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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 emailMore featured articlesAboutEngraving of the Great Pyramid of Giza... that the 1572 Eight Wonders of the World (engraving pictured) is the source of the modern list of classical Seven Wonders of the World?... that Hedwig Tam gained 20 pounds for her character in Montages of a Modern Motherhood?... that the Altonsine Ordinances 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 42 years after Jilly Cooper's How to Stay Married was first published, she described it as "terribly politically incorrect"?... 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 articleonsato DaikiIn sumo, nosato Daiki (pictured) is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Phil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollySebastio SalgadoNominate an articleMay 29: Feast day of Saint PaulVI (CatholicismHeadline in the New York Times1233 MongolJin War: The Mongols entered and began looting Kaifeng, the capital of the Jin dynasty of China, after a 13-month siege.1416 A squadron of the Venetian navy captured many Ottoman ships at the Battle of Gallipoli, confirming Venetian naval superiority in the Aegean Sea for the next few decades.1913 During the premiere of the ballet Le Sacre du printemps by Igor Stravinsky at the Thtre des Champs-lyses in Paris, the avant-garde nature of the music and choreography caused a near-riot in the audience (report pictured).1999 Charlotte Perrelli, representing Sweden, won the Eurovision Song Contest, the first edition not to feature an orchestra or live accompaniment.2011 Residents of Portland, Oregon, held a rally called Hands Across Hawthorne in response to an attack against a gay couple holding hands while crossing the Hawthorne Bridge.Benedetto Pistrucci (b.1783)G.K. Chesterton (b.1874)Hubert Opperman (b.1904)Uro Drenovi (d.1944)More anniversaries: May 28May 29May 30ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutThe Australian white ibis (Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornithidae. It is widespread across much of Australia, and has a predominantly white plumage with a bare, black head, long downcurved bill, and black legs. While it is closely related to the African sacred ibis, the Australian white ibis is a native Australian bird. Due to its increasing presence in the urban environment and its habit of rummaging in garbage, the species has acquired a variety of colloquial names such as "tip turkey" and "bin chicken". This Australian white ibis was photographed at the Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney.Photograph credit: Charles J. SharpRecently featured: Hell Gate BridgeAnemonoides blandaBluespotted ribbontail rayArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspañolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortuguesSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCatalnaDanskEestiEsperantouskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies12thcentury13thcentury14thcenturyDecades1210s1220s1230s 1240s1250sYears1230123112321233 12341235123bvte1233 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesBirths DeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishments DisestablishmentsArt and literature1233 in poetryvte1233 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1233MCCXXXIIIAb urbe condita1986Armenian calendar682 Assyrian calendar5983Balinese saka calendar1541155Bengali calendar639640Berber calendar2183English Regnal year17Hen.318Hen.3Buddhist calendar1777Burmese calendar595Byzantine calendar6741674Chinese calendar ji 2 / Renyou (Water Monkey) 3929 or 3723to (Water snake)3931 or 3724Coptic calendar949950Discordian calendar2399Ethiopian calendar12251226Hebrew calendar49934994Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat1289129 0- Shaka Samvat1 1541155- Kali Yuga43343343Holocene calendar11233Igbo calendar233234Iranian calendar61161 2Islamic calendar63063 1Japanese calendar Jei 2 / Tempuku 1(Javanese calendar114211431Julian calendar1233MCCXXXIIIKorean calendar3566Minguo calendar679 before ROC679Nanakshahi calendar235Thai solar calendar1775177 6Tibetan calendarmale Water-Dragon)1359 or 978 or 206to(female Water- Snake)1360 or 979 or 207 Henry I of Cyprus receives a message Year 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 Marshal, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, signs an alliance with Llywelyn the Great, to join forces to revolt against King Henry III. Richard is faced by demands from royal bailiffs in September where the garrison of Usk Castle is forced to surrender.November Henry III's army camped at Grosmont Castle is attacked in the night, by a force of Welsh and English rebels. Several of Henry's supporters are captured, and the castle is returned to Hubert de Burgh, one of the rebels.May 29 MongolJin War: The Mongol army led by gedei Khan captures Kaifeng, capital of the Jin dynasty ('Great Jin'), after the 13-month Siege of Kaifeng (1232). The Mongols plunder the city, while Emperor Aizong of Jin flees for the town of Caizhou. Meanwhile, gedei departs and leaves the final conquest to his favoured general, Subutai.December Siege of Caizhou: The Mongols under gedei Khan besiege Caizhou and ally themselves with the Chinese Song dynasty to eliminate the Jin Dynasty.Gendi receives its city rights from Otto II ("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands).Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition, to regularize the persecution of heresy.June/July Ibn Manzur, Arab lexicographer and writer (d. 1312)August 15 Philip Benizi de Damiani, Italian religious leader (d. 1285)October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277)Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1273)Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1258)Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261)January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1171)January 18 Yang (or Gongsheng), Chinese empress (b. 1162)February 12 Ermengarde de Beaumont, queen of ScotlandMarch 1 Thomas I (or Tommaso), count of Savoy (b. 1178)May Simon of Joinville, French nobleman and knight (b. 1175)June Yolanda de Courtenay, queen consort of HungaryJuly 8 Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (b. 1160)July 26 Wilbrand of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of UtrechtJuly 27 Ferdinand (or Ferrand), count of Flanders (b. 1188)July 29 Savari de Maulon, French nobleman (b. 1181)July 30 Konrad von Marburg, German priest (b. 1180)October 8 Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1148)October 22 Fujiwara no Shunshi, Japanese empress consort (b. 1209)November 22 Helena, duchess of Brunswick-LneburgNovember 27 Shi Miyuan, Chinese politician and biographer (b. 1164)Ibn al-Athir, Seljuk historian and biographer (b. 1160)Bertran de Born lo Filhs, French troubadour (b. 1179)Bohemond IV ("the One-Eyed"), prince of Antioch (b. 1175)Gelri ("Blue-Wolf"), Ayyubid general and ruler (b. 1154)Guilln Pree de Guzmn, Spanish nobleman (b. 1180)John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologianMathilde of Angouleme, French noblewoman (b. 1181)Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1156)William Comyn, Scoto-Norman nobleman (b. 1163)^ Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre. pp. 169170. ISBN978-0-241-29877-0.^ Berend, Nora (2001). At the Gate of Christendom: Jews, Muslims and "Pagans" in Medieval Hungary, c. 1000-c.1300. Cambridge University Press. p.158. ISBN978-0-521-02720-5.^ Lourie, Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena Lourie. BRILL. p.270. ISBN90-04-12951-0.[permanent dead link]Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1101 to 1200See also: Renaissance of the 12th centuryMillennia2ndmillenniumCenturies11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyTimelines11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyState leaders11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyDecades1100s1110s1120s1130s1140s1150s1160s1170s1180s1190sCategoriesBirths Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th centuryThe 12th century is the period from 1101 to 1200 in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European culture, this period is considered part of the High Middle Ages and overlaps with what is often called the "Golden Age" of the Cistercians". The Golden Age of Islam experienced significant development, particularly in Islamic Spain.In Song dynasty China, an invasion by Jurchens caused a political schism of north and south. The Khmer Empire of Cambodia flourished during this century, while the Fatimids of Egypt were overtaken by the Ghaznavids and Ghurid Empire, the Muslim conquests in the Indian subcontinent took place at the end of the century.The Ghurid Empire converted to Islam from Buddhism.1101: In July, the Treaty of Alton is signed between Henry I of England and his older brother Robert, Duke of Normandy in which Robert agrees to recognize Henry as king of England in exchange for a yearly stipend and other concessions. The agreement temporarily ends a crisis in the succession of the Anglo-Norman kings.11011103: David the Builder takes over Kakheti and Hereti (now parts of Georgia).1102: King Coloman unites Hungary and Croatia under the Hungarian Crown.1102: Muslims conquer Sancho's caliphate in the Hungarian Crown.1102: Muslims conquer Saragossa. In battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder defeats an army of Seljuks.1104: King Jayawarsa of Kadiri are succeeded Sidon from the Muslims.1108: By the Treaty of Devol, signed in September, Bohemond I of Antioch has to submit to the Byzantine Empire, becoming the vassal of Alexius I.1109: On June 10, Bertrand of Toulouse captures the County of Tripoli (northern Lebanon/western Syria).1109: In the Battle of Nako, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats the Pomeranians and re-establishes Polish access to the sea.1109: On August 24, in the Battle of Hundsfeld, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany and stops German expansion eastward.1111: On April 14, during Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor.1113: Paramavishnulok is crowned as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expands the Khmer Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the first half of the century. He establishes diplomatic relations with China.1115: The Georgian army occupies Rustavi in the war with the Muslims.1115: In Java, King Kamesvara of Kadiri ascends to the throne. Janggala ceases to exist and comes under Kadiri domination, highly possible under royal marriage. During his reign, Mpu Dharmaja writes Kakavin Smaradahana, a eulogy for the king which become the inspiration for the Panji cycle tales, which spread across Southeast Asia.[1]1116: The Byzantine army defeats the Turks at Philomelion.1116: Death of doa Jimena Daz, governor of Valencia from 1099 to 1102.c. 1119: The Knights Templar are founded to protect Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem.A Black and White Photo of the 12th century Cuenca Cathedral (built from 1182 to 1270) in Cuenca, Spain1120: On January 16, the Council of Nablus, a council of ecclesiastic and secular lords in the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, establishes the first written laws for the kingdom.1120: On November 25, William Adelin, the only legitimate son of King Henry I of England, drowns in the White Ship Disaster, leading to a succession crisis which will bring down the Norman monarchy of England.1121: On August 12, in the Battle of Didgori, the greatest military victory in Georgian history, King David the Builder with 45,000 Georgians, 15,000 Kipchaks, 500 Alan mercenaries and 100 French Crusaders defeats a much larger Seljuk-led Muslim coalition army.1121: On December 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order.1122: The Battle of Beroia (Modern-day Stara Zagora, Bulgaria) results in the disappearance of the Pechenegs Turkish tribe as an independent force.1122: On September 23, the Concordat of Worms (Pactum Calixtinum) is drawn up between Emperor Henry V and Pope Calixtus II bringing an end to the first phase of the power struggle between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire.1122: King David the Builder captures Tbilisi and declares it the capital city of Georgia, ending 400 years of Arab rule.1123: The Jurchen dynasty of China forces Koryo 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 JinSong wars.1125: Lothair of Supplinburg, duke of Saxony, is elected Holy Roman Emperor instead of the nearest heir, Frederick of Swabia, 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.11301140: 50-year drought in what is now the American Southwest.11301138: Papal schism, Pope Innocent II vs. Antipope Anacletus II.1130: On March 26, Roger II 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 Duke 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 is a 14th-century painting by Andrea di Bonaiuto1401150: Collapse of the Ancestral Puebloan culture at Chaco Canyon (modern-day New Mexico).1141: The Treaty of Shaoxing ends the conflict between the Jin dynasty and Southern Song dynasty, legally establishing 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.1143: Afonso Henriques is proclaimed King of Portugal by the cortes.1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes Portuguese independence from the Kingdom of Len. Portugal also recognizes the suzerainty of the pope.1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi.11451148: The Second Crusade is launched in response to the fall of the County of Edessa.1147: On October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish occupants.1147: the Almohads, led by Emir Abd al-Mu'min, take 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 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 Berengar IV, Count of Barcelona, recognizing the Aragonean conquests south of the Jcar and the fight 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's son Henry of Anjou as heir.1153: The First Treaty of Constance is signed between Emperor Frederick I and Pope Eugene III, by the terms of which, the emperor is to prevent any action by Manuel I Comnenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil while the pope for his part agrees against his enemies in revolt in Rome.1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography.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 Norman Kingdom of Sicily. After years of turbulent relations, the popes finally settles down to peace with 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 under 400 shift is added for the new lands.1158: The Treaty of Sahagn ends the war between Castile and Len.The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, 11651161: the Song dynasty Chinese navy, employing gunpowder bombs launched from trebuchets, defeats the enormous Jin dynasty navy in the East China Sea in the Battle of Tangdao and on the Yangtze River in the Battle of Caishi.1161: Kilij Arslan II, Sultan of Rum, makes peace with 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 royal household and the Pandya Empire sparks the decade-long Pandyan Civil War.1169: On March 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 agrees to provide Alfonso II with three hostages, to be used as tribute payments owed by Ibn Mardan of Valencia and Murcia.1170: On December 29, Thomas Becket is murdered in Canterbury Cathedral.1171: Saladin deposes the last Fatimid Caliph Al-'id and establishes the Ayyubid dynasty.1171: On November 11, Henry II of England lands in 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.1173: Sinhalese king Parakramabahu the Great gains a decisive victory by invading the Chola Empire as an ally of 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: Hmen Shnin (Genki) founds the Jdo sh (Pure Land) sect of Buddhism.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 acknowledgment of the pope's sovereignty over the Papal States and Alexander acknowledging 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 Empire and the Seljuk Turks in Phrygia. It is a serious reversal for the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantines to recover the interior of Anatolia from the Seljuk Turks.1177: The Treaty or Peace of Venice is signed by the papacy and its allies, and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. The Norman Kingdom of Sicily also participates in negotiations and the treaty determines the political course of all Italy for the next several years.1178: Chinese writer Zhou Qufei, a Guangzhou magistrate from whose people with skin "as black as lacquer" and with frizzy hair were captured and purchased as slaves by Arab merchants.1179: The Treaty of Cazola (Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquista 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 Constance 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 has his nephew Alexius II Comnenus strangled.1184: On March 24, Queen Tamar, King of Georgia, accedes to the throne as sole ruler after reigning with her father as co-ruler since 1178.1184: 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 Bulgarian Empire.1185: Andronicus I Comnenus is deposed and, on September 12, executed as a result 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 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 Saleph, 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 withdraws, with Empress Constance captured (released 1192).1191: On September 7, Saladin is defeated by Richard I of England at the Battle of Arsuf.1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem.1192: In 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 Ghori Muhammad Ghori establishes the first Muslim empire in India for 14 years (11921206) by defeating Prithviraj Chauhan.1193: Nalanda, the great Indian Buddhist educational centre, is destroyed.1194: Emperor Henry VI conquers the Kingdom of Sicily.1195: On June 16, the struggle of Shamgori. Georgian forces annihilate the army of Abu Baqr.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 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 centuryChina 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 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 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 then continued by the Nemanji dynasty.By the end of the century, with the Capetian dynasty and the expected certain periods off to maintain their manor lifestyles.[8]In India, Hoysala architecture reaches its peak.In the Middle East, the icon of Theotokos of Vladimir is painted probably in Constantinople. Everything but the faces will later be renovated.[9]In North Africa, the kasbah of Marrakesh is built, including the 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 EmpireIn West Africa the Ife Empire is established.See also: Timeline of historic inventions 12th century1104: 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 painter and art theorist, the Emperor Huizong of the Song dynasty, finishes his painting of Auspicious Cranes.First record of windmills.Wikimedia Commons has media related to 12th century.^ Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia (1998, July 20). Kairi. Encyclopedia Britannica.^ "Sangkuriang" hukkumine. Archived 2017-10-11 at the Wayback Machine Hairdas, 2007 (7-8). p 3841^ Notice sur les Arabes hiklens. Ismal Hamet. p.246.^ Francine Weiss and Mark R. Barnes (May 3, 1989). "National Register of Historic Places Registration: Grand Village of the Natchez Site / Fatherland Plantation Site (22Ad-501)" (pdf). 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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 (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Antisemitism in Christianity (links | edit)Christian (links | edit)Crusades (links | edit)21st century (links | edit)History of Habsburg (links | edit)House of Hohenzollern (links | edit)History of Mali (links | edit)Taoism (links | edit)Maimonides (links | edit)Passport (links | edit)Sunbha (links | edit)Weregild (links | edit)Tocsin (links | edit)12th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)19th century (links | edit)14th century (links | edit)13th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)1st century (links | edit)2nd century (links | edit)3rd century (links | edit)4th century (links | edit)5th century (links | edit)6th century (links | edit)21st century BC (links | edit)11th century (links | edit)1000s (decade) (links | edit)1040s (links | edit)1299 (links | edit)1154 (links | edit)1163 (links | edit)1160s (links | edit)1141 (links | edit)1135 (links | edit)1120 (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/12th_century" The independent variable is one that you set or manipulate. The dependent variable is the outcome that is measured or observed.Independent and dependent variables Independent variable. In the input is independent, and the output is dependent. home / algebra / variable / constant of proportionalityA constant of proportionality, also referred to as a constant of variation, is a constant value denoted using the variable "k," that relates two variables in either direct or inverse variation. Direct variation Direct variation describes a relationship in which two variables are directly proportional, and can be expressed in the form of an equation as y where y and x are variables, and k is the constant of proportionality. Variables that are directly proportional increase and decrease together; if y increases, x increases at the same rate; if y decreases, x decreases at the same rate. For example, the number of eggs used is directly proportional to the number of omelets a person can make, and the number of eggs and omelets are related by a constant of proportionality. Given that a recipe requires 2 eggs to make 1 omelet, we can find the constant of proportionality by plugging this either of the equations above, where y is the number of eggs and x is the number of omelets: Thus, k = 2. What this means is we can determine the number of eggs by multiplying the number of omelets by 2, or the number of omelets by dividing the number of eggs by 2. No matter how many eggs or omelets there are, they will be related by this constant of proportionality. Also, because they have a directly proportional relationship, if we double the number of eggs, we also double the number of omelets, and vice versa. This can be expressed in the form of an equation as y where k is the constant of proportionality. Variables that are inversely proportional have a relationship such that when one variable increases, the other decreases, and vice versa. For example, the number of people purchasing a product may be inversely proportional to the price of the product, since as price increases, fewer people will be able to afford it. Just like in direct proportionality, inverse proportionality can be expressed in the form of an equation as where x and y are variables, and k is the constant of proportionality. The number of workers and the amount of time it takes to complete the task. If we assume that it takes 20 people 15 hours to perform a task, and that the relationship is inversely proportional, we can find the constant of proportionality by multiplying the two: k = xy = 20 15 = 300. The constant of proportionality is therefore 300. Knowing the constant of proportionality between variables allows us to solve certain problems. Example If it takes 20 people 15 hours to perform a task, how long will it take 28 people to perform that same task? We know that the constant of proportionality between the two is 300, and that there are 28 people involved in the task, so plugging the values into the equation for inverse variation: It would therefore take 28 people 10.714 hours. In our study of equations, we have used variables to represent two quantities that change in relation to one another. For example, we can represent a relationship such as "y is four more than three times x" by an equation, where the output value of y is determined by the manipulation of an independent "input" variable. An independent variable does not rely (or depend) on another variable(s) to determine its value. An independent variable is an "input" value that is not affected by changes produced within an equation. For example, in the equation y = 3x + 4, the variable "x" is the independent variable. Once a value for "x" is set, such as x = 12, this x-value will not be "changed" by substituting x = 12 into the equation. The variable "y," however, depends upon what number is substituted for variable x, making y the dependent variable. The "y" variable is being controlled by the value of "x". When graphing on a coordinate axis, the independent variable appears on the x-axis (the horizontal axis), and the dependent variable appears on the y-axis (the vertical axis). Scientists who deal with data from research and experimentation, often refer to the x-axis (the independent axis) as "the cause", and the y-axis (the dependent axis) as "the effect". The number from the x-axis "causes" the "effect" (result) seen on the y-axis. Let 's look at the number of the Three Musketeer Candy Bars purchased Each candy bar costs $1.30 Let C = the total cost of the candy bars purchased Let's take a look at two different situations that may exist in relation to this information. These situations are based upon what we "know" about this information and what we want to "know". Situation 1: We know the number of candy bars purchased, m. We want to know the total cost, C, of these candy bars. Equation: C = 1.30 m In this situation, m is the independent variable C is the dependent Situation 2: We know how much money, C, we spent on the candy bars. We want to know how many candy bars, m, we purchased. Equation: In this situation: C is the independent variable m is the dependent variable The school dance committee plans to offer refreshments at the homecoming dance. The number of pizzas that are purchased will depend upon the number of students attending the dance. Let: s = the number of students attending the dance p = the number of pizzas purchased Which of the following statements is true? 1. s is the independent variable and p is the dependent variable 2. p is the independent variable and s is the dependent variable The two variables in this problem are independent and dependent variables, including what they are, how to represent them, and how to solve those problems. Students will first learn about independent and dependent variables as part of expressions and equations in 6th grade. Independent and dependent variables types of variables that change in relation to each other. The independent variable change causes a measurable change in the dependent variable. In equations, it is typically represented by the variable x. When graphed, it is represented on the x-axis. It can also be called the input. The dependent variable is determined by the independent variable. In equations, it is typically represented by the independent variable. When graphed, it is represented on the y-axis. It can also be called the output. For example, Each pair of socks costs $ 8. The total cost in dollars, y, depends on the number of pairs of socks, x. This can be shown with an equation, in a table or on a graph: Table: Each pair of socks adds $8 to the total cost. Always define the units of each variable in a table. Equation: 8x=y; x= pairs of socks; y= total cost ($) The total cost will always be 8 times the number of pairs of socks, since each pair of socks costs $ 8. Graph: As the pairs of socks increase, so does the total cost, by $8 for each pair. Always label the units of the axes and give the graph a title. Since added the units of the axes and give the graph a title. Define the relationship between the two variables. Define the independent and dependent variable. The time the train travels (in hours) and the distance it travels (in miles) are the two variables. Since the number of miles traveled depends on how many hours the train has been traveling, it is the dependent variable. This makes the hours the train has been traveling the independent variable. 2.Define the relationship between the variables. The rate given, 55 miles per hour, shows that for each hour, the train will travel a distance of 55 miles. You can model this in a table: Relationship: The total miles are always 55 times the hours OR For every additional hour, 55 more miles are traveled. 3Create or use a representation to solve. To solve, you can extend the table OR The total miles are always 55 times the hours OR 55\,\text{(6)}=~\ldots55 Either way you solve, you see that 6 hours is 330 miles. On his birthday, Michaels grandmother always gives him money. She gives him $10 more than his age. How old was he when she gave him $ 25? Show the relationship in a table, and define the independent and dependent variable. Michaels age (years) and the money his grandmother gives him (dollars) are the two variables. Since the money his grandmother gives him depends on his age, it is the dependent variable. This makes Michaels age, the independent variable the money his grandmother gives him, the dependent variable. 2. Define the relationship. Michael always gets $10 more than his age. You can model this in a table: Relationship: The birthday money is always 10 more than the age OR For every year added, 10 is added x+10=25. To find it, think about what number added to 10 is equal to 25. way you solve, you see that Michael was 15 years old. Daniel practices the piano 5 hours each week. Write an equation to calculate Daniels total practice hours after some weeks. Define the independent and dependent variable. The total practice hours and the number of weeks Daniel has been practicing are the two variables. Since the total practice hours depends on how many weeks Daniel has been practicing, it is the dependent variable. This makes the weeks Daniel has been practicing the independent variable. 2.Define the relationship. The rate given, 5 hours each week, shows that for each week, the total hours practiced increases by 5. You can model this in a table: Relationship: The total practice hours are 5 times the number of weeks of practice by 5, 5x=y, where x=~\text{(number of weeks of practice)} and y=~\text{(total practice hours)} A store is having a sale and all the clothes are half off the original price. Write an equation to calculate the sale price. Define the relationship between the variables. The sale price (dollars) and the original price of the clothes (dollars) are the two variables. Since the sale price depends on the cost of the clothes, it is the dependent variable. This makes the original cost of clothes the independent variable. 2. Define the relationship. The sale price is half the original price. You can model this in a table: Relationship: The sale price is always 0.5 \, (or \cfrac{1}{2}) times the original price. Create or use a representation to solve. To calculate the sales price, you multiply the total price by 0.5 \, (or \cfrac{1}{2}). So, 0.5x=y or \cfrac{1}{2} \, x=y, where x=~\text{(original price)} and y=~\text{(sale price)} A marathon runner aims to run 20 miles. The equation and graph show the relationship of miles left after x per running some miles. Equation: 20-x = y, where x=~\text{(miles ran)} and y=~\text{(miles left to run)} Graph: Explain why the graph and equation show the same relationship. Define the independent and dependent variable. The two variables are the miles ran left. Since the miles left depends on the miles ran, it is the dependent variable 2. This makes the miles ran the independent variable. 3. Since you run closely at the graph, you see this same relationship: The point (1, 19) shows that after 1 mile ran, 19 miles are left. The point (2, 18) shows that after 2 miles ran, 18 miles are left. The point (3, 17) shows that after 3 miles ran, 17 miles are left. Create or use a representation to solve the equation and the graph both show that for every mile that ran, there is 1 mile left to run. The points on the line of the graph are the same solutions to the equation, when x is subtracted from 20. A recipe book has two versions of the same recipe, including a light recipe that requires less salt. The equation and table show the relationship between the salt in the two recipes. Equation: \cfrac{1}{3} \, x=y, where x=~\text{(regular recipe (grams)} and y=~\text{(light recipe (grams))} Table: Explain why the table and equation show the same relationship The salt in the light recipe (grams) and the salt in the regular recipe, is the dependent variable (grams) are the two variables. Since the salt in the light recipe depends on the salt in the regular recipe, it is the dependent variable. 2. Define the relationship. This makes the grams of salt in the regular recipe the independent variable. Define the relationship. The equation shows that the grams of salt in the light recipe are always \cfrac{1}{3} (3 times \cfrac{1}{3}) times\cfrac{1}{3}(6) \cfrac{10}{3}=3\cfrac{1}{3} When x=20, \, y=6\cfrac{2}{3} (3 since \cfrac{1}{3}(3)times\cfrac{1}{3}times(20)(3)=6)cfrac{2}{3} When x=30, \, y=10 since \cfrac{1}{3}(3)times(30)\cfrac{30}{3}=10 If you look at the table, you see this same relationship: Create or use a representation to solve. The equation and the graph both show that for every gram of salt in the regular recipe, the light recipe has \cfrac{1}{3} the amount. The inputs and outputs given in the table are the same solutions to the equation, when x is multiplied by \cfrac{1}{3}. Use a real world classroom example as an intro into topic. For example, ask students to write down an item from the school cafeteria and the price. Then ask them to create a table of how many 1-5 items will cost. Use this as a jumping off point to introduce the variables and create tables, equations and graphs.Use the analogy of cause and effect to help students determine which variable is the independent and which is the dependent.Tie this into the deeper level statistical analyses topics, helping students understand how independent and dependent variables connect with its connection to variables.Confusing the independent and dependent variablePay close attention to the real world context and the variable being described. Then describe it in your own words to make sense of it. Then try creating a table or graph with possible values. Use this to help you decide whether the relationship between the variables is addition, subtraction, multiplication or division.Confusing the independent vs dependent variable in real world situationsIt can be tricky to immediately distinguish between independent and dependent variables. Consider the context: which variable affects the other? For some contexts, students will develop (such as price almost always being an independent variable). However, it can be hard to tell the difference in some examples. Sometimes, either variable could be independent, depending on the specific context. For example,A recipe calls for 4 cups of blueberries for every 1 cup of cherries. This relationship could be written with the independent variable as either variable.Cherries: 4x=y, where x=~\text{(cups of cherries)} and y=~\text{(cups of blueberries)}Blueberries: \cfrac{1}{4}\,x=y, where x=~\text{(cups of blueberries)} and y=~\text{(cups of cherries)}Note: Even though the equations are different, they represent the same relationship and both could be used to solve.Confusing qualitative and quantitative dataIndependent and dependent variables can only be defined by a relationship with quantitative data. The rate given, 4 books per month, shows that for each month, 4 more books are read. You can model this in a table: Relationship: The total books read are always 4 times the months OR For every additional month, 4 more books are read. To solve, you can extend the table OR The total books read are always 4 times the months, so 18 times the hours, so 18 times 6=~\ldots Either way you solve, 108 miles are traveled in 6 hours. 7.45x=y;~x=~\text{(weeks)} and y=~\text{(total savings ($)}Relationship: The total savings and the number of weeks Kai has been saving are the two variables. To solve, you can extend the table OR For every additional hour, 18 more miles are traveled. To solve, you can extend the table OR The total miles are always 18 times the hours, x. You can model this in a table. 7=~\ldots Either way you solve, 28 books are read in 7 months. The rate given, 18 miles per hour, shows that for each hour, 18 more miles are traveled. The miles traveled, y, depends on the hours, x. You can model this in a table. Relationship: The total miles are always 18 times the hours OR For every additional hour, 18 more miles are traveled. To solve, you can extend the table OR The total miles are always 18 times the hours, so 18 6=~\ldots Either way you solve, 108 miles are traveled in 6 hours. 7.45x=y;~x=~\text{(weeks)} and y=~\text{(total savings ($)}Relationship: The total savings are always 7.45 times the weeks Kai has been saving. Since the total savings depends on how many weeks Kai has been saving, it is the dependent variable. So, 7.45x=y, where x=~\text{(weeks)} and y=~\text{(total savings ($)} xidiv{3}x=y, where x=~\text{(pencils each person gets)} and y=~\text{(total pencils)} 3x=y;~x=~\text{(pencils each person gets)} and y=~\text{(total pencils)} The total pencils and the number of pencils each person gets are the two variables. Since the total number of pencils Ibrahim starts with, it is the dependent variable. The pencils are always dependent based on how many pencils each person gets. 3 people. You can model this in a table. Note: For simplicity, we assume that there will be no left over pencils. Relationship: The total pencils are always divided by 3. OR The pencils each person gets is always \cfrac{1}{3} the total pencils. So, x\cfrac{1}{3}x=y, where x=~\text{(total pencils)} and y=~\text{(pencils each person gets)} The pencils are always dependent based on how many pencils each person gets. 3. The pencils each person gets is always \cfrac{1}{3} (or \cfrac{1}{3}) the total pencils. Table: Equation: 5.8+x=y, where x=~\text{(growth (cm))} and y=~\text{(total height (cm))} Table: Equation: 5.8+x=y, where x=~\text{(growth (cm))} and y=~\text{(total height (cm))} Table: As the plant grows, its growth will be added to the original height, 5.8 centimeters, to show the total height. This explains why that the total height is always 5.8 \, cm more than the growth. When x=1, \, y=6.8 since 5.8+1=6.8 When x=5, \, y=10.8 since 5.8+5=10.8 When x=6, \, y=11.8 since 5.8+6=11.8 If you look at the table, you see this same relationship: Create or use a representation to solve. The equation and the table both show that the total height is always 5.8 more than the growth. Yes, the graph and equation show the turtle eating 6 ounces of food each day. No, the graph shows the turtle eating more food each day. Yes, the graph and equation show the turtle eating 7 ounces of food each day. No, the graph shows the turtle eating more food each day. The two variables are the days and the total food eaten (ounces). Since the total food eaten depends on the number of days, it is the dependent variable. The number of days the independent variable. 6x=y, where x=~\text{(days)} and y=~\text{(total food eaten (ounces))} The equation shows that after 1 day, 6 ounces of food was eaten.The point (1, 6) shows that after 1 day, 6 ounces of food was eaten. The point (2, 12) shows that after 2 days, 12 ounces of food was eaten. The point (3, 18) shows that after 3 days, 18 ounces of food was eaten. The equation and the graph both show that for every day that passes the turtle eats 6 ounces of food. The points on the line of the graph are the same solutions to the equation, when x is multiplied by 6. What is the cartesian plane? This is the same axes in a coordinate plane. This name refers to the French mathematician Ren Descartes who is credited with incorporating the use of the coordinate plane into mathematics. What are other terms meaning independent variable? Depending on the context of the real world situation or experimental design, it can be called an outcome variable, predicted variable, response variable or responding variable. What are confounding (or lurking) variables? They are an unmeasured variable that impacts the other known variables. Types of graphs Graphing linear equations Rate of change What is a Third Space Learning, we specialize in helping teachers and school leaders to provide personalized math support for more of their students through high-quality, online one-on-one math tutoring delivered by subject experts. Each week, our tutors support thousands of students who are at risk of not meeting their grade-level expectations, and help accelerate their progress and boost their confidence. Find out how we can help your students achieve success with our math tutoring programs. We use essential and non-essential cookies to improve the experience on our website. Please read our Cookies Policy for information on how we use cookies and how to manage or change your cookie settings.AcceptPrivacy & Cookies Policy

What is an independent variable in an equation. What's a independent variable in math. What is the independent variable in math.