like Bitcoin; Governance tokens represent voting or rights on a blockchain like Uniswap; Platform tokens support applications built to use a blockchain like Solana; Security tokens represent ownership of an asset, such as MS Token. If you find a cryptocurrency that doesn't fit into these categories, it may belong to a new category or require investigation. To use cryptocurrencies for buying products and services, you'll need to visit a cryptocurrency exchange. These businesses allow users to buy or sell coins, you'll need to transfer them to a digital wallet or use a third-party service like Coinbase. If you only want to invest in cryptocurrencies, you may be able to do so through your brokerage. Cryptocurrencies lack standardization in their issuance, making it challenging for various jurisdictions worldwide to establish a unified legal framework. As they operate outside traditional financial systems, cryptocurrencies' legality creates uncertainties that affect their usability and trading. The FATF's recommendation in June 2019 that wire transfers of cryptocurrencies adhere to the Travel Rule and require AML compliance further highlights these challenges. Despite being viewed as a form of money, the IRS treats cryptocurrencies as property or assets for tax purposes, subjecting them to capital gains taxes upon sale or trade. However, taxation specifics depend on the duration of ownership and usage. In July 2023, U.S. courts ruled that cryptocurrencies are considered securities when purchased by institutions but not by retail investors, leading some enthusiasts to see this as a victory for crypto. However, regulatory agencies in the U.S. continue to assert control over crypto exchanges and sales to institutional investors. In contrast, Japan recognizes Bitcoin as legal property under its Payment Services Act, mandating cryptocurrency exchanges and mining but is developing a CBDC. While India's framework for cryptocurrencies remains pending, it has not yet been declared illegal. The European Union considers cryptocurrencies have earned a reputation for volatility due to significant investor losses from scams, hacks, bugs, and market fluctuations. Although the underlying blockchain technology is generally secure, the complexity of using and storing crypto assets poses risks, particularly for inexperienced users. In addition to market risks associated with speculative assets, investors should be aware of user risksuch as irreversible cryptocurrency transactions and regulatory riskresulting from unclear or changing legal statuses in various regions. Lack of regulation poses a significant threat to investors, making it challenging to sell cryptocurrencies or even causing a market-wide price drop due to counterparty risks. These risks include theft or loss by third-party custodians, such as exchanges, which could result in losing one's entire investment risks are also prevalent due to the absence of coherent regulations, leaving investors vulnerable to deceptive or unethical management risks are also prevalent due to the absence of coherent regulations, leaving investors vulnerable to deceptive or unethical management risks are also prevalent due to the absence of coherent regulations, leaving investors vulnerable to deceptive or unethical management risks are also prevalent due to the absence of coherent regulations, leaving investors vulnerable to deceptive or unethical management risks are also prevalent due to the absence of coherent regulations, leaving investors vulnerable to deceptive or unethical management risks are also prevalent due to the absence of coherent regulations, leaving investors vulnerable to deceptive or unethical management risks are also prevalent due to the absence of coherent regulations, leaving investors vulnerable to deceptive or unethical management risks are also prevalent due to the absence of coherent regulations. potentially causing users to lose their investments through bugs or exploits. Market manipulation remains a substantial issue in cryptocurrency, with influential individuals and organizations acting unethically. Despite these risks, cryptocurrency, with influential individuals and organization reaching approximately \$2.4 trillion. Some investors have created substantial fortunes by taking on the risk of investing in early-stage cryptocurrencies, despite their speculative nature. However, there are trade-offs involved in the current development stage of cryptocurrencies. They offer several advantages, including removing single points of failure and making it easier to transfer funds between parties without relying on third-party intermediaries. Cryptocurrencies can also be used to generate returns through various incentive systems and have streamlined remittances. Despite these benefits, there are significant disadvantages to consider. Transactions in cryptocurrencies are often pseudonymous, allowing for potential criminal activities. Moreover, the system has become highly centralized, making it expensive for users to participate in networks and earn rewards. Off-chain security issues also persist, contributing to the volatility of cryptocurrency prices. Cryptocurrency price centralized intermediaries like banks. This eliminates the risk of single points of failure, such as global crises triggered by large financial institutions. Cryptocurrency transfers due to public keys, private keys, and incentive systems. The remittance economy is a prominent use case for cryptocurrencies, with platforms like Bitcoin serving as intermediaries in transactions. Cryptocurrencies have made borderless money transfers easier, but they also pose risks due to their pseudonymous nature. While governments can track transactions using blockchain technology, cryptocurrencies remain a favorite among criminals for illicit activities like money laundering and ransomware attacks. The decentralization concept has been compromised as large corporations and investment firms now dominate the mining process. Only 1% of Bitcoin blocks are mined by unknown addresses, while 99% are handled by pools. Exchanges and wallets can be hacked, resulting in significant losses Cryptocurrencies suffer from price volatility, making them unsuitable for conservative investors seeking stable returns. Digital assets secured by cryptography are a relatively new and speculative area of technology. Before investing, it's crucial to understand the associated risks. The information provided on Investopedia is for educational purposes only. For more details, please refer to our warranty and liability disclaimer. The larvae of the elm zigzag sawfly create distinctive zig-zags in the leaves of elm trees. A judoka attempted to bulk up for the Olympics but lost weight due to food shortages. Software developers had to make a "slow edition" of their software to get it approved on the App Store.An NFL player wrestled alligators when he was young and thought it was fun. Lus Montenegro's party won the Eurovision Song Contest with JJ representing them. The Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas won the most seats in the Portuguese legislative election. Austria won the Eurovision Song Contest with JJ representing them. The Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas won the most seats in the Senate election in the Philippines. Former president of Uruguay Jos Mujica passed away at 89.\*\*Navigating Wikipedia.\*\*If you have questions about using or editing Wikipedia and its sister projects\*\*Wikipedia is created by volunteer editors and hosted by the non-profit Wikimedia Foundation, which also oversees other free knowledge initiatives: \*Commons: A media repository\* MediaWiki: Wiki software development\* Meta-Wiki: Project coordination\* Wikibooks: Free textbooks and manuals\* Wikidata: A free knowledge base\* Wikinews: Free-content news\* Wikiquote: Quotations collection\* Wikispecies: Species directory\* Wikiversity: Free learning tools\* Wikivoyage: Free travel guide\* Wikipedia is in English, but there are many other language editions available, including those with over 1 million articles (e.g., Arabic, German, Spanish, French) and others with around 50,000 or more articles (e.g., Asturianu, Azrbaycanca).\*\*External links\*\*The text is sourced from Wikipedia's Main Page, specifically from the article about 1138. The year 1138 was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar.\*\*Historical content\*\*A separate section provides historical information about the year 1138, including notable events and leaders, such as King Conrad III, who was elected king of Germany in March that year. Lothair III refuses allegiance to Conrad and loses all his Saxon territories to Leopold IV.A civil war breaks out in the Holy Roman Empire between Guelphs and Ghibellines. Bolesaw III dies after a 31-year reign, dividing Poland among his sons. Henry VI becomes duke of Sandomierz at age 7. Matilda supports her claim for the English throne with Earl Robert's rebellion against King Stephen. King David I of Scotland invades north England but is defeated by English forces. Emperor John II leads a Byzantine expeditionary force into Syria and captures several fortresses. An earthquake in Aleppo kills about 230,000 people. The 11th century saw significant changes across various regions of the world. Europe witnessed a decline in Byzantine power and an increase in Norman influence. The Catholic Church played a substantial role during this period, with some notable popes exerting considerable control over European affairs. Notable figures of the time include Al-Rashid, who became caliph of the Abbasid Caliphate on June 6. Other important individuals included Arwa al-Sulayhi, queen and co-ruler of Yemen, as well as Avempace, an Andalusian polymath and philosopher. The century also saw the passing of several notable leaders, including Saladin (the Lion), sultan of Egypt and Syria, Taira no Shigemori, a Japanese nobleman, Tancred ("the Monkey King"), king of Sicily, Bolesaw III (Wrymouth), duke of Poland, and Suero Vermdez, an Asturian nobleman, Tancred ("the Monkey King"), king of Sicily, Bolesaw III (Wrymouth), duke of Poland, and Suero Vermdez, an Asturian nobleman, Tancred ("the Monkey King"), king of Sicily, Bolesaw III (Wrymouth), duke of Poland, and Suero Vermdez, an Asturian nobleman, Tancred ("the Monkey King"), king of Sicily, Bolesaw III (Wrymouth), duke of Poland, and Suero Vermdez, an Asturian nobleman, Tancred ("the Monkey King"), king of Sicily, Bolesaw III (Wrymouth), duke of Poland, and Suero Vermdez, an Asturian nobleman, Tancred ("the Monkey King"), king of Sicily, Bolesaw III (Wrymouth), duke of Poland, and Suero Vermdez, an Asturian nobleman, Tancred ("the Monkey King"), king of Sicily, Bolesaw III (Wrymouth), duke of Poland, and Suero Vermdez, an Asturian nobleman, Tancred ("the Monkey King"), king of Sicily, Bolesaw III (Wrymouth), duke of Poland, and Suero Vermdez, an Asturian nobleman, Tancred ("the Monkey King"), king of Sicily, Bolesaw III (Wrymouth), duke of Poland, and Suero Vermdez, an different parts of the world. The Song dynasty in China reached its peak during this time, while the classical Islamic world experienced significant advancements in science and civilizations across Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas. In China, the Song dynasty faced internal strife due to rival factions, while in Korea, the Goryeo Kingdom flourished under external threats from the Liao dynasty faced internal strife due to rival factions, while in Korea, the Goryeo Kingdom flourished under external threats from the Liao dynasty faced internal strife due to rival factions, while in Korea, the Goryeo Kingdom flourished under external threats from the Liao dynasty faced internal strife due to rival factions, while in Korea, the Goryeo Kingdom flourished under external threats from the Liao dynasty faced internal strife due to rival factions, while in Korea, the Goryeo Kingdom flourished under external threats from the Liao dynasty faced internal strife due to rival factions, while in Korea, the Goryeo Kingdom flourished under external threats from the Liao dynasty faced internal strife due to rival factions, while in Korea, the Goryeo Kingdom flourished under external threats from the Liao dynasty faced internal strife due to rival factions. the Chola dynasty and the Western Chalukya Empire rose to power, while Japan's Fujiwara clan maintained control. In the America, the Toltec and Mixtec civilizations flourished, along with the Huari Culture of South America and the Mississippian culture of North America. The Tiwanaku Empire collapsed in the first half of the century. In Europe, the 11th century is considered the beginning of the High Middle Ages, marked by the Christianisation of Scandinavia, the emergence of the Peace and Truce of God movements, and the Crusades. This led to a revitalized church and papacy. The Great Schism in 1054 split the Western and Eastern churches. In Germany, the Holy Roman Emperors ascended to power, while Britain saw the transformation of Scotland into a unified kingdom and the Norman conquest of England. The social transformations brought these lands into the European feudal politics orbit. France witnessed the nadir of its kingdom into the Holy Roman Empire. The century also saw the emergence of Scholasticism, a intellectual movement emphasizing dialectic arguments in Christian theology and classical philosophy. Most notably in Venice, Europe saw significant milestones during the 11th century. In Spain, the century started with the successes of the last caliphs of Crdoba and ended with those of the Almoravids. The period also witnessed Christian unification under Navarrese hegemony and victories in the Reconquista against taifa kingdoms that replaced the fallen caliphate. In Eastern Europe, the principality of Kievan Rus experienced a golden age. In China, there was a complex relationship between the Song dynasty, the Tanguts-led Western Xia, and the Khitans of the Liao dynasty, with periods of war and peace settlements. Meanwhile, opposing factions emerged at the Song imperial court, leading to heated debates and intrigue. Japan's Fujiwara clan dominated central politics during the Heian period, while the rulers of the Goryeo Kingdom in Korea consolidated power and repelled two Khitan invasions. In India, the Chola I, dominating southern India and Southeast Asia. The Middle East saw the Fatimid Empire reach its zenith before decline, similar to the Byzantine Empire's situation. The Seljuks emerged as a prominent power, while the Abbasid caliphs held nominal authority. In Southeast Asia, the Pagan Kingdom and Khmer Empire rose to prominence, with the Kingdom of Butuan flourishing as a trading hub. The 11th century also marked the beginning of the L dynasty in Vietnam and the formation of city-states and empires in Nigeria, including Hausa kingdoms and the Oyo Empire. The period was characterized by significant achievements in science and technology, particularly in classical Chinese architecture and pagodas. The year 1001 saw several significant events, including the establishment of Norse settlements in Vinland by Leif Eriksson and Lady Murasaki Shikibu's writing of The Tale of Genji in Japan. Around this time, a powerful volcanic eruption occurred at Baitoushan, which would later become the Chinese-Korean border. In 1001, the ancient kingdom of Butuan made contact with the Song dynasty through its King, Rajah Kiling. This led to an increase in diplomatic relations between the two nations. However, issues arose regarding rules and regulations on trade, causing tensions between them. The Fatimids also founded a library and university called Dar Al-Hekma in Egypt during this period. The early 1000s saw several conflicts and power struggles. Robert II of France invaded the Duchy of Burgundy, but his initial invasion was unsuccessful. It wasn't until 1016 that he gained acceptance from the Roman Catholic Church and annexed Burgundy into his realm. The Khitan Liao dynasty also played a significant role in this time period. The Treaty of Shanyuan was signed between them and the Song dynasty in 1005, establishing diplomatic relations. However, tensions arose when King Dharmawangsa's Mataram kingdom fell under invasion from King Wurawari from Lwaram. Butuan continued to seek equal status with Champa, but their request was denied due to Champa being an older tributary state since the 4th century. It wasn't until 1011 that they finally achieved diplomatic equality after sending a flamboyant ambassador named Likanhsieh. The early 1000s also saw the rise of several notable figures, including Ibn al-Haytham (Alhacen), who feigned madness to avoid angering the Egyptian caliph Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah. During this time, he wrote his influential Book of Optics while under house arrest from 1011 to 1021.1014-1020: The Book of Healing, a vast philosophical and scientific encyclopedia, was written by Avicenna, a Persian scholar. 1014: The High King Brian Boru defeated a combined Leinster-Viking force in the Battle of Clontarf but lost his life at the end of the battle.1015: Olav Haraldsson won a victory against Sveinn Hkonarson's forces in the Battle of Nesjar in Oslofjord, Norway. 1018: The First Bulgarian Empire was conquered by the Byzantine Empire and the armies of Basil Boioannes were victorious at the Battle of Cannae against the Lombards. 1018: A peace treaty was signed between the Korean General Kang Kam-ch'an and the Khitan forces after their third Goryeo-Khitan War. 1019: Airlangga established the Kingdom of Kahuripan. 1021: The Fatimid Caliph Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah disappeared suddenly, possibly assassinated by his sister Sitt al-Mulk, leading to open persecution of the Druze.1025: The Chola dynasty of India conquered Srivijaya and moved its capital from Thanjavur to Gangaikonda Cholapuram. 1028: The King of Srivijaya sent a diplomatic mission to the Chinese Song dynasty's capital at Kaifeng. 1030: Stephen I defeated Conrad II in the Kingdom of Hungary, and Olav Haraldsson lost his life in the Battle of Stiklestad in Norway. 1033: A devastating earthquake and tsunami struck the Jordan Valley and Mediterranean coast, killing tens of thousands. 1035: Canute the Great died, and his kingdom was split amongst three rivals to his throne. 1037: Ferdinand I of Len conquered the Kingdom of Galicia.1042: Melfi becomes Normans' capital in southern Italian capital. 10411048: Chinese inventor Bi Sheng develops movable type printing technology. Chinese artisan Bi Sheng invents ceramic movable-type printing, a significant breakthrough in printing technology.1066 was a pivotal year in world history, marked by significant events across various regions. The Norman Conqueror expanded their dominion. In Europe, the Great German Pilgrimage, consisting of around 7,000 unarmed pilgrims, traveled to Jerusalem under the leadership of Gunther of Bamberg, while the Seljuks invaded Georgia for the first time under Alp Arslan's leadership to a power struggle that ultimately resulted in William the Conqueror being crowned king. This marked the end of the Anglo-Saxon era and the beginning of the Norman period in England. The Viking Age also came to an end with the Battle of Hastings. In Spain, the Kingdom of Galicia and Portugal gained independence under the rule of Garcia. In Japan, Emperor Go-Sanj's reign brought about a brief period where central power was taken out of the hands of the Fujiwara clan. The year 1070 saw the death of Athirajendra Cholas. In 1071, the Seljuk army defeated the Byzantine Empire at the Battle of Manzikert, ending three centuries of Byzantine military and economic dominance. The year 1072 saw the Battle of Golpejera fought between Sancho II of Castile and Alfonso VI o was marked by significant events across various regions. The Investiture Controversy began when Pope Gregory VII asserted extended rights granted to the pope, disturbing the balance of power. In China, Chinese official and diplomat Shen Kuo asserted the Song dynasty's rightful border lines against Emperor Daozong of Liao. A civil war broke out in the Western Chalukya Empire of India between Someshvara II and his brother Vikramaditya VI, with Vikramaditya eventually emerging victorious. The Song dynasty armies advanced towards modern-day Hanoi but withdrew after peace negotiations with L. The same year, the Ghana Empire was attacked by the Almoravids, leading to the end of King Tunka Manin's rule. The Chinese Song dynasty also imposed strict control over sulfur and saltpeter production to prevent gunpowder components from being sold to enemies like the Tanguts and Khitans. Meanwhile, the Song Chinese formed an alliance with Champa and Chenla to conquer the L dynasty, but the campaign was unsuccessful. In 1077, Henry IV of the Holy Roman Empire embarked on the Walk to Canossa, while Chinese official Su Song discovered that the Khitan calendar was more accurate than the Song calendar, prompting Emperor Zhezong to sponsor an astronomical clock tower. The following year, Oleg I of Cherniqov was defeated by his brother Vsevolod I of Kiev and eventually exiled to Rhodes. In 1079, Malik Shah I reformed the Iranian Calendar, and Franks began settling around the Way of Saint James in modern North Spain. Between 1080 and 1081, Shen Kuo led a campaign against the Western Xia but was unsuccessful due to another officer's disobedience. In 1081, Urraca of Len and Castile was born, who would later become Queen of Castile and Len. The enormous Chinese historical work, Zizhi Tongjian, was compiled in 294 volumes between 1084. Alfonso VI of Castile captured the Moorish Muslim city of Toledo, Spain in 1085, while the Katedralskolan, Lund school of Sweden was established by Canute IV of Denmark. The Domesday Book was compiled in 1086 by order of William I of England, documenting all landholdings within the kingdom for taxation purposes. In 1087, a new office was established at the Chinese international seaport of Quanzhou to regulate taxes and tariffs on foreign goods, and the Italian cities of Genoa and Pisa engaged in the African Mahdia campaign. William II of England, son of William II of England, son of William the Conqueror, was crowned king of England in 1087. In 1088, Shen Kuo made the world's first reference to the magnetic compass in his book Dream Pool Essays, along with documenting scientific discoveries.1088: Rebellion against William II of England led by Odo of Bayeux; Siege of Jerusalem (1093). In China, Empress Dowager Gao's death leads to liberal reforms and conflict with Tanguts. The Kypchaks defeat Kievan Rus at the Stugna River (1093). Malcolm III of Scotland is killed by William II of England's forces at Alnwick (1094), while El Cid conquers Valencia from Muslims (1094). A succession crisis sparks a rebellion and split among Ismaili Shia into Nizari religious branch. Pope Urban II calls for First Crusade (1095) amidst construction of earliest extant Song of Roland manuscript. The University of Oxford holds its first lectures (1096), followed by the Siege of Nicaea (1097). The birth of Hildegard of Bingen, Doctor of the Church, takes place (1098). The Dongpo Academy is built in Hainan, China, to honor Su Shi. Pope Urban II appears at the Siege of Capua (1098). The Kingdom of Jerusalem is established and Al-Agsa Mosque is converted into a royal palace. The death of Rodrigo Daz "El Cid Campeador" occurs (1099), as David IV of Georgia discontinues tribute payments to Seljuk Turks. Henry I is crowned King of England (1100) and Baldwin of Boulogne becomes the first King of Jerusalem (1100). Elsewhere, King Anawrahta of Myanmar makes a pilgrimage to Ceylon, returning to convert his country to Theravada Buddhism. The Tuareg migrate to the Ar region. Kanem-Bornu expands into modern Nigeria and Hausa city-states are founded.In Europe, Alfonso VI of Castile and Empress Agnes, German Queen and regent of the Holy Roman Empire, hold power alongside Basil II of the Byzantine Empire. The year 1031 was a significant one for architecture and art in various parts of the world, as several notable landmarks were completed or presented to churches during this time period. In England, Queen Emma's widow lfgifu of Northampton presented the Winchester Cross to the church, dated 1031. In China, the Statue of Lady Li Qingzhao was installed in the Grand Hall of Poets in Du Fu Cao Tang. The year also saw the completion of several notable buildings in other parts of Asia and Europe. Statues and mosaics were erected in honor of notable figures such as Pope Urban II of Rome, Emperor Shenzong of Song, and Chinese Empress Cao. Additionally, a 11th-century reliquary was created for Maastricht Cathedral in Turkey, St Albans Cathedral in England, and the Gonbad-e Oabus Tower in Iran. The year also saw the construction of several pagodas, including the Pagoda of Fogong Temple in China and the Phoenix Hall of Byd-in in Japan. In Georgia, the Svetitskhoveli Cathedral was renewed in 1029, while in Italy, the Fruttuaria of San Benigno Canavese was completed. The year also saw the construction of the Kedareshwara Temple of Balligavi in India and the Saint Sophia Cathedral in Novgorod, Russia. Other notable buildings completed during this period include the Al-Hakim Mosque in Egypt, the Brihadeeswarar Temple in India, and the Speyer Cathedral in Germany. The Al-Hakim Mosque in Egypt, the Brihadeeswarar Temple in India, and the Speyer Cathedral in Germany. The Al-Hakim Mosque in Egypt, the Brihadeeswarar Temple in India, and the Speyer Cathedral in Germany. The Al-Hakim Mosque in Egypt, the Brihadeeswarar Temple in India, and the Speyer Cathedral in Germany. The Al-Hakim Mosque in Egypt, the Brihadeeswarar Temple in India, and the Speyer Cathedral in Germany. The Al-Hakim Mosque in Egypt, the Brihadeeswarar Temple in India, and the Speyer Cathedral in Germany. The Al-Hakim Mosque in Egypt, the Brihadeeswarar Temple in India, and the Speyer Cathedral in Germany. 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In Armenia, the St. Grigor's Church of Kecharis Monastery was built in 1003, and in southern France, the Martin-du-Canigou monastery on Mount Canigou was constructed in 1009. The One Pillar Pagoda in Hanoi, Vietnam was built in 1049, while the Oxford Castle was founded in Saxon England in 1071. In India, the Kandariya Mahadeva temple was built in 1050, and St Mark's Basilica in Venice, Italy was rebuilt in 1063. The Canterbury Cathedral in Canterbury, England was completed by 1077, and construction began on the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela in Spain in 1075. In addition to architectural projects, this period also saw significant advancements in medicine at the Schola Medica Salernitana. Ibn al-Haytham's Latin translation of his book "Book of Optics" was published in 1021, while Gerbert d'Aurillac introduced the spherical astrolabe to Europe. Other notable figures of this period include Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi (Abulcasis), who published a 30-volume Arabic medical encyclopedia called "Al-Tasrif", and Ab Rayhn al-Brn, who wrote over a hundred books on various topics. The 11th century saw significant advancements in various fields. One notable achievement was the smelting of cast iron and steel, which preserved thousands of acres of prime timberland. This period also witnessed the passing of Pope Sylvester II, whose teachings continued to influence scholars throughout the century. His works included a book on arithmetic, a study of the HinduArabic numeral system, and a treatise on the armillary sphere and liberal arts education system. Gerbert also studied and taught Islamic medicine, demonstrating his interdisciplinary approach to learning. The 11th century was marked by significant scientific advancements, with Ibn Samh building a geared mechanical astrolabe and Ibn al-Haytham writing his influential Book of Optics. The use of paper-printed money first appeared in the 11th century, specifically in Sichuan province of Song dynasty China. This innovation had far-reaching implications for the economy. The same period saw the publication of Avicenna's treatise on medicine, which would remain influential for centuries to come. Other notable achievements during this time include the recreation of the mechanical compass-vehicle by Yan Su and Ab Ishq Ibrhm al-Zarql's construction of an equatorium and universal latitude-independent astrolabe. The 11th century was also marked by significant contributions to astronomy, including Shen Kuo's theory on land formation and his discovery of the concept of true north. The same period saw the invention of movable type printing using individual ceramic characters by Artisan Bi Sheng. Additionally, the Harbaville Triptych was created during this time, now housed at the Muse du Louvre in Paris, Other notable artistic achievements include Xu Daoning's painting, "Fishing in a Mountain Stream," which dates back to the Northern Song dynasty. In China, Su Song published the Ben Cao Tu Jing in 1070, a treatise on pharmacology, botany, zoology, metallurgy, and mineralogy with his team of scholars. The book included drug concoctions like ephedrine, mica minerals, and linaceae. Meanwhile, the Song Chinese innovated a partial decarbonization method for repeated forging of cast iron under a cold blast, considered a predecessor to the Bessemer process. Constantine the African introduced ancient Greek medicine to the Schola Medica Salernitana in Italy around 1077. In Italy, Constantine wrote the Liber pantegni, a compendium of Hellenistic and Islamic medicine, around 1080, paraphrasing passages from Arabic texts like the Kitab al-malaki. 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In Kaifeng, Su Song incorporated an escapement mechanism and chain drive into his clock tower, featuring an armillary sphere, astronomical clock, and striking clock tower, featuring an armillary sphere, astronomical clock, and striking clock tower, featuring an armillary sphere, astronomical clock, and striking clock tower, featuring an armillary sphere, astronomical clock, and striking clock tower, featuring an armillary sphere, astronomical clock, and striking clock tower, featuring an armillary sphere, astronomical clock, and striking clock tower, featuring an armillary sphere, astronomical clock, and striking clock tower, featuring an armillary sphere, astronomical clock, and striking clock tower, featuring an armillary sphere, astronomical clock, and striking clock tower, featuring an armillary sphere, astronomical clock, and striking clock tower, featuring an armillary sphere, astronomical clock tower, astronomical clock tower, as a specific clock tower, as a (circa 1000), and Ibn Yunus' Zij al-Kabir al-Hakimi (circa 1000). Between 1057 and 1088, significant cultural and intellectual developments took place in various parts of the world. The Ostromir Gospels of Novgorod were written, as well as the Mugni Gospels of Armenia, which were created in illuminated manuscript form. Another notable work was "The Book of Roads and Kingdoms" by Ab 'Ubayd 'Abd Allh al-Bakr.In England, William I commissioned a monk named William of Jumiges to extend the "Gesta Normannorum Ducum" chronicle. Meanwhile, in China, Su Shi was exiled from court for writing poems that criticized the reforms of the New Policies Group. The Chinese poet Shen Kuo completed his work "Dream Pool Essays". This period also saw the beginning of European Scholasticism, which would eventually lead to the Renaissance. Key figures from this time include Anselm of Canterbury, Peter Abelard, and Solomon ibn Gabirol. The works of these scholars laid the groundwork for the renewed interest in literature and Classicism that characterized the Middle Ages. Additionally, during this time, significant events occurred in Asia and the Mediterranean region. For example, the Banu Hillal invasion took place, and the "Arabic Science" by Mohammed Abattouy was written. Other notable works from this period include "The Zizhi Tongjian history", which was completed by Chinese official Sima Guang, and "Liber pantegni", a work by Constantine the African. These developments highlight the complexity and richness of cultural exchange during this time, as scholars and thinkers across the world contributed to the growth of knowledge in various fields. The article "Weights" reports on an ongoing research project. The report cites various sources that provide historical context for understanding the development of science and technology in Asia, including China, from ancient to modern times. These sources include academic books and articles, such as Joseph Needham's "Science and Civilization in China" series, which covers topics like physics, chemistry, biology, and civil engineering. Other references mentioned in the article are "Columbia Chronologies of Asian History and Culture" by John S. Bowman, "Historical Perspectives on East Asia: A Cultural, Social, and Political History" by Patricia Buckley Ebrey. The article also references articles published in academic journals like "The American History". Additionally, it mentions books on magnetism, the history of medicine, and the role of Islam in science, as well as a book on the Knights Templar and their possible connection to Islamic origins. Lastly, the article cites references on the history of Arabic science, Western astrology, and the development of the idea of zero.1-85115-446-8. Unschuld, Paul U. (2003). Nature, Knowledge, Imagery in an Ancient Chinese Materia Medica. The text provides information about two books:- "Nature, Knowledge, Imagery in an Ancient Chinese Medical Text" by Paul U. Unschuld - "An Illustrated Chinese Medical Text

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