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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 blockchains. For instance, Ethereum's ether was created as a payment method for validating transactions and opening blocks. When the 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. Here are some 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 from other users at the current market price, similar to a stock. After purchasing 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 operating within the country to collect customer data and wire transfer details. China has banned 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 legal but requires derivatives and related products to be recognized as financial instruments under MiCA regulation. 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 transactionsand regulatory risksresulting 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. Management risks are also prevalent due to the absence of coherent regulations, leaving investors vulnerable to deceptive or unethical management practices. Moreover, programming risks exist within automated smart contracts used by many platforms, 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, cryptocurrencies have seen a significant price surge, with the total market capitalization 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.Cryptocurrencies represent a new paradigm for decentralized money, eliminating the need for centralized intermediaries like banks. This eliminates the risk of single points of failure, such as global crises triggered by large financial institutions. Cryptocurrency transfers can be faster and more secure than standard money 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 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, the "Ask" section is where to go. For research-related queries on encyclopedic topics, head to the Reference desk. Alternatively, explore Content Portals for a unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.\*\*About 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: Wikitext coordination\* Wikibooks: Free textbooks and manuals\* Wikidata: A free knowledge base\* Wikispecies: Free-content news\* Wikiquote: Quotations collection\* Wikispecies: Species directory\* Wikiversity: Free learning tools\* Wikivoyage: Free travel guide\* Wiktionary: Dictionary and thesaurus\*\*Language versions of Wikipedia\*\*This version of 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, Azərbaycanca).\*\*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 Sanabria 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 several notable popes exerting considerable control over European affairs.Notable figures of the time include Al-Rashid, who became caliph of the Abbasid Caliphate in 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, Boleslaw III (Wrymouth), duke of Poland, and Suero Vermdez, an Asturian nobleman.The 11th century was marked by the rise of various kingdoms and empires across 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 civilization.The 11th century was a transformative period marked by the rise and fall of various empires 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. The Turkic Seljuk dynasty emerged in Western Asia, clashing with the Abbasid realm, and the Fatimid Caliphate in Egypt reached its peak in military might and international influence.In India, the Chola dynasty and the Western Chalukya Empire rose to power, while Japan's Fujiwara clan maintained control. In the Americas, the Toltec and Mixtec civilizations flourished, along with the Huari Culture of South America and the Mississippian culture of North America. The Tivanaku 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 monarchy and the zenith of great magnates, while Italy experienced the integration of its kingdom into the Holy Roman Empire. The century also saw the emergence of Scholasticism, an 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 Cordoba 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 dynasty reached its peak under leaders like Rajaraja Chola I and Rajendra 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 Kilig. 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. 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The Norman Conquest of Sicily began to take shape in the Mediterranean Sea, as Norman forces led by William the 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.Meanwhile, in England, King Edward the Confessor passed away, leading 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 other parts of the world, 1066 was also marked by significant events. In Spain, the Kingdom of Galicia and Portugal gained independence under the rule of Garcia. In Japan, Emperor Go-San'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 Chola, leading to the ascension of Kulothunga Chola I, marking a transition between the Medieval Cholas and the Chalukya 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 of Castile. In 1073, the Seljuk Turks captured Ankara from the Byzantines, while in Jerusalem, they seized control from the Fatimids, disrupting pilgrim transit.The year 1075 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. 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