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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. Protective electronic circuitThis article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources:"Clipper"electronicsnews newspapers books scholar JSTOR (December 2009) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Voltage clipping limits the voltage to a device without affecting the rest of the waveformIn electronics, a clipper is a circuit designed to prevent a signal from exceeding a predetermined reference voltage level. A clipper does not distort the remaining part of the applied waveform. Clipping circuits are used to select, for purposes of transmission, that part of a signal waveform which lies above or below the predetermined reference voltage level.Clipping may be achieved either at one level or two levels. A clipper circuit can remove certain portions of an arbitrary waveform near the positive or negative peaks or both. Clipping changes the shape of the waveform and alters its spectral components.A clipping circuit consists of linear elements like resistors and non-linear elements like diodes or transistors, but it does not contain energy-storage elements like capacitors. Clipping circuits are also called slicers or amplitude selectors.[1]Positive peak clipper circuitA simple diode clipper can be made with a diode and a resistor. This will remove either the positive, or the negative half of the waveform depending on the direction the diode is connected. The simple circuit clips at zero voltage (or to be more precise, at the small forward voltage of the forward biased diode) but the clipping voltage can be set to any desired value with the addition of a reference voltage. The diagram illustrates a positive reference voltage but the reference can be positive or negative for both positive and negative clipping giving four possible configurations in all.The simplest circuit for the voltage reference is a resistor potential divider connected between the voltage rails. This can be improved by replacing the lower resistor with a zener diode with a breakdown voltage equal to the required reference voltage. The zener acts as a voltage regulator stabilising the reference voltage against supply and load variations.Two shunt diode clipper circuitIn the example circuit on the right, two zener diodes are used to clip the voltage VIN. The voltage in either direction is limited to the reverse breakdown voltage plus the forward voltage drop across one zener diode.For very small values of clipping voltage on low-level signals the I-V curve of the diode can result in clipping onset that is not very sharp. Precision clippers can be made by placing the clipping device in the feedback circuit of an operational amplifier in a manner similar to precision rectifiers.Clippers may be classified into two types based on the positioning of the diode.[2]Series clippers, where the diode is in series with the load resistance, andShunt clippers, where the diode is shunted across the load resistance.The diode capacitance affects the operation of the clipper at high frequency and influences the choice between the above two types. High frequency signals are attenuated in the shunt clipper as the diode capacitance provides an alternative path to output current. In the series clipper, clipping effectiveness is reduced for the same reason as the high frequency current passes through without being sufficiently blocked.Clippers may be classified based on the orientation of the diode. The orientation decides which half cycle is affected by the clipping action.The clipping action can be made to happen at an arbitrary level by using a biasing element (potential source) in series with the diode. In the following diagrams the green plot is the input voltage, the orange plot is the output voltage, and the blue plot is the clipping level voltage.Positive peak clipping at a positive voltage. When ui > UBdiode is conductingand uo = UB.Positive peak clipping at a negative voltage. In this circuit, a short circuit output will result in a large current being driven through the diode by UB and may damage it.Negative peak clipping at a negative voltage. When ui < UBdiode is conductingand uo = UB.Negative peak clipping at a positive voltage. In this circuit, a short circuit output will result in a large current being driven through the diode by UB and may damage it.The signal can be clipped to between two levels by using both types of diode clippers in combination.[3]When ui > UB1D1 is conductingand uo = UB1. When ui < UB2D2 is conductingand uo = UB2.Main article: Clamper (electronics)A clamper circuit is not a clipper, but the simple diode version has a similar topology to a clipper with the exception that the resistor is replaced with a capacitor. The clamper circuit fixes either the positive or negative peaks at a fixed voltage (determined by the biasing voltage) rather than clipping them off.Amplitude gateClipping (signal processing)Orifice plate which can function as a mechanical clipper for acoustic signals.LimiterRectifier^ Graf, Rudolf F. (1999-08-11). Modern Dictionary of Electronics. Newnes. ISBN9780080511986.^ Salivahanan, Electronic devices and circuits. 2nd Edition. Tata McGraw Hill, 2008, Page 555, ISBN0-07-066049-2^ Rao K Venkata, Pulse And Digital Circuits, Pearson, 2010, page 163, ISBN978-81-317-2135-3Robert L. Boylestad, Electronic devices and circuit Theory. 8th Edition. Eastern Economy Edition, 2002, Page 83, ISBN81-203-2064-6An overview of Clipping Circuits, Circuits TodayRetrieved from " Hello friends, I hope you all are having fun. In today's tutorial, we will have a look at Series Clippers & their types in detail, we will also implement the simulations of Series Clippers in Proteus software. In the next article, we will discuss the next two types of Clippers i.e. Shunt Clippers & Dual Clippers. Today, We are going to learn: What is a Clipper? What are the types of Clippers? Series Clippers Simulations in Proteus. So, let's get started: What is a Clipper??? Clipper (also known as Limiter) is an electronic circuit, which clips or limits the amplitude(positive, negative or both) of an AC source wave. Diodes are normally used for designing Clippers and such circuits are normally referred as Diode Clipping Circuits (Diode Limiting Circuits). Here's an example of a Diode Clipping Circuit, where we are clipping the positive amplitude of the AC pulse: As you can see in the above figure, we are clipping the positive side but if we want to clip the negative side, we just need to reverse the diode polarity. Clippers are normally used for protection purposes i.e. if there are some voltage spikes then clip it to secure home appliances. Half wave Rectifier is also a type of clipper as it clips one side of the AC pulse to 0V. Now, let's have a look at different types of clippers: Types of Clippers In the previous section, we have had a complete understanding of what is clipper. Now let's have a look at three different types of Clippers: Series Clippers. Positive. Positive with bias. Negative. Negative with bias. Shunt Clippers. Positive. Positive with bias. Negative. Negative with bias. Dual (Combination) Clippers. As today's topic is about Series Clippers, so let's implement them in Proteus ISIS: Series Clippers Simulation in Proteus First of all, we need to open the Proteus ISIS software to design our circuit. Select the following components from the "Pick Components" section: Diode Resistor Vsine source Battery So, first of all, let's place our AC source Vsine and GND in the proteus workspace.Double-click on the Vsine source and change the value of amplitude and frequency to 11V and 1000Hz respectively. Our power source is ready, now let's design different types of Series Clippers in proteus: 1. Positive Series Clippers in Proteus ISIS In Positive Series Clipper, the positive half cycle of the wave is clipped(removed). In the positive clipper circuit, the arrowhead of the diode points towards the input source.So, let's design the circuit as shown in the below figure: As we can see in the above figure, diode D is connected in series with the load resistor and is pointing towards the AC source.Double-click at the resistor and change its value from 10k ohm to 500 ohms. We'll also add the DC voltmeter to show the difference between biased and unbiased circuitWe've connected terminal A of the oscilloscope with the AC Source(Vsine) and terminal B is placed after the diode.This is the time to pop the play button and set values of the oscilloscope according to the below table: Components Values Channel A 20V Channel B 20V Time 0.2ms-1 If everything goes fine, we will get the required output as shown in the figure: In the above figure, the Yellow curve is showing the input voltage, while the blue line is the output voltage(after the diode) received by the load resistor.We can clearly see that the positive side of the AC source waveform is now clipped and that's why it's called Positive Series Clipper. 2. Positive with Negative Bias Series Clipper The Positive Series Clipper removes the positive side of the curve completely but what if we want to clip only 25% of the positive side? In that case, we use positive with Negative Bias Series Clipper. It's circuit is shown in the below figure: As we can see in the above figure, we have added an extra element called Battery.The rest of the circuit is same as that of the Positive Series Clipper i.e. the diode is pointing towards the current source and is in series with the resistor.The volt meter is giving us -5V, where the 5V is coming from the added battery and the negative sign shows that the circuit is negative bias. The output for the circuit on the oscilloscope is shown below: As you can see in the above figure, the output curve is slightly clipped at the top. If we reduce the battery voltage, the clipping of the curve increase and at 0V the complete positive part will be clipped out(same as Positive Series Clipper).If you want a clipper with a positive bias, simply change the direction of the battery. Connect the negative terminal of the battery with the negative side of the diode. It's a task, post your results in the comments. 3. Negative Series Clipper in Proteus In a Negative Series Clipper, the negative half cycle of the wave is clipped(removed). In negative clipper circuits, the arrowhead of the diode points towards the load resistor.Here's the circuit diagram of the Negative Series Clipper: The circuit is the same as that of the Positive Series Clipper with a slight difference in the direction of the diode.The output of the oscilloscope for the series circuit of negative clippers shows us that the negative side of the wave is clipped: 4. Negative with negative bias Series Clippers As we discussed, the whole negative part of the signal gets clipped in the Negative Series Clipper. So, in order to clip a certain amount of negative side, we need to add a new battery source and this model is called Negative with Negative Bias Series Clipper. It's circuit diagram is shown in the below figure: As we can see in the above figure, the diode is pointing towards the load resistor. We have connected the negative terminal of the battery with the positive side of the diode. Here are the results from the oscilloscope: So, that was all for today. In this article, we studied the series clipper and its types, along with their simulations in Proteus software. I hope you have enjoyed today's lecture. Let me know your feedback/queries in the comments. Have fun!!! 5. Define Direct Current (DC) Direct Current (DC) is an electric current that flows in only one direction. 6. Define Alternating Current (AC) Alternating Current (AC) is an electric current which reverses its direction many times a second at regular intervals. 7. Define AC source AC source is a source of alternating current to the electronic circuit. 8. Define DC source DC source is a source of direct current to the electronic circuit. 9. Define peak forward current The positive peak of the sinusoidal waveform is called peak forward current. 10. Define peak reverse current The negative peak of the sinusoidal waveform is called peak reverse current. 11. Which is the basic component used in rectifier to convert AC to DC Diode 12. List different types of rectifiers Rectifiers are primarily classified into two types: Half-wave rectifier Full-wave rectifier 13. Define half-wave rectifier Half-wave rectifier is a device which converts half of the input AC signal into pulsating output DC signal and the remaining half of the input AC signal is blocked. 14. Define full-wave rectifier Full-wave rectifier is a device which converts the full input AC signal into pulsating output DC signal. 15. Define transformer Transformer is an electrical device which increases or reduces the AC voltage. 16. Define step-up transformer Step-up transformer is an electrical device which increases AC voltage from low to high. 17. Define step-down transformer Step-down transformer is an electrical device which reduces AC voltage from high to low. 18. Define resistor Resistor is an electronic component that limits the flow of current. 19. Define diode A diode is an electronic component that allows electric current to flow in one direction while blocks current in opposite direction. 20. Define capacitor Capacitor is an electronic component that stores electric charge. 21. Define electronic filter An electronic filter is a device which removes some unwanted components (frequencies) from a signal. 22. Define electronic signal Electronic signal is the visual representation of the electric current (DC or AC) which carries data from one place to another. 23. Define capacitor filter Capacitor filter is an electronic device that converts pulsating DC to pure DC. 24. Define pulsating DC Pulsating DC is a direct current whose amplitude (voltage) changes slightly over a period. 25. Define pure DC Pure DC is a direct current whose amplitude (voltage) remains constant over a period. 26. Define ripple factor Ripple factor defines the amount of change in amplitude (voltage) of the DC signal over a period. 27. RMS stands for - Root-Mean-Square 28. What is the ripple factor of half-wave rectifier 1.21 29. What is the rectifier efficiency of half-wave rectifier? 40.6% 30. What is the form factor of half-wave rectifier? 1.57 31. What are the advantages of half-wave rectifier? Low cost Easy to construct 32. What are the disadvantages of half-wave rectifier? Produces low output voltage High power loss Pulsating direct current 33. List different types of full-wave rectifier The full-wave rectifier is classified into two types: Center tapped full-wave rectifier Full-wave bridge rectifier 34. What is the ripple factor of full-wave rectifier? 0.48 35. What is the rectifier efficiency of a full-wave rectifier? 81.2% 36. What is the form factor of full-wave rectifier? 1.11 37. What are the advantages of full-wave rectifier? Low power loss High rectifier efficiency Low ripples in the output DC signal 38. What are the drawbacks of full-wave rectifier? High cost 39. Define bridge rectifier Bridge rectifier is a type of full-wave rectifier which uses four or more diodes to efficiently convert AC to DC. 40. What is the ripple factor of bridge rectifier? 0.48 41. What is the rectifier efficiency of bridge rectifier? 81.2% 42. What are the advantages of bridge rectifier? Low power loss High rectifier efficiency Low ripples in the output DC signal 43. What are the disadvantages of bridge rectifier? Very complex circuit More power loss than center-tapped full-wave rectifier 44. Define clipper A clipper is a device that removes some portion of the input AC signal. 45. List different types of clippers Series negative clipper Series negative clipper with bias Series positive clipper Series positive clipper with bias Shunt negative clipper Shunt negative clipper with bias Shunt positive clipper Shunt positive clipper with bias Dual clipper 46. Define series positive clipper Series positive clipper is a type of clipper which removes the positive half cycles of the input AC signal. 47. Define series negative clipper Series negative clipper is a type of clipper which removes the negative half cycles of the input AC signal. 48. Define shunt positive clipper Shunt positive clipper is a type of clipper which removes the positive half cycles of the input AC signal. 49. Define shunt negative clipper Shunt negative clipper is a type of clipper which removes the negative half cycles of the input AC signal. 50. Define dual clipper Dual clipper is a type of clipper which removes some portion of both positive and negative half cycles of the input AC signal. 51. Define clamper Clamper is a device that changes the DC level of a signal to the desired level without changing the shape of the input AC signal. 52. List different types of clampers Positive clampers Negative clampers Biased clampers 53. Define positive clamper Positive clamper is a type of clamper which shifts the input AC signal upwards. 54. Define negative clamper Negative clamper is a type of clamper which shifts the input AC signal downwards. 55. Define biased clamper Biased clamper is a type of clamper which provides additional DC level shift to the input AC signal. 56. Define voltage multiplier Voltage multiplier is a device that converts low AC voltage into high DC voltage. 57. List different types of voltage multipliers Voltage multipliers are of 3 types: Voltage doubler Voltage tripler Voltage quadrupler 58. Define voltage doubler Voltage doubler is a type of voltage multiplier whose output DC voltage is twice that of the input AC voltage. 59. Define voltage tripler Voltage tripler is a type of voltage multiplier whose output DC voltage is 3 times more than the input AC voltage. 60. Define voltage quadrupler Voltage quadrupler is a type of voltage multiplier whose output DC voltage is 4 times more than the input AC voltage. Whether a newbie or a professional, if you are looking for the best electronic circuit projects, as per your specific needs, you have reached the right destination.Here, I will not only provide you with your favorite circuit projects, but also provide an active online support for solving all your queries and doubts related to electronics.In this website I will help you to understand the various engineering concepts as much as possible, through a 24/7 online support (through comments).I will also help you to design and build customized electronic circuits, as per your desired specifications.So, if you have any circuit related questions, please do not hesitate to ask them.... the comment box is right under the posts..An electronic project is basically a circuit project built using a handful of passive and active electronic parts, by soldering them on a printed circuit broad or PCB.The passive components are those components which do not have semiconductor material inside them such as resistors, capacitors, inductors, etc. These are called passive components because these components are not able to actively work with electricity or electrons.On the other hand active components are those components which are internally built using semiconductor material. These components include all types of diodes, transistors, and integrated circuits.These are called active components because the semiconductor material inside these components are able to actively work with electricity or electrons. For example diodes can rectify an AC, transistor can amplify current and voltage, whereas ICs can do similar tasks which are even more complex.Some of the best electronic circuit projects you can learn from this website are provided below:Making an EGS002 Equivalent Board using ArduinoBQ24295 Smart Battery Charger IC with Boost + OTGINA219 Current Sensor Circuit Diagram and DatasheetACS712 Current Sensor Circuit Diagrams and DatasheetTrue MPPT Solar Controller Circuit using IC 555Learn how to build a pure sine wave inverter circuit using Arduino and very basic coding.Learn how each IC 555 pinout works and understand basic IC 555 oscillator and timer circuits and their calculations.Arduino Programming: Learn Arduino programming from the scratch. Basic Arduino coding tutorial and Arduino projects for all Arduino enthusiasts.GSM Projects: Best GSM electronic projects for cars, vehicles, and home automation. Learn how to use GSM modules for controlling a desired application. ARDUINO PROJECTS: It's a system in which the IC can be programmed to implement a set of specified electronic operations. Some very useful microcontroller automation projects with program codes can be found here. IC 555 CIRCUITS: Easy to build IC 555 based circuits for leisure and fun. This device may look trivial and limited to hobby projects, but the fact is there hasn't been a single substitute for this IC in the past 40 years... BATTERY CHARGER CIRCUITS: If circuit is the brain, battery is the heart of any gadget. But these devices need controlled charging and discharging. Simple to the most enhanced battery charger projects for home and industry. 50 Top Arduino DIY projects for students, engineers, professionals and manufacturers POWER SUPPLY CIRCUITS: Fixed type and variable voltage and current power supply circuits are given here... best circuit projects suited for workbench testing. AMPLIFIER PROJECTS: Projects to amplify small music inputs from ipod, cellphone or an SD card to get 100s of watts on loudspeaker. Boom your surrounding with the help of these projects. AUTOMOBILE ELECTRONICS: Not satisfied with the default enhancements provided by your car manufacturer? No problems, these handy looking electronic projects can be used for enhancing your vehicles aesthetic looks even further. STRING LIGHTS: Festive season is near, make these stunning lighting projects for your home and office. String lights, chaser lights, sequential lights, flashing lights, music lights...all under one roof. LED PROJECTS: Fascinated with the power of LED lights? 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SOLAR CONTROLLERS: Sun generates trillions of mega watts every second. Harnessing this gigantic power house into electricity can be implemented with some simple electronic concepts described here. REMOTE CONTROL CIRCUITS: Controlling a device from distance remotely can be a lot of fun, which additionally saves the user's precious time and effort. A few cool projects presented here, are specially designed for the same.Timer Projects: A small timer which can switch a load ON or OFF after a preset delay can be a very useful device for a specified application. Many such hand-picked delay timer projects can be read here.Transmitter Circuits: Wireless communication system may sound complex to build, but actually it is the among the easiest projects a hobbyist can possibly try. Communicating remotely through a homemade walkie-Talkie can be extreme fun.Water Level Controllers: Water is perhaps the most vital element on this planet for all living creatures. Controlling water not only prevents water spillage, it also helps to save this precious resource from getting unnecessarily wasted. Many related electronic projects for this are described here.,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,937 active editors 7,001,002 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.Andrea Navagero (14831529) was a Venetian diplomat and writer. He entered the Great Council of Venice at the age of twenty, five years younger than was normal at the time. He edited manuscripts at the Aldine Press, garnering a reputation as a scholar and a highly skilled writer. In 1515, he was appointed the official historian of the Republic of Venice as well as the caretaker of a library containing the collection of the scholar Bessarion. Navagero was named the Venetian ambassador to Spain in 1523 and navigated the volatile diplomatic climate caused by the conflict between CharlesV of Spain and FrancisI of France. By the time Navagero arrived back in Venice in 1528, he had grown disillusioned with politics and wished to return to editing manuscripts and cultivating his prized gardens. Much to his dismay, he was appointed ambassador to France in January 1529. After traveling to meet with FrancisI, he fell ill and died that May. 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GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollySebastio SalgadoNominate an articleMay 29: Feast day of Saint PaulVI (Catholicism)Headline in the New York Times1233 MongolJin War: The Mongols entered and began looting Kaifeng, the capital of the Jin dynasty of China, after a 13-month siege.1416 A squadron of the Venetian navy captured many Ottoman ships at the Battle of Gallipoli, confirming Venetian naval superiority in the Aegean Sea for the next few decades.1913 During the premiere of the ballet Le Sacre du printemps by Igor Stravinsky at the Thtre des Champs-lyses in Paris, the avant-garde nature of the music and choreography caused a near-riot in the audience (report pictured).1999 Charlotte Perrelli, representing Sweden, won the Eurovision Song Contest, the first edition not to feature an orchestra or live accompaniment.2011 Residents of Portland, Oregon, held a rally called Hands Across Hawthorne in response to an attack against a gay couple holding hands while crossing the Hawthorne Bridge.Benedetto Pistrucci (b.1783)G.K. Chesterton (b.1874)Hubert Opperman (b.1904)Uro Drenovi (d.1944)More anniversaries: May 28May 29May 30ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutThe Australian white ibis (Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornithidae. It is widespread across much of Australia, and has a predominantly white plumage with a bare, black head, long downcurved bill, and black legs. While it is closely related to the African sacred ibis, the Australian white ibis is a native Australian bird. Due to its increasing presence in the urban environment and its habit of rummaging in garbage, the species has acquired a variety of colloquial names such as "tip turkey" and "bin chicken". This Australian white ibis was photographed at the Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney.Photograph credit: Charles J. SharpRecently featured: Hell Gate BridgeAnemonoides blandaBluespotted ribbontail rayArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. 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The defenders, with their personal belongings, are allowed to retire to Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Cyprus is wholly restored under the rule of the 16-year-old King Henry I ("the Fat"). His vassals are rewarded, and loans that they have made are repaid.[1]August 20 Oath of Bereg: King Andrew II of Hungary vows to the Holy See that he will not employ Jews and Muslims to administer royal revenues, which causes diplomatic complaints and ecclesiastical censures.[2]Winter Reconquista: King Ferdinand III of Castile ("the Saint") conquers the cities of Trujillo and beda. The Castilian army besieges the city of Peniscola. Ferdinand forces Ibn Hud, ruler of the Taifa of Zaragoza, to sign a truce.[3]August Richard Marshal, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, signs an alliance with Llywelyn the Great, to join forces to revolt against King Henry III. Richard is faced by demands from royal bailiffs in September where the garrison of Usk Castle is forced to surrender.November Henry III's army camped at Grosmont Castle is attacked in the night, by a force of Welsh and English rebels. Several of Henry's supporters are captured, and the castle is returned to Hubert de Burgh, one of the rebels.May 29 MongolJin War: The Mongol army led by gedei Khan captures Kaifeng, capital of the Jin dynasty ('Great Jin'), after the 13-month Siege of Kaifeng (1232). The Mongols plunder the city, while Emperor Aizong of Jin flees for the town of Caizhou. Meanwhile, gedei departs and leaves the final conquest to his favoured general, Subutai.December Siege of Caizhou: The Mongols under gedei Khan besiege Caizhou and ally themselves with the Chinese Song dynasty to eliminate the Jin Dynasty.Gendt receives its city rights from Otto II ("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands).Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition, to regularize the persecution of heresy.June/July Ibn Manzur, Arab lexicographer and writer (d. 1312)August 15 Philip Benizi de Damiani, Italian religious leader (d. 1285)October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277)Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1273)Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1258)Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261)January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1171)January 18 Yang (or Gongsheng), Chinese empress (b. 1162)February 12 Ermengarde de Beaumont, queen of ScotlandMarch 1 Thomas I (or Tommaso), count of Savoy (b. 1178)May Simon of Joinville, French nobleman and knight (b. 1175)June Yolanda de Courtenay, queen consort of HungaryJuly 8 Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (b. 1160)July 26 Wilbrand of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of UtrechtJuly 27 Ferdinand (or Ferrand), count of Flanders (b. 1188)July 29 Savari de Maulon, French nobleman (b. 1181)July 30 Konrad von Marburg, German priest (b. 1180)October 8 Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1148)October 22 Fujiwara no Shunshi, Japanese empress consort (b. 1209)November 22 Helena, duchess of Brunswick-LneburgNovember 27 Shi Miyuan, Chinese politician (b. 1164)Ibn al-Athir, Seljuk historian and biographer (b. 1160)Bertran de Born lo Filhs, French troubadour (b. 1179)Bohemond IV ("the One-Eyed"), prince of Antioch (b. 1175)Gkbri ("Blue-Wolf"), Ayyubid general and ruler (b. 1154)Guilln Prez de Guzmn, Spanish nobleman (b. 1180)John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologianMathilde of Angoulme, French noblewoman (b. 1181)Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1156)William Comyn, Scoto-Norman nobleman (b. 1163)^ Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, pp. 169170. ISBN978-0-241-29877-0.^ Berend, Nora (2001). At the Gate of Christendom: Jews, Muslims and "Pagans" in Medieval Hungary, c. 1000-c.1300. Cambridge University Press. p.158. ISBN978-0-521-02720-5.^ Lourie, Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena Lourie. Brill. p.270. ISBN90-04-12951-0.[permanent dead link]Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1101 to 1200See also: Renaissance of the 12th centuryMillennia2ndmillenniumCenturies11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyTimelines11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyState leaders11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyDecades1100s1110s1120s1130s1140s1150s1160s1170s1180s1190sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th centuryThe 12th century is the period from 1101 to 1200 in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European culture, this period is considered part of the High Middle Ages and overlaps with what is often called the "'Golden Age' of the Cistercians". The Golden Age of Islam experienced significant development, particularly in Islamic Spain.In Song dynasty China, an invasion by Jurchens caused a political schism of north and south. The Khmer Empire of Cambodia flourished during this century, while the Fatimids of Egypt were overtaken by the Ayyubid dynasty. Following the expansions of the Ghaznavids and Ghurid Empire, the Muslim conquests in the Indian subcontinent took place at the end of the century.The Ghurid Empire converted to Islam from Buddhism.1101: In July, the Treaty of Alton is signed between Henry I of England and his older brother Robert, Duke of Normandy in which Robert agrees to recognize Henry as king of England in exchange for a yearly stipend and other concessions. The agreement temporarily ends a crisis in the succession of the Anglo-Norman kings.11011103: David the Builder takes over Kakheti and Hereti (now parts of Georgia).1102: King Coloman unites Hungary and Croatia under the Hungarian Crown.1102: Muslims conquer Seoro de Valencia.11031104: A church council is convened by King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church.1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder defeats an army of Seljuks.1104: King Jayawarsa of Kadiri (on Java) ascends to the throne.[citation needed]1106: Battle of Tinchebray.11071111: Sigurd I of Norway becomes the first Norwegian king to embark on a crusade to the Holy Land. He fights in Lisbon and on various Mediterranean isles and helps the King of Jerusalem to take Sidon from the Muslims.1108: By the Treaty of Devol, signed in September, Bohemond I of Antioch has to submit to the Byzantine Empire, becoming the vassal of Alexius I.1109: On June 10, Bertrand of Toulouse captures the County of Tripoli (northern Lebanon/western Syria).1109: In the Battle of Nako, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats the Pomeranians and re-establishes Polish access to the sea.1109: On August 24, in the Battle of Hundsfeld, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany and stops German expansion eastward.1111: On April 14, during Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor.1113: Paramavishnulok is crowned as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expands the Khmer Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the first half of the century. He establishes diplomatic relations with China.1115: The Georgian army occupies Rustavi in the war with the Muslims.1115: In Java, King Kamesvara of Kadiri ascends to the throne. Janggala ceases to exist and comes under Kadiri domination, highly possible under royal marriage. During his reign, Mpu Dharmaja writes Kakawin Smaradahana, a eulogy for the king which become the inspiration for the Panji cycle tales, which spread across Southeast Asia.[1]1116: The Byzantine army defeats the Turks at Philomelion.1116: Death of doa Jimena Daz, governor of Valencia from 1099 to 1102.c. 1119: The Knights Templar are founded to protect Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem.A Black and White Photo of the 12th century Cuenca Cathedral (built from 1182 to 1270) in Cuenca, Spain1120: On January 16, the Council of Nablus, a council of ecclesiastic and secular lords in the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, establishes the first written laws for the kingdom.1120: On November 25, William Adelin, the only legitimate son of King Henry I of England, drowns in the White Ship Disaster, leading to a succession crisis which will bring down the Norman monarchy of England.1121: On August 12, in the Battle of Didgori, the greatest military victory in Georgian history, King David the Builder with 45,000 Georgians, 15,000 Kipchak auxiliaries, 500 Alan mercenaries and 100 French Crusaders defeats a much larger Seljuk-led Muslim coalition army.1121: On December 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order.1122: The Battle of Beroia (Modern-day Stara Zagora, Bulgaria) results in the disappearance of the Pechenegs Turkish tribe as an independent force.1122: On September 23, the Concordat of Worms (Pactum Calixtinum) is drawn up between Emperor Henry V and Pope Calixtus II bringing an end to the first phase of the power struggle between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire.1122: King David the Builder captures Tbilisi and declares it the capital city of Georgia, ending 400 years of Arab rule.1123: The Jurchen dynasty of China forces Koryo (now Korea) to recognize their suzerainty.1124: In April or May, David I is crowned King of the Scots.1125: On June 11, in the Battle of Azaz, the Crusader states, led by King Baldwin II of Jerusalem, defeat the Seljuk Turks.1125: In