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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. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Nosy KombaMcDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK serviceTransportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and ParalympicsArchiveBy
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punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement if they disguised their identity with the intention of "sinning with Christian women"?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure?... that a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed
 suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction?... that an Arizona TV station put a satellite dish in a vacant swimming pool?... that wrestler Kurt Howell won all 108 of his matches in
high school?... that the second-place candidate in the 2018 Taipei mayoral election lost by just 0.23%, demanded a recount, and ended up losing by even more? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNominate an articleNog wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87. In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna. In
association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title. In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500. Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of Ukrainetimeline Sudanese civil wartimeline Recent deaths: Phil RobertsonMary K. Gaillard Peter DavidAlan Yentob Gerry Connolly Sebastio Salgado Nominate an article May 29: Feast day
of Saint PaulVI (Catholicism) Headline in the New York Times 1233 Mongol Jin 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 in response to an attack against a gay couple holding hands while crossing the 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 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 pictures. Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical
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solar calendar17751776Tibetan calendar(male Water-Dragon)1359 or 978 or 206to(female Water-Snake)1360 or 979 or 207 Henry I of Cyprus receives a messageYear 1233 (MCCXXXIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar.War of the Lombards: Lombard forces at Kyrenia surrender to John of Beirut, after a 10-month siege.
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 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 Mongol in 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 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. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261)January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261)January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261)January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261)January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261)January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261)January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261)January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261)January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Castile, archbish
1171) January 18 Yang (or Gongsheng), Chinese empress (b. 1162) February 12 Ermengarde de Beaumont, queen of Scotland March 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 Hungary July 8 Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (b.
1160)July 26 Wilbrand of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of UtrechtJuly 27 Ferdinand (or Ferrand), count of Flanders (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. 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. 1181)Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1156)William Comyn, Scoto-Norman nobleman (b. 1181)Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1156)William Comyn, Scoto-Norman nobleman (b. 1181)Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1180)In al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar
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 "30ne hundred years, from 1101 to 1200See also: Renaissance of the 12th centuryMillennia2ndmillenniumCenturies11thcentury13thcentury13thcentury12thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury1
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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 Hungarian Crown.1104: A church council is convened by 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: 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'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: 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. Black and White Photo of the 12th century Cuenca Cathedral (built from 1182 to 1270) in Cuenca, Spain1120: On January 16, the 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 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 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 November, the Jurchens of the Jin dynasty declare war on the Song dynasty, beginning the great struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines.1127: The Northern Song dynasty
loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty.1128: On June 24, the Kingdom of Portugal gains independence from the Kingdom of Len at the Battle of So Mamede; (recognised by Len in 1143). The temple complex of Angkor Wat, built during the reign of Suryavarman II in Cambodia of the Khmer Era.11301180: 50-year drought in what is now
 the American Southwest.11301138: Papal schism, Pope Innocent II vs. Antipope Anacletus II.1130: On March 26, Sigurd I of Norway dies. A golden era of 95 years comes to an end for Norway as civil wars between the members of Harald Fairhair's family line rage for the remainder of the century.1130: On Christmas Day, Roger II is crowned King of
 Sicily, the royal title being bestowed on him by Antipope Anacletus II.1132: The Southern Song dynasty establishes China's first permanent standing navy, although China had a long naval history prior. The main admiral's office is at the port of Dinghai.11321183: the Chinese navy increases from a mere 3,000 to 52,000 marine soldiers stationed in 20
different squadrons. During this time, hundreds of treadmill-operated paddle wheel craft are assembled for the navy to fight the Jin dynasty in the north.1135: King Jayabaya of Kadiri ascends to the throne.[2]11351154: The Anarchy takes place, during a period of civil war in England.1136: Suger begins rebuilding the abbey church at St Denis north
of Paris, which is regarded as the first major Gothic building 1137: On July 22, the future King Louis VII of France marries Eleanor, the Duchess of Aquitaine 1138: On October 11, the 1138 Aleppo earthquake devastates much of northern Syria.1139: in April, the Second Lateran Council ends the papal schism.1139: On July 5, in the Treaty of Mignano,
Pope Innocent II confirms Roger II as King of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, and Prince of Capua and invests him with his titles.1139: On July 25, the Portuguese defeat the Almoravids led by Ali ibn Yusuf in the Battle of Ourique; Prince Afonso Henriques is acclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers. Averroes in a 14th-century painting by Andrea di
Bonaiuto11401150: Collapse of the Ancestral Puebloan culture at Chaco Canyon (modern-day New Mexico).1141: The Treaty of Shaoxing ends the boundaries of the two countries and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories north of
the Huai River. The treaty reduces the Southern Song into a quasi-tributary state of the Jurchen Jin dynasty.1143: Manuel I Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowne
the Moorish overlords.1147: A new Berber dynasty, the Almohads, led by Emir Abd al-Mu'min, takes North Africa from the Almoravides and soon invades the Iberian Peninsula. The Almohads began as a religious movement to rid Islam of impurities.1147: The Wendish Crusade against the Polabian Slavs (or "Wends") in what is now northern and
 eastern Germany. 1150: Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona marries Petronilla, the Queen of Aragon. 1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and Raymond Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona, recognizing the Aragonese conquests south of the Icar and the right to expand in and annex the Kingdom of Murcia. 1153: The Treaty of
Wallingford, ends the civil war between Empress Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda and her cousin King Stephen acknowledges Matilda and her cousin King Stephen acknowledges Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda and her cousin King Stephen 
Manuel I Comnenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil and to assist the pope against his enemies in revolt in Rome.1154: On December 27, Henry II is crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey.1155: Pope Adrian IV grants overlordship of
 Ireland to Henry II of England in the bull Laudabiliter.1156: On June 18, the Treaty of Benevento is entered into by Pope Adrian IV and the Hauteville kings. The kingship of William I is recognized over all Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Campania,
and Capua. The tribute to the pope of 600 schifati agreed upon by Roger II in 1139 at Mignano is affirmed and Len. The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, 11651161: the Song dynasty Chinese navy, employing gunpowder bombs launched from
trebuchets, defeats the enormous Iin dynasty navy in the East China Sea in the Battle of Tangdao and on the Yangtze River in the Byzantine Empire, recognizing the emperor's primacy.1161: In the siege of Ani, troops from the Kingdom of Georgia take control over the city, only
to have it sold for the second time to the Shaddadids, a Kurdish dynasty.1162: Genghis Khan, the founder of the Mongol Empire, is born as Temjin in present-day Mongolia.1163: The Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect.11651182: Tensions and disputes between the Pagan Empire and the Kingdom of Polonnaruwa causes the Sinhalese under
Parakramabahu the Great to raid Burma.1168: King Valdemar I of Denmark conquers Arkona on the Island of Rgen, the strongest pagan fortress and temple in northern Europe.1169: On May 1, the Norman invasion of Ireland begins. Richard fitzGilbert de
Clare ('Strongbow') allies with the exiled Irish chief, Dermot MacMurrough, to help him recover his kingdom of Leinster. The defense of the Carroccio during the battle of Legnano (1176) by Amos Cassioli (18321891)1170: The Treaty of Sahagn is signed by Alfonso VIII of Castile and Alfonso II of Aragon. Based on the terms of the accord, Alfonso VIII
 Ireland to assert his claim as Lord of Ireland.1172: The Pandyan city of Madurai is sacked by the Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan its sacked by the Pandyan Civil War.1174: On
July 12, William I of Scotland is captured by the English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonial allegiance at York.1175: The Treaty of Windsor is signed by King Henry II of England and the High King of Ireland,
 Ruaidr Ua Conchobair.1176: On May 29, Frederick Barbarossa's forces are defeated in the Battle of Legnano by the Lombard League which results in the emperor's overlordship of the imperial Church.1176: On September 17, The Battle of
Myriokephalon (Myriocephalum; Turkish: Miryakefalon Sava) is fought between the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final forces and
papacy and its allies, and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. The Norman Kingdom of Sicily also participates in negotiations and the treaty thereby determines the political course of all of Italy for the next several years.1178: Chinese writer Zhou Qufei, a Guangzhou customs officer, writes of an island far west in the Indian Ocean (possibly
 would not be stymied by internecine feuding.1180: The Portuguese Navy defeats a Muslim fleet off the coast of Cape Espichel.11801185: the Genpei War in Japan.1181: Parakramabahu the Great conducts a large-scale raid on Burma, after a ship transporting a Sinhalese princess to the Khmer Empire is attacked by Burmese naval fleets.1182:
 Religious reformations of Theravada Buddhism in Pagan Burma under the patronage of Narapatisithu are continued with the end of the Polonnaruwa-Pagan War.1182: Revolt of the people of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus II Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus II Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus II Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus II Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins and Constantinople against the Lati
between Frederick Barbarossa, the pope and the Lombard towns is signed, confirming the Peace of Venice of 1177.1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus strangled.1184: On March 24, Queen Tamar, King of Georgia, accedes to the throne as sole ruler after reigning with her father, George III, for six
years.1184: Diet of Pentecost organised by Emperor Frederick I in Mainz.1185: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine Empire leads to the restoration of the Norman massacre of the Greeks of Thessalonika.1185: The cathedral
school (Katedralskolan) in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is the oldest in northern Europe and one of the oldest in all of Europe.1185: Beginning in this year the Kamakura shogunate deprives the emperor of Japan of political power.1186: On January 27, the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily, the heiress to the
 Sicilian throne.1187: On July 4, in the Battle of Hattin, Saladin defeats the king of Jerusalem.1187: In August, the Swedish royal and commercial center Sigtuna is attacked by raiders from Karelia, Couronia, and/or Estonia.[3]1188: The Riah were introduced into the Habt and south of Tetouan by the Almohad caliph, Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur, and
 Jochem and Acem were introduced in Tamesna.[4]1189: On September 3, Richard I is crowned King of England at Westminster.1189: On November 11, William II of Sicily dies and is succeeded by his illegitimate cousin Tancred, Count of Lecce instead of Constance.11891192: The Third Crusade is an attempt by European leaders to wrest the Holy
 Land from Saladin.Richard I of England, or Richard the Lionheart.1190: On June 10, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa drowns in the River Salef, leaving the Crusader army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the army.1191: Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI attacked the
 Kingdom of Sicily from May to August but fails and withdrawn, with Empress Constance captured (released 1192).1191: On September 7, Saladin is defeated by Richard I of England at the Battle of Jaffa, King Richard the Lionheart
defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart. Under the terms of the agreement, Jerusalem will remain under Muslim control. However, the city will be open to Christian pilgrims. The Latin Kingdom is reduced to a coastal strip that extends from Tyre to Jaffa.1192: Minamoto no Yoritomo is appointed
 Sei-i Taishgun, "barbarian-subduing great general", shgun for short, the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to be an interest military dictat
 Henry VI conquers the Kingdom of Sicily.1195: On June 16, the struggle of Shamqori. Georgian forces annihilate the army of Abu Baqar.1198: The brethren of the Crusader hospital in Acre are raised to a military order of knights, the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutons in
Jerusalem.1199: Pope Innocent III writes to Kaloyan, inviting him to unite the Bulgarian Church with the Roman Catholic Church.1200: Construction begins on the Grand Village of the Natchez near Natchez, Mississippi. This ceremonial center for the Natchez people is occupied and built until the early 17th century. [5] Eastern Hemisphere at the end
of the 12th century China is under the Northern Song dynasty. Early in the century, Zhang Zeduan paints Along the River During the Qingming Festival. It will later end up in the Palace Museum, Beijing. In southeast Asia, there is conflict between the Khmer Empire and the Champa. Angkor Wat is built under the Hindu king Suryavarman II. By the end
of the century, the Buddhist Jayavarman VII becomes the ruler. Japan is in its Heian period. The Chj-jinbutsu-giga is made and attributed to Toba Sj. It ends up at the Kzan-ji, Kyoto. In Oceania, the Tui Tonga Empire expands to a much greater area. Europe undergoes the Renaissance of the 12th century. The blast furnace for the smelting of cast iron is
 imported from China, appearing around Lapphyttan, Sweden, as early as 1150. Alexander Neckam is the first European to document the mariner's compass, first documented by Shen Kuo during the previous century. Christian humanism becomes a self-conscious philosophical tendency in Europe. Christianity is also introduced to Estonia, Finland, and
 Karelia. The first medieval universities are founded. Pierre Abelard teaches. Middle English begins to develop, and literacy begins to spread outside the Church throughout Europe. [6] In addition, churchmen are increasingly willing to take on secular roles. By the end of the century, at least a third of England's bishops also act as royal judges in secular
matters.[7] The Ars antiqua period in the history of the medieval music of Western Europe begins. The earliest recorded miracle play is performed in Dunstable, England. Gothic architecture and trouvre music begin in France. During the middle of the century, the Cappella Palatina is built in Palermo, Sicily, and the Madrid Skylitzes manuscript
 illustrates the Synopsis of Histories by John Skylitzes. Fire and plague insurance first become available in Iceland, and the first documented outbreaks of influenza there happens. The medieval state of Serbia is formed by Stefan Nemanja and the House of
 will later be retouched, and the icon will go to the Tretyakov Gallery of Moscow. The Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli composes his epic poem The Knight in the Panther's Skin. Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi founds his "school of illumination". In North Africa, the kasbah of Marrakesh is built, including the city gate Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque. In
sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted. The city of Tula burns down, marking the end of the Toltec Empire is established. See also: Timeline of historic inventions 12th century 1104: The Venice Arsenal of Venice, Italy, is founded. It employed some 16,000 people for the
mass production of sailing ships in large assembly lines, hundreds of years before the Industrial Revolution.1106: Finished building of Gelati.1107: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device.1111: The Chinese Donglin Academy is
founded.1165: The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, is built.1170: The Roman Catholic notion of Purgatory is defined.[9]1185: First record of windmills. Wikimedia Commons has media related to 12th century. Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1973, 5th reprint edition in 1988
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ISBN0226470822.Warren, Wilfred Lewis (1961). King John. University of California Press. p.362. ISBN9780520036437. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help)Retrieved from "4The following pages link to 12th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items. View
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 ethics holding that moral value is determined by formal, and not material aspects of a moral act include what is done and its consequences, while the formal aspects are the law and the attitude and intention of the agent.
 Usually ethical formalism refers to views of the Kantian type, although intuitionism too is formalistic in a wide sense. A formalistic ethics is called such because it holds that an agent's disposition, taken without reference to any material subject. Immanuel
 kant is the classic example of a formalist. For him nothing can possibly be conceived as an absolute good, except a good will. A will, however, is good only insofar as it does its duty out of sheer dutifulness, and not because of what it achieves or is capable of achieving. Moral goodness is submissiveness to the law that imposes duties. This law is
 unique, necessary, universal, and inherent in reason itself. It is the categorical imperative: "Act only on that maxim whereby you can at the same time will that it should become a universal law." It is also purely formal; it does not specify any concrete duties, but merely provides a criterion whereby one can determine what his duties are. And since it
does not allow any exceptions, it entails rigorism. By emphasizing the rationality of the moral law, Kant did much to curb the excessive empiricism and sentimentalism that was current in ethics in his day. He was right also in insisting that morally good acts can proceed only from a free will with a right intention. Again, his categorical imperative
expresses a valid insight, that the moral law must be consistent and universal. However, as a norm of morality it is negative and inadequate. With it, Kant may show what cannot be a duty, but when discussing man's obligations in the concrete, he has surreptitiously to introduce considerations of consequences and ends. For it is impossible to divorce
as he tries, the notions of goodness and teleology. It is also a serious defect in a moral theory to ignore the nature and circumstances of an act whose morality is to be determined. Again, it is incorrect to identify the good with acting out of mere dutifulness. In a sound ethics the central notions are those of nature, end, and good; duty is a sub-ordinate
concept. Many good acts are not duties. The spontaneous, exhilarating love of the good attained in an act may in itself be a better reason for doing it than any duty. Finally, one should point out that only God, by His essence and not merely by His will, is absolutely good and, in addition, also the source of all goodness. Formalistic views of one type or
another have been held also by Jean Jacques rousseau, Hermann Cohen (18421918), Paul Natorp (18541924), J. F. herbart, Josiah royce, and Simone de Beauvoir (b. 1908). See Also: ethics, history of; kantianism. Bibliography: j. d. collins, A History of Modern European Philosophy (Milwaukee 1954). j. leclercq, Les Grandes lignes de la
 philosophie morale (rev. ed. Paris 1954).[g. j. dalcourt] Ethical Conduct for Health Care Institutions Ethical and Religious Directives for Catholic Health Facilities Ethical and Moral Aspects of Energy Use Etheridge, Melissa (1961) Ethelwold of Winchester, St. Ethelnoth of Canterbury, St. Ethical Guidelines for
 Research Ethical Issues and Public Opinion Ethical Policy, Netherlands Indies Ethica Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct Ethics in Experimentation Share this: Facebook Twitter Reddit LinkedIn WhatsApp Ethics According to the Encarta
 Electronic dictionary, ethics can be defined as the study of moral standards and how they affect conduct or a system is basically is a source of ones personally beliefs of what is considered to be right or wrong. These beliefs can come from parental
teachings, religious values, environmental circumstances or personal experiences. To further understand ethics we can see that it is divided into sub sections namely the Ethical Formalism System (Deontological), the Utilitarianism System (Deontological), the Utilitarianism Systems (Teleological), Religion, Natural Law, Virtue, Care and Egoism. The Deontological Ethical system, or otherwise
called the nonconsequentialist system which relates to moral theories can be best described as a system which was dependent not on the result of the act is considered good, despite the outcome. This is seen in the Ethical Formalism
System, which was introduced by Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), who believed that the only thing that is inherently good is, good will and that if something is wrong once it will always be wrong, and this was also otherwise known as an absolutist system. He also said that certain actions will result in certain results, something he referred to as
 hypothetical imperatives. On the other hand, the teleological system or consequentialist system can be considered to be the opposite of the intent. That is, the act would be considered good only if outcome was good or if the intention was good but the result was
 unfavorable then the entire act would then be considered to be frowned upon. Utilitarianism, which can further be divided into two subsections (1) Act utilitarianism and (2) Rule utilitarianism, which can further be divided into two subsections (1) Act utilitarianism, which can further be divided into two subsections (1) Act utilitarianism, is an example of this system type, which, according to Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832), was such that if the outcome of an act benefitted the society then the act
would then be considered good, also, the benefit of the society was of greater importance than that of the society. Although Ethical Formalism and Utilitarianism are examples of the Deontological and Teleological systems
respectively and shows their disparity, there are other types of ethical systems that can defined as an institutionalized or personal system of beliefs and practices relating to the divine, can also be assumed to be the oldest of the ethical systems as it has
been around from the dawn of time and has regulated the behavior of men by addressing the fundamental issues of life. Additionally in this system, both the Deontological and the Teleological definitions can apply as religion can depend on either the intent, the result or both put together to determine if an act is to be considered good or not.
Additionally religion also relies on the interpretation of the Devines instructions or the circumstances surrounding the action to again define its goodness. Another ethical system, known as Natural Law, which has a definition that is similar to that of the Religion System but pays no allegiance to any deity. This type of system relies solely on the belief
that what occurs naturally is good and the belief that general laws of nature can be applied as a system of justice for all societies, regardless of their individual culture or customs. Additionally this system places interest on both the intent and result of an action but shows its deference by using morality as its basis. The foregoing systems of ethics
dealt specifically with the circumstances surrounding the act. In this system, the belief is that if the individual is considered a good person then the act would automatically be considered to be good. This would then make this system a
Teleological one since the cause of his action will be looked at as his attributes will cause him to act in a particular manner. The ethics of care system, which as the name depicts, is a system in which the morality of the action depends on compassion rather than rights and is sometimes referred to as the Feminine Morality or Mothers Voice. This
system can also be considered to be the most humane of all the ethical systems as its determining factor of deciding if an action is good or not, is the ability of the individual to show a caring nature. This feature makes this system and the individual to show a caring nature of the individual is basically to do good which relies greatly on human relationships and
 needs and see that the benefit of society is always better. Egoism is another ethical system that has its meaning close to that of the good of the society but of him-self and seeks to believe that what ever is good for his own survival and
 happiness is to be considered generally good. The only drawback with Egoism is that it can be considered to be against ethics and has potential to cause conflict. Having looked at a number of Ethical Systems, it can be seen that the general concept was how an individual related to his actions and how society saw the action as being either good or
not. That is whether society looked at the intention, result or personality of the individual in relation to the action was accepted as a norm or was a positive influence to society or finally if someone else would perform the same act if
placed in the same situation would all be dependent on if there was first a decision to be made to act. The ability to perform an action that was able fulfill the aforementioned criteria would be referred to as making Ethical Decisions. Ethical Decisions. Ethical Decisions.
organization. In order to decide weather an Ethical Decision was made in any given situation, the individual assessing the situation would have to possess number of basic attributes that must be applied, which would include sympathy, open-mindedness, commonsense, emotional stability and the ability to apply them without prejudice. One such
institution that will be affected by ethics would have their own method of showing ethical System who provides law enforcement for the Ethical Systems would have an impact on law enforcement. That is for each system there would be individual considerations to be looked at. For
 instance with the Utilitarianism system, the result of his action may be acceptable but the intention or methods may be questionable, or with the Ethical Formalism system where the actions of the individual are simply for self gain, neither
the intention nor the result will be in the best interest of the department and by extension the society. In this aspect it shows that ethics is a subjective system dependent on the individuals involved. This clearly shows that ethics is a subjective system dependent on the individuals involved. This clearly shows that ethics is a subjective system dependent on the individuals involved. This clearly shows that ethics is a subjective system dependent on the individuals involved. This clearly shows that ethics is a subjective system dependent on the individuals involved.
 react in a given situation as to avoid any particular individual to rely on his own judgment in decision making. This standard method should be added to the basic training of law enforcement personnel and should be added to the basic training of law enforcement personnel and should also followed by follow-ups and retraining as to continuity and consistence. Bibliography Microsoft Student 2009 (Electronic) Encarta
Dictionary (Electronic) Ethical Dilemmas and Decisions in Criminal Justice 5th Edition by Joycelyn M. Pollock Share this: Facebook Twitter Reddit LinkedIn WhatsApp This article includes a list of references, related reading, or external links, but its sources remain unclear because it lacks inline citations. Please help improve this article by introducing
more precise citations. (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Ethical form (e.g., as "laws" or "universal prescriptions") rather than their content (e.g., as judgments about what actions will best promote human well-being). The term
also often carries critical connotations. Kant, for example, has been criticized for defining morality in terms of the formal feature various concrete moral duties. Ethical formalism is related to, but not identical to, Harry J. Gensler's relatively recent (circa 1996) theory of
formal ethics. Formal ethics is similar to ethical formalism in that it focuses on formal features of moral judgments, but is distinct in that the systems (e.g., arguably Kant's "universal laws") view a set of formal features as both necessary and
sufficient, formal ethics views such formal features as necessary but not sufficient. Ethical formalism is "considered as an absolutist system, if something is right, it is then right all the time. Axiological ethics Ethical naturalism Ethical subjectivism Moral objectivism Moral o
relativismUniversal prescriptivismKant, Immanuel, Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals, tr. H.J. Paton. London. 1948. Warnock, G.J. Contemporary Moral Philosophy (London, 1967). This article about ethics is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.vteRetrieved from "is ethics in criminal justice. Formalism in criminal justice. Ethical
formalism examples.
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