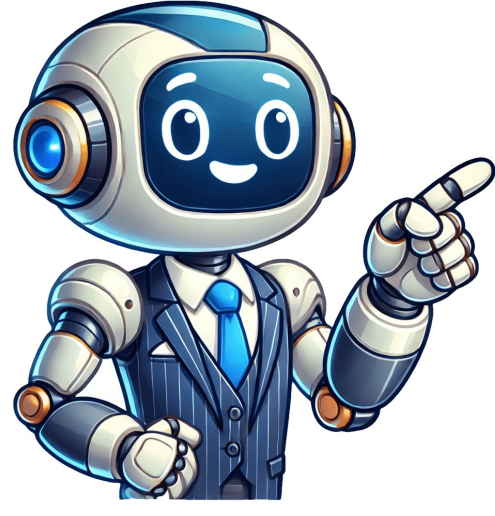


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The product received widespread critical acclaim and commercial success, leading to updates and revisions before its eventual replacement by the iMac G5 in 2004. Many museums, including the Museum of Modern Art and Museums Victoria, hold iMac G3 models in their collections, highlighting its significance in technology history. Pietro da Cortona was an Italian artist who lived in the 17th century. He is known for his painting of a woman in a white dress, but not much else is known about him. The Church of the Good Shepherd at Lake Tekapo, New Zealand, has been classified as a Category 1 Historic Place by Heritage New Zealand. The site was chosen due to its outstanding historical and cultural significance. Margaret Hamilton was an American actress who appeared in many films and television shows. She is best known for her role as the Wicked Witch of the West in the classic film "The Wizard of Oz." Wikipedia is a free online encyclopedia that is written by volunteers and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation. The site has a wide range of articles on various topics, from science to entertainment. The Wikipedia website is a free online encyclopedia that provides information on various topics. It features articles, manuals, and resources such as Wikibooks, Wikidata, and Wikivoyage. Additionally, it includes multiple language editions, with over 250,000 articles available in more than 50 languages. Some of the notable language editions include Arabic, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and many others. The website is constantly updated with new information and content. The text also provides a calendar listing for the year 1426, which includes various traditional calendars such as Gregorian, Julian, Hebrew, Hindu, Buddhist, Coptic, Ethiopian, and Islamic. It lists dates of important historical events, including the Battle of Brouwershaven in January 1426, where the Burgundian State defeated the troops led by Jacqueline, Countess of Hainaut. Overall, Wikipedia is a vast repository of knowledge that provides free access to information on various subjects, making it an invaluable resource for research and learning. Key events in history occur between February to November of a certain year. February sees the start of China's Xuande Era and the opening of England's Parliament by King Henry VI, dubbed the 'Parliament of Bats' due to its unusual rules. Richard Vernon is elected as the speaker of the House of Commons. February 27 marks the beginning of the Siege of St. James in Normandy, France, where an English army clashes with French and Brittanian forces. This conflict eventually leads to a decisive English victory at the Battle of St. James on March 6. In April, the Second Scutari War between Venice and the Serbian Despotate comes to an end, while Hasan ibn Ajan passes away during his journey back to Mecca after being appointed as its Emir. May sees the ruler of Burma's Kingdom of Ava fleeing his capital, allowing Mohnyin Thado to take power. The Parliament of Bats closes in England on June 1, with King Henry VI giving royal assent to various laws. The Hussite Wars escalate on June 16, as the Hussites decisively beat German crusading armies and then destroy the town of Aussig. Later that month, Cyprus's King Janus is captured by the Mamluks but is eventually ransomed after ten months. In August, Barakat ibn Hasan is confirmed as the new Emir of Mecca by the Egyptian Sultan Barsbay, pending the payment of a significant sum owed by his father. This event marks a significant development in the struggle for control of this strategic location. September sees Barakat ibn Hasan arrive in Mecca to officially assume the powers of its Emir, following the temporary takeover by his brother Abu al-Qasim. The Uckermark War (1425-1427) draws to a close in October with Brandenburg signing a treaty with one of its opposing states, Mecklenburg. This marks an important milestone in the conflict's resolution. November 7 brings news from Vietnam about the Lam Son uprising against Chinese rule, where Vietnamese rebels have been gaining ground. General Nguyễn Xi leads a significant victory at the Battle of Tot Dong and Chuc Dong near Hanoi, where he defeats a much larger force from the Ming dynasty army, resulting in at least 20,000 Chinese troops being killed. A peace treaty is signed between the Republic of Venice and the Duchy of Milan through papal mediation, with Milan surrendering control of Brescia and Vercelli to Venice while regaining control over its former territories in Liguria. The Orsini family establishes Castello Orsini-Odescalchi in Bracciano, Italy. Eunuch-dominated secret police begin to infiltrate the palace guards and imperial workshops in China, gaining control over civil service appointments and foreign missions. The 14th century was marked by significant events that had far-reaching consequences. The period started on January 1, 1301, and ended on December 31, 1400. It's estimated that during this time, over 45 million lives were lost due to wars and natural disasters in both Europe and the Mongol Empire. In contrast, West Africa experienced economic growth and prosperity. The Black Death had a devastating impact on Europe, claiming 25 million lives and wiping out one-third of the European population. The Hundred Years' War between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of France continued, with King Edward III of England laying claim to the French throne after the death of King Charles IV of France. This was also an era of chivalry, marked by the emergence of strong separate identities for both England and France. The Italian Renaissance began, as well as the foundation of the Ottoman Empire. In Asia, Tamerlane (Timur) established the Timurid Empire, which became history's third-largest empire ever founded by a single conqueror. Estimates suggest that Timur's military campaigns resulted in 17 million deaths, equivalent to about 5% of the world population at the time. This period also saw the emergence of the Timurid Renaissance and significant contributions from historians like Ibn Khaldun and explorers like Ibn Battuta. In India, the Bengal Sultanate separated from the Delhi Sultanate, a major trading nation in the world. The sultanate was described by Europeans as the richest country to trade with. In Africa, the wealthy Mali Empire thrived during this period. Mansa Musa I of Mali, considered the wealthiest individual in medieval times and perhaps ever, reached the peak of his territorial and economic power during his reign. In contrast, the Mexica founded Tenochtitlan in the Americas, while the Mississippian mound city of Cahokia was abandoned. The Little Ice Age, a period of cooling that lasted from around 1300 to 1850, caused widespread famines in Europe and North America due to reduced crop yields. This era saw significant events, including the persecution of the Knights Templar, with Jacques de Molay being executed in 1314. The Avignon papacy transferred the seat of the Popes from Italy to France between 1309 and 1377, while the Great Famine of 1315-1317 claimed millions of lives. In the same period, an Italian Franciscan friar named Mattiussi visited Sumatra, Java, and Banjarmasin in Borneo, recording his experiences with the kingdom of Majapahit. Europe experienced unification under Władysław I the Elbow-high's coronation as King of Poland in 1320. Tribhuwana Wijayatunggadewi succeeded Jayanegara as ruler of Majapahit in 1328, while Wang Dayuan, a Chinese traveler, explored Luzon and Mindanao in the Philippines and other regions between 1328-1333. The Mongol Empire's successor states emerged, including the Ilkhanate, Golden Horde, Yuan dynasty, and Chagatai Khanate. The Genkō War deposed the Kamakura Shogunate in Japan, marking the end of the Kamakura Period and the beginning of the Kenmu Restoration under Emperor Go-Daigo. The Vijayanagara Empire was founded in South India by Harihara I in 1336, while the Nanboku-chō period began in Japan. The Hundred Years' War started when Edward III of England claimed the French throne in 1337. The war saw significant battles, including the Battle of Crécy, where English forces led by Edward III defeated a French army led by Philip VI of France. In 1343-1345, Estonians launched the Saint George's Night Uprising to rid themselves of Christian influences. The French recruited troops and ships in Genoa, Monaco, and Nice between 1345-1346. The mid-14th century was marked by significant events across various regions. In Western Europe, a dominant power was established, while in Denmark, King Valdemar IV sold the Duchy of Estonia to the Teutonic Order in 1346. This period also saw the devastating effects of the Black Death, which claimed around one-third of Europe's population between 1347 and 1351. In Asia, notable rulers emerged, including Adityawarman, who moved his capital to Pagarruyung and established the kingdom of Malayupura in West Sumatra. As the century progressed, various kingdoms rose and fell. Ramathibodi I established the Ayutthaya Kingdom in 1350, while Hayam Wuruk succeeded Tribhuwana Wijayatunggadewi as ruler of Majapahit, ushering in an era considered the 'Golden Age' of the empire. The Majapahit's military commander, Gajah Mada, expanded its territories over much of modern-day Indonesia. In China, the Mongol-led Yuan dynasty faced a series of uprisings, including the Red Turban Rebellions along the Huai River valley in 1351. The Lan Xang kingdom was established by Fa Ngum in 1353, and the Imperial Diet of the Holy Roman Empire issued the Golden Bull of 1356, establishing constitutional aspects of the empire. The Hanseatic League was formalised in 1356, while Scotland retained its independence with the signing of the Treaty of Berwick. The Sundanese royal family was massacred by the Majapahit army in the Battle of Bubat in 1357. A notable naval conflict took place in 1363, as Chinese rebel groups clashed at the Battle of Lake Poyang. The end of the Mongol-led Yuan dynasty marked the beginning of the Ming dynasty in China in 1368. The Ottomans defeated the Serbs in the Battle of Maritsa in 1371, and Majapahit sent a punitive expedition against Palembang in Sumatra. The Great Schism of the West split the Catholic Church in 1378, leading to three simultaneous popes until 1417. 1380: Russian principalities defeat the Golden Horde at Battle of Kulikovo. 1381: John Wycliffe dismissed from University of Oxford for criticizing Catholic Church, leading Lollardy movement in England. 1381: Peasants' Revolt in England. 1382: Tokhtamysh captures Moscow. 1382: Barquq rises to power in Egypt, starting Burji dynasty. 1385: Portugal maintains independence after Battle of Aljubarrota against Castile. 1385: Union of Krewo forms between Poland and Lithuania. 1389: Prince Lazar, Sultan Murad I, and Miloš Obilić killed at Kosovo Field. 1391: Anti-Jewish pogroms spread in Spain and Portugal, killing thousands of Jews. 1392: Taejo establishes Joseon Dynasty in Korea. 1392: Emperor Go-Kameyama abdicates in Japan to end Nanboku-chō period. 1396: Ottoman Empire defeats Crusader army at Battle of Nicopolis. 1397: Timur defeats Sultan of Delhi, Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah Tughluq. 1399: Zhu Di launches Jingnan campaign to unseat Jianwen Emperor in China. The 14th century was a time of significant innovation and advancement in various fields. The music of Ars nova emerged, and the University of Kraków was founded. In China, the Huolongjing, a military treatise written by Jiao Yu, described early gunpowder-based weapons such as fire lances, rocket launchers, and cannons. In Europe, the first pound lock is believed to have been built in Vreeswijk, Netherlands in 1373. The text also mentions the devastating impact of the Black Death on various regions, including Asia, Europe, and Africa. The 14th century was also a time of significant economic growth, particularly in Bengal, which was renowned for its rich trade with Europe. The region's export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors, precious metals, and textiles made it one of the wealthiest countries to trade with. In Asia, Japan experienced significant growth during this period, while China saw the rise of the Ming dynasty. India also witnessed notable cultural and economic advancements, as evident from the Sanskrit literature and the development of trade in Bengal. The century was marked by various conflicts, including wars between African kingdoms. The use of gunpowder-based weapons continued to spread throughout the region, with early instances of its use recorded in the Huolongjing. Overall, the 14th century was a time of significant innovation, economic growth, and cultural exchange across various regions. The 14th century was a significant period in history, with various external links referencing it on Wikipedia. The list of decades, centuries, and millennia includes the 13th and 15th centuries, as well as other time periods. Notable pages linked to this era include those on Giovanni Boccaccio, the Levant, and mining.