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Nene leakes tv shows

NeNe Leakes is Opening New Lounge in Atlanta and Fans are Congratulating Her Given article text here LaTocha recalled the difficult moment when she found out she was pregnant and had to get ready for her tour with Xscape, only to be told they might kick her out. Leakes questioned how the group could continue to perform without LaTocha, saying "They're not supposed to," emphasizing that she owns the name and has listed her sister Tamika as a co-owner in official records. The trademark registration shows both sisters were involved from the start, making it impossible for LaTocha to legally stop the remaining members from performing under the Xscape name. Kandi Burruss highlighted this point with a meme, stating that co-owners can't sue each other and that Tamika has the right to license the name regardless of LaTocha's objections. The fans' reactions were swift and critical, with some pointing out Tamika's involvement in the trademark registration and others criticizing LaTocha for her perceived lack of accountability. Tamika confirmed that LaTocha had asked to be removed from promotional materials months ago. This development serves as a reminder of how quickly harmony can dissolve into discord, given the group's three decades of cooperation. While Tamika continues performing with Xscape due to her legal rights as trademark co-owner, LaTocha's claims of exclusive control have been undermined by the very legal documents she helped file. Linnethia Monique "NeNe" Johnson was born on December 13, 1967, in Queens, New York City, and raised in Athens, Georgia. She is best known for her appearances on The Real Housewives of Atlanta (2008) as an original cast member, Glee (2009), and The New Normal (2012). NeNe has also participated in NBC's The Apprentice (2004) and ABC's Dancing with the Stars (2005). Her Broadway debut was in Rodgers & Hammerstein's Cinderella in 2014, followed by her role as Matron "Mama" Morton in Chicago in 2015. She was a regular panelist on ABC's revival of To Tell the Truth (2016) and launched her SWAGG boutiques across the country. Nene Leakes is an American reality television star, actress, author, fashion designer, and businesswoman known for her roles in The Real Housewives of Atlanta and Glee. She started NeNe Leakes Entertainment, a television production firm, after achieving success as an actress and reality TV personality. Her net worth exceeds $14 million. Nene Leakes, a fashion designer and businesswoman, made her television debut on "The Real Housewives of Atlanta" in 2008. She stayed on the show for seven seasons, earning $1 million per season until she left in 2015. This earned her the highest per-episode pay of any Bravo housewife to date, totaling $5 million from Seasons 1 to 5, plus an additional $250K and $750K for reunion shows. Besides TV appearances, Leakes also runs a clothing brand, Nene Leakes Collection, which debuted on Home Shopping Network in 2014, and her boutique Swagg Boutique features stylish clothing and accessories priced over $100. Her YouTube channel has over 157K followers, sharing RHOA rumors, personal life glimpses, and TV appearances like "The Celebrity Apprentice" and "Glee." Leakes has also been a guest host on various programs, including "Ellen," "Jimmy Kimmel Live," and "VH1 Divas Live 2009." She went on to star in her one-woman comedy tour "So Nasty, So Rude" and wrote her autobiography "Never Make The Same Mistake Twice." In her personal life, Leakes owns two residences: a $2.075 million estate south of Atlanta with six bedrooms and 6.5 bathrooms, and a second house in Duluth, Georgia, purchased for $260,000 in 2020. Nene Leakes' Life Story Nene Leakes married Gregg Leakes in 1997 after a long relationship and filed for divorce in 2010, but they reconciled and got engaged in early 2013. Their son Brett and daughter Bryson were born to the couple, while their granddaughter is named Bri'Asia Bryant. Nene's husband Gregg passed away in September 2021 due to colon cancer. Before her marriage, Nene Leakes was diagnosed with stage 3 colon cancer herself but managed to recover. Her late husband earned a significant amount from real estate investments and television appearances. Nene is highly active on social media platforms, including Instagram where she has over 4.2 million followers. NeNe Leakes started her career in show business at a young age, attended Clarke Central High School, and later went to Morris Brown College before transitioning into acting. She also worked as an exotic dancer in the past. After achieving success as an actress and reality TV star, NeNe set her sights even higher and established NeNe Leakes Entertainment, a production company that handles TV productions. The US Navy transported troops across the Rhine River at Oberwesel during World War II's final stages. American logistics played a crucial role in supporting Allied operations in Northwest Europe from January 1945 until May 8th, when the war in Europe concluded. The Allies had to push through the Rhineland, which was experiencing thaws, rains, and floods, before crossing the formidable Rhine River. This river presented a significant barrier to the Allied advance since the English Channel. Note: I've rewritten only the provided two paragraphs of text, as per your request. May 8, 2023 is marked by several significant anniversaries and events throughout history. In 1643, Lady Blanche Arundell led the surrender of Royalist forces during the first English Civil War's siege on Wardour Castle. The day also commemorates the anniversary of Miguel Hidalgo's birth in Mexico in 1753, as well as Victory in Europe Day in 1945. Tragedies have occurred on this day as well. In 1842, a train derailed and caught fire near Versailles, France, killing at least 52 people. French aviators Charles Nungesser and François Coli disappeared during their attempt to make the first non-stop flight to New York in 1927. Protests against government policies have also been marked on this day. In 1963, soldiers opened fire into a crowd of Buddhists protesting against a government ban on the flying of the Buddhist flag on Phật Đản in Huế, South Vietnam, killing nine and sparking the Buddhist crisis. Additionally, on May 8, 1972, Black September hijacked Sabena Flight 571 to demand the release of 315 Palestinians convicted on terrorism charges. The Wikipedia Main Page has been viewed over 250,000 times and features information about notable people, places, events, and categories. 1643 was a significant year marked by the death of King Louis XIII of France at age 41, with his 4-year-old son ascending to the throne as King Louis XIV. The Taj Mahal was opened to the public on February 6, and the Battle of Rocroi took place on May 19. April 1 - Åmål city granted its charter in Sweden Åmål got a city charater in Sweden April 1, and later that month Francisco de Lucena was beheaded after treason. In May Louis XIV took over as King of France at age four. He ruled for 72 years until his death at 76 in 1715. On May 19 the French defeated Spanish forces at Rocroi in France. The New England Confederation was formed between Massachusetts, Plymouth Colony and Connecticut on May 20. A Dutch fleet led by Hendrik Brouwer plundered Valdivia in Chile on May 20 and again June 30. They also established a colony in Valdivia in August. The Dutch later left Valdivia but French forces pillaged Baden-Baden. In the summer of 1644 several battles took place including Adwalton Moor, where Royalists won control of Yorkshire, Lansdowne where Royalists got close to defeating Parliamentarians near Bath, and Roundway Down, where Royalist Baron Wilmot defeated Sir William Waller. On September 20 Parliamentarian forces won a key battle at Newbury against the Royals. The Shunzhi Emperor was crowned in China on October 8 at five years old. Dutch forces ended their occupation of Valdivia in Chile on October 28. Empress Meishō abdicated and Emperor Go-Kōmyō took over in Japan on November 14. In December French forces were defeated by the Holy Roman Empire, and Swedish Field Marshal Torstensson entered Danish territory. On December 13 Parliamentarian forces won the Battle of Alton against Royalist forces, and Dutch forces failed to return from Valdivia in Chile by year end The Ó Conchubhair Donn was inaugurated as last King of Connacht. **January 1654** * The Acta Sanctorum project begins in Antwerp with the publication of its first two volumes. * Miyamoto Musashi starts dictating his famous book "The Book of Five Rings" to his student, which he will complete just before his death in 1654. * Meanwhile, notable figures around the world include: + Roger Williams, co-founder of Rhode Island, publishes a book on American languages. + The first professional publisher using a printing press is established in Norway. **People born in January 1654** * Sir Isaac Newton, famous English scientist * Eleonora d'Este, Italian princess and later nun * Various nobles, politicians, and clergy members are also born this month. **Additional events and births** * In February, notable figures include Charles Fanshawe, a politician, and Johann Kasimir Kolbe von Wartenberg, a Prussian politician. * In March, Fran Krsto Frankopan, a Croatian poet and nobleman, is mistakenly listed as dying in 1671 (he actually lived until 1671), while Nabeshima Naoyuki, a Japanese daimyō, is also born this month. * Other notable figures born in different months include Charles V, Duke of Lorraine; Nehemiah Jewett, an American politician; and Johann Oswald Harms, a German painter. **Corrected note** The original text lists Fran Krsto Frankopan as dying in 1671, but it seems that he actually lived until 1671. People born in this time period included notable figures such as Marco da Gagliano, a renowned Italian composer, who was born on February 25. Additionally, Countess Palatine Anna Maria of Neuburg, Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg, took her birth on February 11. These individuals made significant contributions to their respective fields, leaving lasting impacts on the world. 1610 Deaths William Cartwright Tachibana Muneshige The 16th century witnessed significant advancements in various fields, including art, literature, science, and exploration. The Renaissance in Italy and Europe led to an emergence of influential figures such as artists, authors, and scientists. Notably, Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, while Tycho Brahe's observations challenged the traditional celestial sphere theory. This led to major breakthroughs in astronomy and a shift towards a more scientific approach. The period also saw the rise of colonialism, with Spain and Portugal colonizing large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese established trade dominance between Brazil, Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, while the Spanish controlled the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and traded extensively across the Pacific Ocean. The era of colonialism led to the development of mercantilism as a dominant economic thought, which viewed the economy as a zero-sum game. This doctrine contributed to European wars and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe also had a profound impact on the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. The 16th century was a time of significant upheaval and transformation across the globe, particularly in Europe, where religious conflicts dominated politics. This laid the groundwork for the devastating Thirty Years' War at the century's end. Meanwhile, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with its sultan claiming the title of caliph, while dealing with Persia's resurgence. In the Middle East, Shia Islam experienced a surge in popularity under the Safavid dynasty, potentially paving the way for an independent Persian nation. In contrast, India witnessed the rise of new powers following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire. The Mughal Empire, founded by Babur, was one such power that significantly impacted South Asia. Japan underwent a severe civil war during this period, emerging as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi's leadership. China, ruled by the Ming dynasty, became increasingly isolationist, leading to conflicts with Japan over control of Korea and Japanese pirates. Christianity began spreading in Central Africa and Southern Africa, although much of the continent remained uncolonized until the Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century. 1506: Louis d'Armagnac's death and Lisbon riot 1506: Columbus dies Lisbon Portugal saw mass killings among 2000 converted Jews during a riot. 1507 Hispaniola encountered smallpox for the first time and devastated native Taíno population. Afonso Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat in 1507, taking control of the Persian Gulf region. 1508 Chaul Battle occurred between Christian and Muslim forces Michelangelo painted Sistine Chapel ceiling by 1508 Battle of Diu marked Portuguese dominance of spice trade in India 1509 Portuguese sent Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca but failed. Krishnadevaraya took over Vijayanagara Empire's throne. 1509–1510 Great plague occurred in Tudor England Afonso Albuquerque conquered Goa in 1510 1511 Afonso Albuquerque captured Malacca 1512 Copernicus wrote Commentariolus proclaiming the Sun center of Solar System. Qutb Shahi ruled Golconda Sultanate until 1687. First Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca to search for Spice Islands. 1515: The Ottoman Empire seizes Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran and conquers the last beyliks in Anatolia. 1516-1517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks, gaining control over Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic hits Tudor England, while Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony, marking the beginning of the Reformation. In 1518, the Treaty of London is signed by major European nations, including Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States, and Spain. The same year, Mir Chakar Khan Rind settles in Punjab after leaving Baluchistan, while Leo Africanus is captured by Spanish pirates. The dancing plague of 1518 occurs in Strasbourg, lasting for about a month. In 1519, Leonardo da Vinci dies, while Wang Yangming describes his plans to use Portuguese firepower to suppress a rebellion in China. Barbary pirates raid Provence and Toulon in southern France that same year, led by Hayreddin Barbarossa. Emperor Maximilian passes away, and Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire as Charles V. Between 1519-1522, Spanish expeditions commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to circumnavigate the Earth. Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire from 1519-1521. 1521: The Ming dynasty's Jiajing Emperor took the throne in China, while Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reached Maluku and returned to Europe with cloves. In the Philippines, Lapu-Lapu killed Magellan. In Malaysia, Pati Unus led an invasion against Portuguese-occupied Malacca but was killed, replaced by his brother Sultan Trenggana. 1522: The Ottomans conquered Rhodes under Suleiman the Magnificent. Portugal allied with Ternate and built a fort. The Luso-Sundanese Treaty granted permission to build a fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gained independence from the Kalmar Union. Hernán Cortés introduced cacao beans to Spain. 1524-25: The German Peasants' War took place in the Holy Roman Empire. Giovanni da Verrazzano explored North America's Atlantic coast between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I of the Safavid dynasty died, succeeded by Tahmasp I. Ottoman Janissaries besieged Rhodes, while Knights of Saint John defended it. 1525: Timurid forces defeated the Lodi dynasty at Panipat, ending the Delhi Sultanate. German-Spanish forces defeated France at Pavia, capturing Francis I. 1526: The Ottomans defeated Hungary at Mohács. Babur founded the Mughal Empire. 1527: Sack of Rome; Pope Clement VII escaped while Swiss Guards defended the Vatican, killed in the process. This marked the end of the Italian Renaissance. Protestant Reformation began in Sweden. 1527: Majapahit state fell to Demak forces, with many fleeing to Bali. Fatahillah defeated the Portuguese at Sunda Kelapa Harbor, renaming it Jayakarta (Jakarta). 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar at Khanwa. 1529: Austria defeated the Ottoman Empire at Vienna. The Treaty of Zaragoza defined antimeridian lines, attributing Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeated Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, opening the Ethiopian-Adal War. 1531- The Catholic Church splits with King Henry VIII as its head, England breaks away from Rome 1532- The Spanish conquer the Inca Empire and found a Portuguese settlement in Sao Vicente 1533 - Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. Elizabeth is born 1534- Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France, Ottomans take Baghdad 1535- Anabaptists rebel, French Protestants face repression under Francis I 1536- Catherine dies, Anne Boleyn gets beheaded in England 1536- The Inquisition starts in Portugal and Buenos Aires is founded by Pedro de Mendoza 1537- William Tyndale publishes his Bible translation, Portuguese found Recife in Brazil 1538- Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogota , Spanish Venetian fleet loses at Preveza 1539- Hernando de Soto explores North America 1540- Pope Paul III approves Jesuits and Sher Shah Suri starts his dynasty 1541- Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile, Charles V fails to conquer Algiers 1541- Amazon River is discovered by Francisco de Orellana 1541- Ottoman Empire absorbs Hungary, Sahib I Giray invades Russia 1543 saw the death of Imam Ahmad Gurey and Copernicus publish his theory on planetary motion. This year also marked the start of the Nanban trade period with Japan. In Europe, the French defeated an Imperial-Spanish army at Ceresole. In Asia, Songhai forces sacked the Malian capital Niani, while Ming China saw scenes of everyday life depicted by Qiu Ying. The Battle of Shirts in Scotland saw the Frasers and Macdonalds clash over a disputed chiefship. 1545 brought Songhai forces to the Malian capital, as well as the Council of Trent meeting for the first time. Michelangelo became chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica, while Francis Xavier worked among people in Ambon, Ternate, and Morotai. In 1547, Henry VIII died at Whitehall, and Edward VI became King of England and Ireland. Emperor Charles V dismantled the Schmalkaldic League, while Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible was crowned tsar of Russia. The year 1548 saw the Battle of Uedahara in Japan, where firearms were used for the first time on the battlefield. Askia Daoud established public libraries in Timbuktu. The Ming dynasty banned foreign trade and closed ports due to piracy. In South America, Tomé de Sousa established Salvador in Brazil. In Southeast Asia, Arya Penangsang avenged Raden Kikin's death by killing Sunan Prawoto. 1550 saw the construction of the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul and Mongols invading China. The Valladolid debate discussed human rights in the Americas. John Caius wrote about symptoms of sweating sickness, which had its fifth outbreak in England. In 1551, North African pirates enslaved the population of Gozo Island. Russia conquered the Khanate of Kazan, while Jesuit Francis Xavier died on a mission to China. The year 1553 saw Mary Tudor become Queen Regnant of England and restore the Church of England. The Portuguese founded Macau, and missionaries established São Paulo in Brazil. Princess Elizabeth was imprisoned in the Tower of London for suspicion. 1555: Major milestones in history include the establishment of the Muscovy Company, a major English joint stock trading company. Giovanni Battista Ramusio publishes "Delle Navigazionei et Viaggi" and illustrates the Hochelaga plan. Meanwhile, China is hit by its deadliest earthquake during the Ming dynasty, while Georgius Agricola publishes his work on mineralogy. 1556: The Mughal Empire expands under Akbar's leadership, conquering parts of India. Russia takes control of the Astrakhan Khanate. In Delhi, Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Humayun and later becomes king himself. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy for the fourth time. Philip II is forced to declare four bankruptcies due to financial struggles. The Portuguese establish a settlement in Macau, China. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at just 25 years old, marking the beginning of the English Renaissance. The Italian Wars conclude with the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis. Sultan Hairun protests against Christianization in his Indonesian lands. 1559: The Kingdom of England loses Calais to France after a 200-year hold. The Mughal Emperor Akbar kills Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh. 1560: The Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. Elizabeth Bathory is born in Hungary, and Oda Nobunaga wins the Battle of Okehazama, solidifying his position as a Japanese warlord. 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London, and the fourth battle of Kawanakajima takes place between Uesugi and Takeda forces. Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Akbar marries into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste, reconciling Muslim and Hindu factions within his empire. The French Wars of Religion break out between Catholics and Huguenots. 1565 was a pivotal year marked by numerous significant events across various continents. The Vijayanagara Empire clashed at the Battle of Talikota, while Mir Chakar Khan Rind passed away at the ripe age of 97. Estácio de Sá founded Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, paving the way for Portuguese colonization. In a notable display of military prowess, the Hospitallers defeated the Ottoman Empire during the siege of Malta. The Spanish also made significant strides that year, with Miguel López de Legazpi establishing the first Spanish settlement in Cebu, Philippines. This marked the beginning of a period of Spanish dominance over the region that would last for over three centuries. Meanwhile, Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovered the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean. In other corners of the world, Royal Exchange was founded by Thomas Gresham, while Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, met his demise on September 7 during the battle of Szigetvar. The Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands continued unabated, with the siege of Valenciennes being a notable event. The year also saw the death of Jiajing Emperor in China, followed by the ascension of Longqing Emperor to the throne. Mary, Queen of Scots, faced imprisonment at the hands of Elizabeth I, while the Transylvanian Diet promulgated the Edict of Torda, a groundbreaking law protecting freedom of religion and conscience. The Morisco Revolt in Spain and the Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan also began in 1568. Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son Sutawijaya to kill Arya Penangsang, setting the stage for the Mataram dynasty's rise to power in Indonesia. In England, the Rising of the North took place, while Mercator published his famous world map. The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was formed with the Union of Lublin, and a peace treaty was signed between Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto saw the Holy League navy destroy the Ottoman Empire's navy, while Ivan the Terrible ordered the massacre of Novgorod's inhabitants. In Cyprus, 20,000 inhabitants were massacred, and their churches and public buildings were looted by the Ottoman Turks. Pope Pius V completed the Holy League, and the Spanish-led navy destroyed the Ottoman fleet at Lepanto. Crimean Tatars attacked Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. American Indians killed Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. The year concluded with the establishment of Manila as the capital of the Spanish East Indies by Miguel López de Legazpi. 1572: - Tupak Amaru is executed in Cuzco. - Jeanne d'Albret dies and Henry of Navarre succeeds her. - The St Bartholomew's Day massacre takes place in Paris, killing Gaspard de Coligny and many Huguenots. The Lusiads by Luís Vaz de Camões is published for the first time in 1572. Taizi becomes emperor of the Ming dynasty in 1572. The Spanish win the siege of Haarlem after 9 years of fighting. 1574: - Middelburg declares support for Protestants during the Eighty Years' War. - The siege of Leiden ends with a Dutch rebel victory after 4 months. 1575: - Oda Nobunaga captures Nagashima fortress. - The Ternateans defeat the Portuguese under Sultan Babullah. 1576: - Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. - The Battle of Haldighati takes place between Pratap and Akbar's forces. - Spanish soldiers sack Antwerp due to low pay. 1577–80: Francis Drake circles the world. Ki Ageng Pemanahan builds his palace in 1577. 1578: - King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at Alcazarquivir. - Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore, but Ambon becomes their main base in Maluku. Sonam Gyatso is made the third Dalai Lama after being recognized as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas. The Castilian War begins against Brunei in 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies northern Netherlands and later leads to the Dutch Republic. - The Union of Arras unites southern Netherlands, forming the Spanish Netherlands, Austrian Netherlands, and Belgium. Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku during his world circumnavigation. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar, replacing the Julian calendar. 1598 marked a pivotal year in global history as various empires and powers struggled for dominance. In Russia, the Time of Troubles had begun, plunging the nation into chaos. Meanwhile, the Portuguese required an armada of 90 ships to quell a Soloresе uprising, highlighting their extensive colonial reach. 1542–43: Firearms arrive in Japan. 1543: Copernicus' heliocentric theory is published. 1545: Complex numbers are first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is introduced in Europe for the first time. 1559–62: Spanish settlers confirm hurricane dangers and native tribes. 1565: St. Augustine is founded, and graphite pencils are invented by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator map projection. 1572: Tycho Brahe observes a supernova in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar introduced in Europe. 1583: Galileo identifies pendulum motion, leading to timekeeping development. 1585: The stocking frame is invented by William Lee. 1591: Sir John Harrington introduces the first flush toilet. 1593: Galileo invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence begins with Jacopo Peri. Retrieved on August 31, 2013. Schwieger, Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN 9780231538602. OCLC 905914446. Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp. xv. ISBN 967-65-3099-9. Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective". 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Nene leakes we see each other. Nene leakes movies and tv shows. Nene leakes actress. Nene leakes. Nene leakes' husband. Nene leakes tv shows glee.