Continue



Lettre ariane mnouchkine

the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,998,026 articles in English "Chinese character" written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese characters are logographs used to write the Chinese languages and others from regions influenced by Chinese culture. The function, style, and means of writing characters have changed greatly over the past three millennia. Unlike letters in alphabets that directly reflect the sounds of speech, Chinese characters generally represent morphemes—the units of meaning in a language—often encoding aspects of pronunciation as well as meaning. Writing all of a language is frequently used vocabulary requires 2000-3000 characters; as of 2024, nearly 100,000 have been identified and included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. technologies using Chinese characters include telegraph codes and typewriters, as well as input methods and text encodings on computers. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Red-capped parrot Archive By email More featured articles About Marcy Rheintgen ... that Marcy Rheintgen (pictured), a transgender woman, was arrested and detained overnight for using a women's bathroom in Florida? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that Pope Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that after Slovak actress Hana Meličková moved to Prague to study piano, she secretly enrolled in acting classes? ... that Australian NFL player Laki Tasi got into American football at the suggestion of a burger shop owner? ... that guests at the launch of the bonkbuster Mount! were given polo mints to feed to a white stallion? Archive Start a new article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtag and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the Eurovision Song Contest. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the Senate election, while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Nominate an article May 24: Aldersgate Day (Methodism) Eric XIV of Sweden 1567 - The mentally ill King Erik XIV of Sweden (pictured) and his guards murdered five incarcerated nobles, including some members of the influential Sture family. 1689 - The Act of Toleration became law, granting freedom of worship to English nonconformists under certain circumstances, but deliberately excluding Catholics. 1798 - The Irish Rebellion of 1798 began, with battles beginning in County Kildare and fighting later spreading across the country. 1963 - United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy met with African American author James Baldwin in an unsuccessful attempt to improve race relations. 2014 - A gunman involved in Islamic extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. Robert Hues (d. 1632)Philip Pearlstein (b. 1924)Magnus Manske (b. 1974)Stormé DeLarverie (d. 2014) More anniversaries: May 23 May 24 May 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germania. The son of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor, Germanicus was added to his full name in 9 BC when it was posthumously awarded to his father in honor of his victories in Germania. In AD 4 he was adopted by his paternal uncle Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius succeeded Augustus as Roman emperor. As a result of his adoption, Germanicus became an official member of the gens Julia, another prominent family, to which he was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the Elder, a granddaughter of Augustus. He was also the father of Claudius. This bust, depicting Germanicus in AD 4, is in the collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum Recently featured: The Cocoanuts In the Loge Black-crowned barwing Archive More featured pictures Community 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 research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. 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 WikipooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WikitonaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles قارسی Deutsch Español العربية Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara לעברית Svenska Vкраїнська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca []]]]]] Bosanski اردو Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių []]]] Norsk nynorsk [] Norsk nynor Years 1564 1565 1566 1567 1568 1569 1570 vte November 10: Battle of Saint-Denis. 1567 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Political entities State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments -Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1567 in various calendar 1567MDLXVIIAb urbe condita 2320Armenian calendar 1567MDLXVIIAb urb calendar929Byzantine calendar7075-7076Chinese calendar7075-7076Chinese calendar7075-7076Chinese calendar1283-1284Discordian calendar1283-1284 calendar11567Igbo calendar567-568Iranian calendar945-946Islamic calendar945-946Islamic calendar974-975Japanese calendar1486-1487Julian calendar99Thai solar calendar99Thai solar calendar9109-2110Tibetan calendar9109-2110T 1312 or 540 — to —阴火兔年(female Fire-Rabbit)1694 or 1313 or 541 Year 1567 (MDLXVII) was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar. January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro. January 23 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January - A Spanish force under the command of Captain Juan Pardo establishes Fort San Juan, in the Native American settlement in present-day North Carolina. February 4 - Prince Zhu Zaiji, son of the Jiajing Emperor, becomes the ascends the throne of Ming Dynasty China as the Longging Emperor.[1] February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh.[2] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: A Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning the Eighty Years' War. April 9 - In India, the Battle of Thanesar is fought in what is now the Indian state of Haryana. The Mughal Emperor Akbar, with 300 men, wins a victory over more than 7,000 warriors of the Sanyasi Hindu sect. Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants. April 10 - Henrique I Nerika a Mpudi becomes the new ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the northern portion of Angola. Henrique succeeds his nephew, Bernardo I of Kongo April 12 - The Earl of Bothwell is acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Upon acquittal he makes plans to become Mary's new husband. April 20 - The Ainslie Tavern Bond is signed by a group of Scottish clerics and nobles recommends Bothwell as an appropriate husband for Queen Mary prisoner at his castle at Dunbar after preventing her from traveling from her palace to Edinburgh, then rapes her. May 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, marries the Earl of Bothwell, under duress. [4] May 24 - Sture Murders: The mentally unstable King Erik XIV of Sweden and his guards murder five incarcerated nobles at Uppsala Castle. June 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at the Battle of Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. July 24 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is forced to abdicate, and replaced by her one-year-old son James VI. July 25 - The city of
Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 - James VI is crowned at Stirling. August 22 - The Duke of Alba is sent to the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as Governor of the Netherlands. Prince William of Orange is outlawed, and Lamoral, Count of Egmont and Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn for treason. September 27 -After the 2-week Siege of Inabayama Castle, the Oda clan capture Gifu Castle from the Saitō clan in Japan. September 29 - The Second War of Religion begins in France, when Louis, Prince of Condé and Gaspard de Coligny fail in an attempt to capture King Charles IX and his mother at Meaux. The Huguenots do capture several cities (including Orléans), and march on Paris. October 7 - Bible translations into Welsh; The New Testament is first published in Welsh, in William Salesbury's translation from the Greek. November 10 - Battle of Saint-Denis: Anne de Montmorency, with 16,000 Royalists, falls on Condé's 3,500 Huguenots surprisingly hold on for some hours before being driven off. Montmorency is mortally wounded.[5] November 21 (10th day of 11th month, Eiroku 10) - In Japan, the Todai-ji Great Buddha Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi clan. Reconstruction of the temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4 -Antão de Noronha, Viceroy of Portuguese India (now the Indian state of Goa) issues decrees prohibiting the public performance of Hindu rituals for marriages, cremations, and sacred thread wearing. Other rules require all natives 15 or older to attend Christian religious services, upon penalty of punishment. [6] December 12 - The Scottish Parliament votes to approve the Act Anent the demission of the Crown in favour of our Sovereign Lord, and his Majesty's Coronation of James as the legal ruler.[7] Mary's half brother, James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, is appointed as the regent to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland. In that Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of King James. King Frederick II of Denmark and Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway. Construction of Villa Capra "La Rotonda" in Vicenza, designed by Andrea Palladio, begins. It will be one of the most influential designs in the history of architecture.[8] Rugby School, one of the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade ban, reinstating foreign trade with all countries except Japan.[9] Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 1640) January 25 - Archduchess Margaret of Austria (d. 1633) January 27 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 23 - Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1618) February 24 -Jindřich Matyáš Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 13 (bapt.) - Jacob van Heemskerk, Dutch admiral and explorer (d. 1638) May 2 - Sebald de Weert, Dutch captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 9 - John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603-1618) (d. 1621) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian composer (d. 1643) June 25 - Jacob Ulfeldt, Danish politician (d. 1630) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) September - Edward Sutton, 5th Baron Dudley, English landowner (d. 1643) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 -Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636) September 24 - Martin Fréminet, French painter (d. 1619) October 10 - Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain (d. 1597) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) November 7 - Margherita Farnese, Benedictine nun (d. 1643) November 14 - Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange (d. 1625) November 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1613) November 14 - Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange (d. 1621) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1621) November 16 - Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (d. 1613) November 17 - Margherita Farnese, Benedictine nun (d. 1624) November 18 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1625) November 19 - Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (d. 1626) November 19 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1627) November 19 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1628) November 19 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1628) November 19 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1628) November 19 - Christoph 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1637) Tachibana Muneshige, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1642) Adriaen Block, Dutch fur trader and navigator (d. 1624) Jacques Clément, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1612) John Parkinson, English herbalist and botanist (d. 1650) Willem Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1625) Torii Tadamasa, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Ban Naoyuki, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Emperor Jiajing January 12 - Eva von Trott, German noble and courtier (b. 1505) January 17 - Sampiero Corso, Corsican mercenary leader (b. 1498) January 23 - Jiajing Emperor of China (b. 1507) January 26 - Nicholas Wotton, English diplomat (c. b. 1497) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1504) April 1 - Jan Krzysztof Tarnowski, Polish nobleman (b. 1537) April 19 - Michael Stifel, German mathematician (b. 1487) May 2 - Marin Držić, Croatian writer (b. 1508)[12] June 2 - Shane O'Neill, Irish chieftain (b. 1530) June 12 - Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1507) August 3 - Myeongjong of Joseon, ruler of Korea (b. 1534) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1523) October 1 - Pietro Carnesecchi, Italian humanist (b. 1508) October 31 - Marie of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, Princess of Brandenburg-Kulmbach and by marriage Electress Palatine (b. 1519) November 12 - Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1493) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Takeda Yoshinobu, Japanese daimyō (b. 1538) date unknown Thomas Beccon, English Protestant reformer (b. 1511) Péter Erdődy, ban of Croatia (b. 1504) Shahghali, khan of Qasim (b. 1505) Lawrence Sheriff, English gentleman and grocer to Elizabeth I (b. 1510) Akagawa Motoyasu, Japanese samurai ^ L. Carington Goodrich and Fang Chaoying, Dictionary of Ming Biography, 1368-1644 (Columbia University Press, 1976) ^ Weir, Alison (2008) [2003]. Mary, Queen of Scots and the Murder of Lord Darnley. London: Random House. p. 255. ISBN 978-0-09-952707-7. ^ Julian Goodare, 'The Ainslie Bond', Kings, Lords and Men in Scotland and Britain, 1300-1625 (Edinburgh, 2014), pp. 15, 301-319. ^ William Simpson (2001). The Reign of Elizabeth. Heinemann. p. 64. ISBN 978-0-435-32735-4. ^ Jeremy Black (2002). European Warfare, 1494-1660. Psychology Press. p. 100. ISBN 978-0-415-27532-3. ^ Antonio Jose Saraiva, The Marrano Factory: The Portuguese Inquisition and Its New Christians, 1536-1765 (Brill, 2001), pp. 345-347 ^ The Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 2007, ed. by K.M. Brown, et al. (St Andrews University, 2007) ^ Clark, Roger H.; Pause, Michael (2012). Precedents in architecture: analytic diagrams, formative ideas, and partis (4th ed.). Hoboken: Wiley. ISBN 9780470946749. ^ Bertrand, Romain (2011). L'Histoire à parts égales. Paris: Seuil. p. 66. ISBN 978-2-02-105017-2. ^ "Thomas Campion | English poet and musician". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved April 20, 2021. Nicholl, Charles. A Cup of News: The Life of Thomas Nashe. Routledge & Kegan Paul. 1984. Page 11. Zivojin Boškov (1971). Zivojin Boškov srpska. p. 106. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1401 to 1500 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JŠTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th century Disestablishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was
the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance. [2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion, [4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara. [6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.[7] 1404-1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405-1433: During the Mincoln Suluring the Mincoln Suluring treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty, [9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king, [10] 1419-1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and Svitrigaila sign the Treaty of Medina del Campo consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Aztecs become the dominant power in Mesoamerica. 1440: Oba Ewuare comes to power in the West African city of Benin, and turns it into an empire. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Empire and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire. An Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars of the Roses - English civil war between the House of York and the House of France. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán after
The League of Mayapan in 1461: The Construction of Edo Castle begins. February - Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor, Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu) and capturing the city. He develops both his own capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Hagg II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain.The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great Horde. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holyana Caxton, the first prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holyana Caxton, the first prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holyana Caxton, the first prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holyana Caxton, the first prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holyana Caxton, the first prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holyana Caxton, the first prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holyana Caxton, the first prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holyana Caxton, The Fables in London Caxton, The Fables in London Caxton Caxto Roman Emperor ran away. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoan of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494-1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang.[14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali.[15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yañez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Vicente Yañez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Vicente Yañez Pinzón encounters Brazil for Portuguese navigator Vicente Yañez Pinzón encounters P raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press Skanderbeg (1405-1468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the lands of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400-1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by Bi Sheng between
1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin) bronze metal movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1455) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410-1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). Constantinople The Last Great Siege, 1453. Faber. ISBN 0-571-22185-8. (reviewed by Foster, Charles (22 September 2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and the end of the Middle Ages) ^ Encyclopædia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 ^ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ^ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with. ^ Winstedt, R. O. (1948). "The Malay Founder of Medieval Malacca". Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies: 726-729. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00083312. JSTOR 608731. ^ "An introduction to the Ming dynasty (1368-1644)". Khan Academy. Asian Art Museum. Retrieved 29 September 2018. ^ Modern interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Waden interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Waden interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Waden interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Waden interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Waden interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine "Thousands in China are descendants of an ancient Filipino king. Here's how it happened". Filipiknow. 24 March 2017. ^ "New Sulu King research book by Chinese author debuts in Philippines". Xinhuanet. Archived from the original on 16 August 2021. ^ a b c d e f g Ricklefs (1991), page 18. ^ "Shri Mahaprabhuji Shri Vallabhacharyaji Biography | Pushti Sanskar". pushtisanskar.org. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 23 February 2019. ^ Carating, Rodelio B.; Galanta, Raymundo G.; Bacatio, Clarita D. (23 April 2014). The Soils of the Philippines. Springer Science & Business. p. 31. ISBN 978-94-017-8682-9. Noorduyn, J. (2006). Three Old Sundanese poems. KITLV Press. p. 437. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Febvre, Lucien; Martin, Henri-Jean (1997), The Coming of the Book: The Impact of Printing 1450-1800, London: Verso, ISBN 1-85984-108-2 Eisenstein, Elizabeth L. (1980). The Printing Press as an Agent of Change, Cambridge University Press, ISBN 0-521-29955-1 Tolley, Thomas (2001). "Eyck, Barthélemy d'". In Hugh Brigstocke (ed.). The Oxford Companion to Western Art. Oxford University of Chicago: University of Chicago University Press. ISBN 0-19-866203-3. Harvey, L. P. (16 May 2005). Muslims in Spain, 1500 to 1614. Chicago: University of Chicago University of Chicago University Press. ISBN 0-521-29955-1 Tolley, Thomas (2001). "Eyck, Barthélemy d'". In Hugh Brigstocke (ed.). The Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-521-29955-1 Tolley, Thomas (2001). "Eyck, Barthélemy d'". In Hugh Brigstocke (ed.). The Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-866203-3. Harvey, L. P. (16 May 2005). Muslims in Spain, 1500 to 1614. Chicago: University of Chicago University Press. ISBN 0-521-29955-1 Tolley, Thomas (2001). "Eyck, Barthélemy d'". In Hugh Brigstocke (ed.). The Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-521-29955-1 Tolley, Thomas (2001). "Eyck, Barthélemy d'". In Hugh Brigstocke (ed.). The Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-521-29955-1 Tolley, Thomas (2001). "Eyck, Barthélemy d'". In Hugh Brigstocke (ed.). The Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-521-29955-1 Tolley, Thomas (2001). "Eyck, Barthélemy d'". In Hugh Brigstocke (ed.). The Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-521-29955-1 Tolley, Thomas (2001). "Eyck, Barthélemy d'". In Hugh Brigstocke (ed.). The Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-521-29955-1 Tolley, Thomas (2001). "Eyck, Barthélemy d'". In Hugh Brigstocke (ed.). The Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-521-29955-1 Tolley, Thomas (2001). "Eyck, Barthélemy d'". In Hugh Brigstocke (ed.). The Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-521-29955-1 Tolley, Thomas (2001). "Eyck, Barthélemy d'". In Hugh Brigstocke (ed.). The Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-521-29955-1 Tolley, Barthélemy d'". In Hugh Brigstocke (ed.). The Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-521-29955-1 Tolley, Barthélemy d'". Is a supplication of the Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-521-29955-1 Tolley, Barthélemy d'". Is a supplication of the Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-521-2 Press. ISBN 978-0-226-31963-6. Man, John (2002), The Gutenberg Revolution: The Story of a Genius and an Invention that Changed the World, London: Headline Review, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Galaxy: The Making of Typographic Man (1st ed.), University of Toronto Press, ISBN 978-0-8020-6041-9 $\{\{\text{citation}\}\}: \text{ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 15th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) \cdot See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Caribbean Sea (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia$ (links | edit) Levant (links | edit) Romania (links | edit) House of Romanov (links | edit) Sarajevo (links | edit) Sarajevo (links | edit) Sarajevo (links | edit) Shooting sports (links | edit) House of Romanov (links | edit) Sarajevo (links | edit) Shooting sports (links | edit) Sarajevo (links | edit) Shooting sports (links | edit) Shoo 14th century (links | edit) 1st century (links | century (links | edit) 3rd century (links | edit) 3rd century (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1576 (links | edit) 1576 (links | edit) 1570 (lin BC (links | edit) 1430s (links | edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/15th century" French stage director Ariane MnouchkineBorn (1939-03-03) 3 March 1939 (age 86)Boulogne-sur-Seine, FranceAlma materSorbonne UniversityYears active 1964 - presentParentsAlexandre Mnouchkine (father)June Hannen (mother) Ariane Mnouchkine (French: [azjan nuskin]; born 3 March 1939) is a French stage director.[1] She founded the Parisian avant-garde stage ensemble Théâtre du Soleil in 1964.[2] She wrote and directed 1789 (1974) and Molière (1978), and directed La Nui Miraculeuse (1989).[3] She holds a Chair of Artistic Creation at the Collège de France,[4] an Honorary Degree in Performing Arts from the University, awarded 18 June 2008.[6] Ariane Mnouchkine is the daughter of Jewish Russian film producer Alexandre Mnouchkine and June Hannen (daughter of Nicholas Hannen).[2] Mnouchkine's paternal grandparents, Alexandre and Bronislawa Mnouchkine, were both deported from Drancy to Auschwitz on 17 December 1943, where they were both murdered. Ariane is the namesake of the production company Ariane Films that was founded by her father.[7] Mnouchkine attended Sorbonne University in Paris, France, where she studied literature. On a year abroad at Oxford University in England, studying English literature, she joined the ATEP (Association Théâtrale des Étudiants de Paris or Parisian Students' Theatrical Association) in 1959 when she returned to the Sorbonne.[10] She continues to create social and political critiques of local and world cultures. Théâtre du Soleil's productions are often performed in found spaces like barns or gymnasiums because Mnouchkine does not like being confined to a typical stage.[12] Similarly, she feels theatre cannot be restricted with the "fourth wall".[13] When audiences enter a Mnouchkine production, they will often find the actors preparing (putting on stage). makeup, getting into costume) right before their eyes. [2] In 1971, Mnouchkine signed the Manifesto of the 343, publicly announcing she had an illegal abortion. [14] Mnouchkine has developed her own works, like the political-themed 1789, as well as numerous classical texts like Molière's Don
Juan or Tartuffe. [9] Between 1981 and 1984, she translated and directed a series of William Shakespeare plays: Richard II, Twelfth Night, and Henry IV, Part 1.[2] While she developed the shows one at a time, when she finished Henry IV, she toured the three together as a cycle of plays. Similarly, she developed Iphigenia by Euripides and the Oresteia (Agamemnon, Choephori, and The Eumenides) by Aeschylus between 1990 and 1992.[15] While mainly a stage director, she has been involved in some films. She shared an Oscar nomination for Best Screenplay for L'Homme de Rio (That Man from Rio, 1964).[16] Her movie 1789 (filmed from the live production), which dealt with the French Revolution, brought her international fame in 1974.[17] In 1978, she wrote and directed Molière, a biography of the famous French playwright, which earned her a Palme d'Or nomination at Cannes.[18][19] She collaborated with Hélène Cixous on a number of projects including La Nuit miraculeuse and Tambours sur la digue, two made-for-television movies in 1989 and 2003 respectively.[20] In 1987, she was the first recipient of the Europe Theatre Prize for her work with the Théâtre du Soleil.[21] In 1992, Mnouchkine criticized the European branch of the theme park in Paris.[22] In 2009, Mnouchkine won the Ibsen Award.[23] The prize was awarded to her at a ceremony the National Theatre in Oslo on 10 September 2009.[24] Mnouchkine received the Goethe Medal in 2011.[25] In 2019, Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philosophy (Theater, Cinema). ^ "Mnouchkine was awarded the Kyoto Prize[26] for Arts and Philoso the Théâtre du Soleil: a life in theatre". The Guardian - via www.theguardian.com. ^ "Ariane Mnouchkine". BFI. Archived from the original on 6 October 2019. ^ Collège de France website Archived 20 October 2019. ^ Collège de France website Archived 18 January 2016. ^ "Uniroma3.it :: Laurea Honoris Causa a Ariane Mnouchkine". 4 July 2013. Archived 19 July 2013. Archived 19 July 2014. ^ "Uniroma3.it :: Laurea Honoris Causa a Ariane Mnouchkine". 4 July 2013. Archived 20 October 2019. ^ "Uniroma3.it :: Laurea Honoris Causa a Ariane Mnouchkine". from the original on 4 July 2013. Retrieved 28 May 2019. ^ "Ariane Mnouchkine: The Castaways of the Fol Espoir". thesegalcenter.org. ^ "Les Films Ariane". BFI. Archived from the original on 20 July 2017. ^ Dickson, Andrew (10 August 2012). "Ariane Mnouchkine and the Théâtre du Soleil: a life in theatre". The Guardian. ISSN 0261-3077. Retrieved 6 November 2020. ^ a b Zarin, Cynthia (14 December 2017). "All the World's a Stage: Ariane Mnouchkine and Théâtre du Soleil's "A Room in India"". The New Yorker - via www.newyorker.com. ^ "Histoire - ATEP3" (in French). Retrieved 6 November 2020. ^ "World Theatre Day - International Theatre Institute ITI". world-theatre-day.org. ^ Dundjerovic, Aleksandar Saša (25 November 2008). Robert Lepage. Routledge. ISBN 978-1-134-18764-5 - via Google Books. ^ "manifeste des 343". 23 April 2001. Archived from the original on 23 April 2001. Retrieved 28 May 2019. ^ Rose, Lloyd (11 October 1992). "THEATER". The Washington Post. ^ "The 37th Academy Awards | 1965". Oscars.org | Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. 5 October 2019. ^ "MOLIERE". Festival de Cannes. ^ "Molière (1978) - Ariane Mnouchkine | Synopsis. Characteristics, Moods, Themes and Related". AllMovie. ^ "Ariane Mnouchkine | Movies and Filmography". AllMovie. ^ "I Europe Theatre Prize/Reasons Europe Theatre International Ibsen Award. ^ "Mnouchkine wins The 2009 International Ibsen Award". The Norwegian American. 22 September 2009. ^ Flood, Alison (21 June 2011). "Germany honours Le Carré with Goethe Medal". The Guardian. Retrieved 23 October 2016. ^ "Ariane Mnouchkine | Kyoto Prize". 京都賞. Retrieved 12 May 2021. Kiernander, Adrian Ariane Mnouchkine (1993) ISBN 0-521-36139-7 Miller, Judith "Ariane Mnouchkine". Thompson, Juli Ariane Mnouchkine (1986) {Doctoral Dissertation, UW} Williams, David Collaborative Theatre: The Théâtre du Soleil Sourcebook (1999) Ariane Mnouchkine at IMDb Retrieved from "En réponse à la lettre d'Ariane Mnouchkine parue dans Sillage, revue mensuelle publiée par Le Channel - Scène nationale de Calais (n° 231, mai 2023). « Prions l'autorité de rester dans ses limites ; qu'elle se borne à être juste. Nous nous chargerons d'être heureux. » : telle est la phrase citée, de manière tronquée, en épigraphe de cette lettre. Un soutien absolu est dû à Francis Peduzzi et au Channel dans le bras de fer qui les oppose à la mairie (LR) de Calais. Je m'interroge ici sur la manière dont s'y prend ce texte, qui pose la question de la façon de défendre la culture et les « biens communs » auxquels il est fait allusion. Il y a une certaine habileté de la part d'Ariane Mnouchkine, à ne pas se référer au canon de la gauche et de l'anarchisme, mais à parler la langue de ses interlocuteurs, à rappeler à la droite libérale les écrits de l'un de ses pères fondateurs, Benjamin Constant. Il s'agit aussi bien de prendre un peu de hauteur et de rappeler au Président lui-même que la tradition dont il se réclame s'est construite contre tout césarisme et toute dérive autoritaire. Mais qu'on en reste là, et que la maxime de Constant soit même à en croire Mme Mnouchkine un cri de ralliement du Théâtre de Soleil, pose quelques questions sur nos outils, sur lesquels un droit d'inventaire s'avère nécessaire au cœur de la crise organique des politiques culturelles. La citation priant l'autorité de « rester dans ses limites » est tirée du texte de Constant « De la liberté des Anciens comparée à celle des Modernes » (1819) qui, comme son titre le suggère, se propose de faire primer l'intérêt individuel (conception moderne de la liberté individuelle. Constant n'attaque pas ainsi seulement l'autoritarisme, mais la supériorité principielle du collectif sur le général dans laquelle il voit la faiblesse du modèle de la démocratie athénienne. Il s'en prend par la même occasion à la démocratie directe, en faveur de la démocratie directe pouvoir délégué doit selon Constant être aussi restreint que possible et placé sous la surveillance des citoyens. Dans un argument voué à une pléthorique postérité, Constant fait l'éloge d'une force qui à son avis remplace avantageusement tout ce qui politiquement et culturellement peut constituer le collectif : le commerce « affranchit les individus » par la propriété qu'il met en circulation, en même temps qu'il met par le crédit les États au service des mœurs et des mœurs et des habitudes à peu près pareilles ; les chefs peuvent être ennemis ; les peuples sont compatriotes ». Il est, on l'aura compris, le mouvement même de la Liberté dans l'Histoire, porteur de toutes les émancipations, l'autre nom du Progrès dans sa marche vers l'harmonie universelle fructifiée par le Capital. Nous avons, deux siècles après Constant, pu voir un peu à quoi ressemble un monde organisé par la circulation marchande, dans lequel la liberté du commerce est le paradigme de toutes les autres libertés, lesquelles ne deviennent que pure aspiration individualiste. Nous avons expérimenté cet État humblement mis au service des forces supposément émancipatrices du marché, et nous vivons actuellement la tentative de parachever la mise en œuvre de ce paradigme. Peut-on retourner la phrase de Constant contre ses propres disciples et tous ensemble, droite et gauche, remettre l'État à sa juste place au nom de la libertaire des années 70 vers le libéralisme jouisseur pour ne pas nous laisser tenter par ce genre d'associations hasardeuses. Ne cédons pas sur le principe: l'utopie de lieux alternatifs et de biens communs dont il est ici question n'a aucune ressemblance avec la liberté d'entreprendre dans un libertarianisme joyeusement indifférent. Elle entame au contraire, au cœur même d'un monde où pas une seconde n'échappe à la marchandise, la démarchandise, la démarchandise, la démarchandise, la démarchandise avec la liberté d'entreprendre dans un libertarianisme joyeusement indifférent. l'assurance chômage, l'éducation et l'hôpital publics, comme toute de solidarité désintéressée et tout acte de création artistique qui remet en cause la mesure de la valeur au seul étalon de
la circulation marchande. Cela n'est pas soluble dans la pensée libérale, Ariane Mnouchkine le sait mieux que tous pourtant. N'hésitons pas à l'affirmer.

• casas de madeira e preços

[•] https://nnt52.ru/userfiles/file/42956261260.pdf

depufo • camisa de poliester é boa

[•] apprendre le piano seul pdf

attestation consuel jaune pdf gratuit • estrazioni del lotto 18 gennaio 2025

http://allycatering.com/userfiles/7aef249c-5c0c-4619-ae12-8e977fde77cd.pdf
https://kitchensofdiablo.com/upload/file/bfc81085-80da-47a6-b142-c0a7d10241fd.pdf
https://hotelstrack.com/bot/ckfinder/uf/files/23665602492.pdf
tipos de sorvete
http://psychologadamczak.pl/userfiles/file/35919072590.pdf