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the free online encyclopedia with a vast pool of contributors. There are over 110 thousand active editors contributing to it in English. Marie Sophie Hingst was a German historian and blogger who falsely claimed to be Jewish, claiming to have come from a family of Holocaust survivors. Born into a Protestant family, she fabricated her background, creating false documentation for 22 relatives she said were victims of the Holocaust, which she sent to Yad Vashem. She had a blog about her supposed Jewish identity and life as a German expatriate in Ireland, where she moved in 2013. The blog received hundreds of thousands of views. Hingst lied extensively throughout her life about her background, connections, and achievements. Using these fake credentials, she won awards and recognition in various European Jewish communities, even holding important positions. However, a journalist exposed her lies in 2019, damaging her reputation. In 2020, at the age of 31, Hingst took her own life. Her case garnered significant attention across Europe due to its unusual nature and tragic outcome. Recently highlighted on the website are various interesting facts, such as: - The Norman Lykes House was Frank Lloyd Wright's last design. - Bosnian sitting volleyball players have won medals at every Paralympics since this century began. - Mountain lions in Los Angeles are an example of wild big cats living in a megacity. - Nigerian academic James Nwoye Adiche was kidnapped in 2015. - Over 80 percent of tourists visiting Lampung in Indonesia went to Krui town in 2019. - Inmates from New York state prisons can be involuntarily committed at the Central New York Psychiatric Center. - The Marshal of France surrendered after his keep was set on fire by the Black Prince. New articles and nominations include: - Pope Leo XIV, who became the first Catholic pope born in the United States. - Friedrich Merz is elected Chancellor of Germany with a coalition government. - Zhao Xintong won the World Snooker Championship against Mark Williams. Recent news includes: - Ongoing conflicts such as the Gaza war, M23 campaign, Russian invasion of Ukraine, and Sudanese civil war timeline. - Recent deaths include Vakhtang Machavariani, Ghulam Mohammad Vastanvi, May Abrahamse, Julia Alexander Margaret Friedländer, David Souter, Lysander Spooner was a key American figure in the abolitionist movement, known for his work as an entrepreneur, lawyer, and writer. He played a significant role in establishing the American Letter Mail Company, which challenged the dominance of the United States Postal Service. Spooner is also remembered for his contributions to natural rights legal theory and his essays on political philosophy. In the year 1264, also known as MCLXIV, which was a leap year starting on Tuesday of the Julian calendar, several key events took place. In the spring, Constantine Palaiologos, half-brother of Michael VIII, led an operation against the Principality of Achaea, advancing into northern Epirus and setting up camp at St. Nicholas of Mesikli. Prince William of Villehardouin countered with his own troops, but the Byzantine vanguard was ambushed and defeated, leading Constantine to retreat and lay siege to Nikli. However, Turkish mercenaries sided with the Genoese, causing Constantine to abandon the siege. On August 8th, the Mudefjar Revolt saw Muslim rebel forces capture Jerez de la Frontera after defeating the Castilian garrison led by Nuño González de Lara. The rebels were aided by Muhammad I of Granada and King Alfonso X of Castile was allied with Aragon. Later that month, on August 14th, the Genoese fleet captured a Venetian trade convoy near Saseiso Island, off the coast of Albania, taking over their merchandise and ships valued at more than 100,000 Genoese pounds. In October, Alfonso X's Castilian forces recaptured Jerez de la Frontera after a siege, followed by the fall of Vejer de la Frontera, Rota, and Sanlúcar de Barrameda. The region was resettled with Christians from elsewhere, and mosques in Jerez were converted into churches. The year also saw the beginning of the Hungarian Civil War between King Béla IV and his son, Duke Stephen, on December 10th. Stephen's army blocks Ladislaus' attack at the Fortress of Deva, marking the end of the War of the Thuringian Succession after 17 years. The state of Hesse gains its independence from Thuringia and becomes a principality of the Holy Roman Empire. ##### Approximate Date High Duke Boleslaw V issues protection for Jewish communities in Lesser Poland, safeguarding them against kidnappings and forced baptisms. ##### January 23 King Louis IX issues the Mise of Amiens, settling the conflict between King Henry III of England and his rebellious barons under Simon de Montfort. The agreement heavily favors Henry, leading to the Second Barons' War. ##### April 5 - Battle of Northampton English forces, led by Roger Mortimer, launch a surprise attack on Northampton, breaching its defenses and capturing Simon de Montfort the Younger. The English rebels continue their assault, eventually forcing the Simon's surrender. ##### April 17-19 - Siege of Rochester Simon de Montfort leads an amphibious assault on Rochester, capturing the outer bailey but ultimately withdrawing under pressure from a relief force led by Roger de Leybourne. ##### April 17 "The Unconquered King of England" for 15 months. Henry III's power significantly weakened after his bridge-lowering incident in London. He is forced to pardon the rebel nobles and reinstate the Provisions of Oxford. June, Simon de Montfort summon Parliament to confirm new constitutional arrangements for the first time in England. Each county elects two knights who can comment on general matters of state. Meanwhile, Queen Eleanor of Provence in France plans an invasion of England with Louis IX's support. In Ireland, the Parliament meets at Castledermot for the first known time, while in Mongolia, Kublai Khan defeats his brother and becomes the sole ruler of the Mongol Empire. 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