I'm not a bot



, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,937 active editors 7,000,709 articles in EnglishAndrea Navagero (14831529) was a Venetian diplomat and writer. He edited manuscripts at the Aldine Press, garnering a reputation as a scholar and a highly skilled writer. In 1515, he was appointed 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 service Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and ParalympicsArchiveBy emailMore featured articles About Engraving 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 to play a postpartum mother in Montages of a Modern Motherhood?... that the Alfonsine 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? Archive Start a new articleNominate an articlenosato Daiki (pictured) becomes sumo's 75th yokozuna. In association football, Liverpool win 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 (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 naval superiority in the Aegean Sea for the ballet Le Sacre du printemps by Igor Stravinsky at the Thtre des Champs-lyses in Paris, the avantgarde 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 28 May 29 May 30 Archive By email List of days of the year About The 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 pictures Community portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Wikipedia. Help desk Ask questions about using or editing 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-WikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination 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 Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lmgCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from "2Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies12thcentury13thcentury13thcentury14thcenturyDecades1210s1220s1230s 1240s1250sYears1230123112321233 123412351236vte1233 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesBirths DeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishments DisestablishmentsArt and literature1233 in poetryvte1233 in various calendar5983Balinese saka calendar1233MCCXXXIIIAb urbe condita1986Armenian calendar5983Balinese saka calendar1777Burmese calendar595Byzantine calendar67416742Chinese calendar (WaterDragon)3930 or 3723to (WaterSnake)3931 or 3724Coptic calendar49934994Hindu calendar595Byzantine calendar67416742Chinese calendar67416742Chinese calendar49934994Hindu calendar49934994Hindu calendar49934994Hindu calendar595Byzantine calendar67416742Chinese calendar67416742Chinese calendar49934994Hindu calendar49934994Hindu calendar49934994Hindu calendar595Byzantine calendar67416742Chinese calendar6741 calendar233234Iranian calendar611612Islamic calendar630631Japanese calendar17751776Tibetan calendar17751776Tibetan calendar630631Japanese calendar1421143Julian calendar235Thai solar calendar235Thai solar calendar17751776Tibetan calendar630631Japanese calendar1421143Julian calendar630631Japanese calendar1421143Julian calendar630631Japanese calendar17751776Tibetan calendar630631Japanese ca 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 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 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 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. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1287) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist
and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1287) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1287) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1287) Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1285) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1286) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1286) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1286) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1287) Adelaide of Burgundy (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1288) October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, ju 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. 1271)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) June Yolanda de Courtenay, queen consort of Hungary July 8 Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (b. 1160) July 26 Wilbrand of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of Utrecht July 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 (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)Gkbri ("Blue-Wolf"), Ayyubid general and ruler (b. 1154)Guilln Prez de Guzmn, Spanish nobleman (b. 1180)John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologian Mathilde 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. 1163)^ Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, pp. 169170. ISBN 978-0-241-29877-0.^ Berend, Nora (2001). At the Gate of Christendom: Jews, Muslims and "Pagans" in Medieval Hungary, c. 1000-c.1300. Cambridge University Press. p.158. ISBN 978-0-521-02720-5. Lourie, Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena Lourie. Brill. p.270. ISBN 90-04-12951-0.[permanent dead link] Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1101 to 1200See also: Renaissance of the 12th centuryMillennia2ndmillenniumCentury12thcentury12thcentury13t Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th century The 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 Islam experienced" (Solden Age) of the 12th century The 12th 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 Hungary and Croatia under the Hungarian Crown.1102: Muslims conquer Seoro de Valencia.11031104: A church council is convened by King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church.1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, 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: 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 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. 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 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 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 (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 JinSong wars.1125: Lothair of Supplinburg, duke of Saxony (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. 11301180: 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: The Southern Song dynasty establishes China's first permanent standing navy, although China 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.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 dynasty and Southern Song dynasty, legally establishing the boundaries of the Everytee and forcing 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 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 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 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 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 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 Education (IV) and IV) are the Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and IV) are the Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and IV) are the Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and IV) are the Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and IV) are the Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and IV) are the Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and IV) are the Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and IV) are the Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and IV) are the Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and IV) are the Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and IV) are the Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and IV) are the Aragon.1151: The Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and IV) are the Aragon.1151: The Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and IV) are the Aragon.1151: The Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and IV) are the Aragon.1151: The Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and IV) ar 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 and to assist the pope 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 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 another 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 Arslar 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 northern Europe.1169: Political disputes within the Pandya Empire sparks the decade-long Pandyan Civil War.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 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 English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonials in the Pandyas in the Pandyas in the Pandyas in the English crown and pays ceremonials for the English in the Pandyas in the allegiance at York.1175: Hnen Shnin (Genk) 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 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 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 Madagascar), from where 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 Venice of 1177.1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Commenus has his nephew Alexius II Commenus 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 Bulgarian Empire.1185: Andronicus I Comnenus is deposed and, on September 12, executed as a result of the Norman massacre 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: 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 Arsuf.1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem1192: 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 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 in Acre are raised to a military order of knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital in Acre are raised to a military order of knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital in Acre are raised to a military order of knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital in Acre are raised to a military order of knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Hospi Construction begins on the Grand Village of the Natchez near Natchez near Natchez near Natchez people is occupied and built until the early 17th century. [5] Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the Natchez people is occupied and built until the early 17th century. [5] Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the Natchez people is occupied and built until the early 17th century. 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 Nemanji dynasty and the House of Anjou are relying primarily on mercenaries in their militaries. Paid soldiers are available year-round, unlike knights who expected certain periods off to maintain their manor lifestyles. [8]In India, Hoysala architecture reaches its peak. In the deorgian poet Shota Rustaveli 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, 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 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 p.57 Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia (1998, July 20). Kairi. Encyclopaedia Britannica. Enn Tarvel (2007). Sigtuna hukkumine. Archived 2017-10-11 at the Wayback Machine Haridus, 2007 (7-8), p 3841^ Notice sur les Arabes hilaliens. Ismal Hamet. p.248.^ Francine Weiss and Mark R. Barnes (May 3, 1989). "National Register of Historic Places Registration: Grand Village of the Natchez Site / Fatherland Plantation Site (22-Ad-501)" (pdf). National Park Service and Accompanying 3 photos, from 1989.(680KB)^ Warren 1961, p.159.^ Warren 1961, p.159.^ Warren 1961, p.60-61.^ Le Goff, Jacques (1986). The Birth of Purgatory. Chicago: University of California Press. p.362. ISBN 9780520036437. {{cite book}}: ISBN 9780520036437 Date incompatibility (help)Retrieved from " 4The following pages link to 12th century External tools(link 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) Catharism millennia (links | edit)Dialect (links | edit)House of Hohenzollern (links | edit)House of Hohenzoller | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (century (links | edit)2nd century (links | edit)4th century BC (links | edit)1st century BC (links | ed edit)1163 (links | edit)1160s (links | edit)1160s (links | edit)1141 (links | edit)1135 (links | edit)1204 (links | edit)1204 (links | edit)1204 (links | edit)1135 (links | edit)1141 (links | edit)1135 analysis here. Check Live Updates 27 May, 2025 SET 2025 admit card eleased for the postponed exam on June 4; download Here 26 May, 2025 IISER IAT 2025 answer key has been released @iiseradmission.in; the answer key is available in English and Hindi. Download Here 26 May, 2025 NTA is expected to release the NEET 2025 answer key by the last week of May 2025; the answer keys for codes 45, 26, 27, and 48 are available. Check Live Updates 23 May, 2025 Result has been released; download scorecard @set-test.org. The result for postponed exam will be out later. Download Here 23 May, 2025 NTA has released the CUET UG 2025 Admit Card for the exams from May 26 to June 3; the admit card download link is out @cuet.nta.nic.in. Read Notice Here 22 May, 2025 NEET 2025 postponed exam has been rescheduled to June 4, 2025; fresh admit card will be released for the same. Check Here 21 May, 2025 GMCET 2025 exam date is May 31, 2025 and result will be out on June 2; registration is ongoing @aifset.com till May 30, 2025 Apply Here 12 May, 2025 Apply Here 12 May, 2025 AME CET 2025 registration Phase II started @amecet.in; the last date to apply is May 31, 2025. Apply Here BSc Chemistry, Application of Computer in Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Application of Computer in Chemistry, Organic Chemistry Molecule. The BSc Chemistry subjects in the second year areResearch Methodology for Chemistry, Industrial Chemistry, Industrial Chemistry, and Instrumental Methods of Chemistry, TSkills of Chemistry, Industrial Chemistry guidelines for making the syllabus. BSc Chemistry Molecule, Physical Chemistry, Analytical Methods in Chemistry, Modeling, and Drug Design. Course Name BSc Chemistry Course Level Undergraduate Duration 3 Years Admission Process Merit based/ Entrance Exam Top Entrance Exam JET, NPAT, BHU UET, SUAT, CUET Eligibility Eligibility Eligibility Criteria of 10+2 or pass examinations from any recognized board with a minimum of 50
- 55% aggregate mark. Top College, Stella Maris College, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya College, Womens Christian College, and Mount Carmel College. Average Fees INR 50,000 - 2 Lakhs Semester I Semester I Semester IV Research Methodology for Chemistry Analytical Chemistry Analytical Semester IV Research Methodology for Chemistry Industrial Chemistry Analytical Semester IV Research Methodology for Chemistry Industrial Chemistry Analytical Semester IV Research Methodology for Chemistry Analytical Semester IV Research Methodology for Chemistry Industrial Chemistry Analytical Semester IV Research Methodology for Chemistry Analytical Semester IV Research Methodology for Chemistry Industrial Chemistry Analytical Semester IV Research Methodology for Green Chemistry Instrumental Methods of Chemistry Organic Material of Industrial Importance Practical Prac The BSc Chemistry syllabus has been divided into 6 semesters. The subjects of the BSc Chemistry First Year Subjects Inorganic Chemistry syllabus are explained below: Chemistry First Year Subjects Inorganic Chemistry syllabus are explained below: Chemistry First Year Subjects Inorganic Chemistry syllabus are explained below: Chemistry First Year Subjects Inorganic Chemistry First Year Subjects Inorganic Chemistry Syllabus are explained below: Chemistry First Year Subjects Inorganic Chemistry Syllabus are explained below: Chemistry First Year Subjects Inorganic Chemistry Syllabus are explained below: Chemistry Syllabus are explained below: Chemistry First Year Subjects Inorganic Chemistry Syllabus are explained below: Chemistry First Year Subjects Inorganic Chemistry Syllabus are explained below: Chemistry Syllabus are explained by Syllabus are explain that is not an organic compound. Application of Computer in Chemistry: The application of Computer in Chemistry enables the classification and documentation of structures, substructures, and reactions, as well as the prognosis of reactions, and documentation of computer in Chemistry: Organic chemistry enables the classification and documentation of computer in Chemistry enables the structures, substructures, substructures, and reactions, and reactions, and reactions, and reactions are composition, reactions, and reactions are composition, reactions and documentation of computer in Chemistry enables the classification and documentation of computer in Chemistry enables the structures, and reactions, and reactions are composition, reactions, and reactions are composition, reactions are composition, reactions are composition of computer in Chemistry enables the classification of computer in Chemistry enables the classification and documentation of computer in Chemistry enables the classification of chemistry enables the classifica preparation of carbon compounds. Analytical Method in Chemistry Molecule: Analytical Chemistry Gourses Industrial Chemistry Courses Industrial Chemistry Courses Industrial Chemistry Second Year Subjects Research Methodology for Chemistry: Research Methodology for Chemistry includes types and methods of research, classification of research, pure and applied research, exploring or formulative research, exploring or fo devastating effects on ecosystems and human health. Green Chemistry: Green chemistry is the design of processes that reduce or eliminate the use or generation of hazardous substances. It applies across the life cycle of a chemical product. Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis: The instrumental methods of chemical analysis are divided into categories according to the property of the analyte. The major categories of instrumental methods are spectral, electroanalytical chemistry Courses BSc Chemistry Third Year Subjects Basic Analytical Chemistry: Analytical chemistry is employed to determine the composition of a sample our basic needs of food, clothing, shelter, health, energy usage. BSc Chemistry Entrance Exam Syllabus (CUET) Solid state Classification of solids based on different binding forces, unit cell in two-dimensional and threedimensional lattices, packing efficiency, voids, number of atoms per unit cell in a cubic unit cell, point defects, electrical and magnetic properties, Band theory of metals, conductors, semiconductors and insulators are also insulators are also insulators and insulators are also insulators and insulators are also insulators. Kohlrauschs Law, electrolysis and laws of electrolysis, dry cell electrolysis, dry cell electrolysis, dry cell electrolysis and EMF of a cell, standard electrolysis and laws of electrolysis and electrolysis a rates of reaction: concentration, temperature, catalyst; order and molecularity of a reaction; rate law and specific rate constant, integrated rate equations, and half-life; concept of collision theory. Activation Energy, Arrhenius equation, and chemistry Adsorption and chemistry Adsorption; factors affecting adsorption of gasses on solids; catalysis: homogeneous and heterogeneous, activity and selectivity: enzyme catalysis; colloidal state: the distinction between true solutions, colloids, and suspensions. types of emulsions. General Principles and Processes of Isolation of Elements Principles and methods of extraction: concentration, oxidation, reduction electrolytic method, and refining; occurrence and principles of extraction of aluminum, copper, zinc, and iron. p-Block Elements Group 15 Elements, Group 16 Elements, Group 16 Elements, Group 17 Elements, Group 18 Elements, Group 18 Elements Group 18 Elements Group 19 Elements, Gr configuration, occurrence and characteristics of transition metals, general trends in properties of the first-row transition metals metallic character, ionization enthalpy, oxidation states, ionic radii, colour, catalytic property, magnetic property, magnetic property, magnetic properties of the first-row transition metals metallic character, ionization enthalpy, oxidation states, ionic radii, colour, catalytic property, magnetic property, magnet Actinoids. Coordination compounds Introduction, ligands, coordination number, colour, magnetic properties and shapes, IUPAC nomenclature of mononuclear coordination compounds. Haloalkanes and Haloarenes Haloalkanes: Nomenclature, nature of C-X bond, physical and chemical properties, mechanism of substitution reactions. Optical rotation. Haloarenes: Nature of C-X bond, substitution reactions, DDT. Alcohols, Phenols, and Ethers Alcohols: Nomenclature, methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties, identification of primary, secondary, and tertiary alcohols; mechanism of dehydration, uses, with special reference to methanol and ethanol, Phenols, Ethers. Aldehydes, Ketones, and Carboxylic Acids Aldehydes and Ketones: Nomenclature, nature of carbonyl group, methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties, mechanism of nucleophilic addition, the reactivity of alpha hydrogen in aldehydes; uses. Carboxylic Acids: Nomenclature, acidic nature, methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties; uses. Organic Compounds Containing Nitrogen Amines: Nomenclature, acidic nature, methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties; uses. properties, uses, and identification of primary secondary, and tertiary amines. Cyanides and Isocyanides will be mentioned at relevant places in context. Diazonium salts: Preparation, chemical reactions, and importance in synthetic organic chemistry. Biomolecules Carbohydrates & Proteins: Hormones Elementary idea (excluding structure). Vitamins Classification and functions. Nucleic Acids: DNA and RNA. Polymers Classification Natural and synthetic, methods of polymers are natural and synthetic like polythene, nylon polyesters, bakelite, and rubber. Biodegradable and non-biodegradable polymers. Chemistry in Everyday Life 1. Chemicals in medicines analgesics, tranquilizers, antiseptics, disinfectants, antimicrobials, antifertility drugs, antibiotics, antacids, and antihistamines. 2. Chemicals in medicines analgesics, tranquilizers, antiseptics, disinfectants, antimicrobials, antifertility drugs, antibiotics, antacids, and antihistamines. 2. Chemicals in medicines analgesics, tranquilizers, antiseptics, disinfectants, antimicrobials, antifertility drugs, antibiotics, antacids, and antihistamines. 2. Chemicals in medicines analgesics, tranquilizers, antiseptics, disinfectants, antimicrobials, antifertility drugs, antibiotics, antiential sweetening agents. Courses BSc Chemistry is related to various other UG courses. The syllabus of courses similar to BSc Biochemistry Syllabus in Biological Science-I Environmental Studies Public Administration Lab in Biological Science-II Language-IV English-II English-IV Intermediary Metabolism-I Analytical Biochemistry Human Physiology & Nutrition Lab in Intermediary Metabolism-II Metabolism-I Lab in Analytical Biochemistry Lab in Human Physiology & Nutrition Computer Application in Biology Semester V Semester Chemistry Honours Syllabus TheBSc Chemistry Organic Chemistry Orga Physical Chemistry A Molecular Approach BSc Organic Chemistry Syllabus Structure and bonding Resonance and acid-base chemistry Syllabus Structure and bonding Resonance and functional groups Stereochemistry Syllabus Structure and bonding Resonance and acid-base chemistry Syllabus Structure and acid-base chemistry Syllabus Syl compounds Aldehydes and ketones Carboxylic acids and derivatives Alpha carbon chemistry Amines Spectroscopy After BSc Chemistry which course is best? MSc in Biochemistry: MSc in Biochemistry and the chemical processes related to living organisms. MSc in Molecular Chemistry: Molecular Chemistry is a branch of science, which involves the synthesis of molecules with new biological/physical properties. See Also: MSc in Pharmaceutical Chemistry is designed to explore the links between disease, mechanism of action, and the development of safe, effective commercial drugs. MSc in Computational Chemistry: Computational Chemistry uses computer simulation to assist in solving complex chemistry uses
computer programs. BSc Chemistry Syllabus UGC Semester I S Environmental Science Inorganic Chemistry-I Inorganic Chemistry-I Lab Physical Chemistry-I Lab Physical Chemistry-II Lab P Lab Organic Chemistry-II Organic Chemistry-II Chemistry-II Chemistry-II Chemistry-IV Chemistry-I Physical Chemistry-V Organic Chemistry-V Physical Chemistry-V Lab OSE-1 Lab DSE-1 Lab DSE-2 Lab DSE-2 Lab DSE-2 Lab DSE-2 Lab DSE-3 Lab Stereochemistry Concepts In Inorganic Chemistry Organic Qualitative Analysis Inorganic Qualitative Analysis Inorganic Chemistry Physical Chemistry Preparations - Semester V Semeste Of Natural Products - Industrial Chemistry Name of the College INR 17,525 Womens Christian College INR 17,525 Womens Christian College INR 34,110 Mount Carmel College INR 42,000 St. Xaviers College INR 9,985 Ethiraj College for Women INR 11,056 Sacred Heart College INR 6,970 Kishinchand Chellaram College INR 30,000 Name of the Book Author Concise Inorganic Chemistry JD. Lee Basic Inorganic Chemistry Geoffrey Wilkinson Chemistry Geoffrey Wilkinson Chemistry JD. Lee Basic Inorganic Chemistry JD. Lee Basic Inorganic Chemistry Geoffrey Wilkinson Chemistry JD. Lee Basic Inorganic Chemistry JD. Lee Basic Inorganic Chemistry Geoffrey Wilkinson Chemistry JD. Lee Basic Inorganic Chemistry JD. Lee Basic Inorganic Chemistry Geoffrey Wilkinson Chemistry JD. Lee Basic Inorganic Chemistry JD. Lee Basic Inorganic Chemistry Geoffrey Wilkinson Chemistry JD. Lee Basic Inorganic Chemistry Geoffrey Wilkinson Chemistry JD. Lee Basic Inorganic Chemistry Geoffrey Wilkinson Chemistry Geoffrey Wilkinson Chemistry JD. Lee Basic Inorganic Chemistry Geoffrey Wilkinson Chemistry Geoffrey Wilkins Chemistry? Ans. The BSc Chemistry program is a 3-yearand focuses on aspirants acquiring and demonstrating talent to make a destined career in the industry. Ques. What arethe eligibility criteria of 10+2 or pass examinations from any recognized board with a minimum of 50 - 55% aggregate mark. Ques. What are the job options after BSc Chemistry? Ans. The job options after BSc Chemistry are: Environmental and Safety Specialist. Tutor or professor. a lab assistant. Specialist in scientific data entry. Manager of Research and Development. Product Director. Ques. What is the average salary of a BSc Chemistry graduate? Ans. BSC Chemistry graduate? Ans. BSC Chemistry: Chemoinformatics Basic Analytical Chemistry IT Skills for Chemists Business Skills for Chemists Analytical Clinical Biochemistry Intellectual Property Rights Ques. What are the top college, and Mount Carmel College, Stella Maris College, Womens Christian College, Womens Christian College, and Mount Carmel College, Stella Maris College, Womens Christian College, and Mount Carmel College, and Mount Carmel College, Stella Maris College, Womens Christian College, Womens Christian College, and Mount Carmel College, and Mount Carmel College, Womens Christian College, Womens Christian College, and Mount Carmel College, Womens Christian College, and Mount Carmel College, and Mount Carmel College, Womens Christian College, Womens Christian College, Womens Christian College, and Mount Carmel College, Womens Christian Chri after BSc Chemistry? Ans. MSc in Biochemistry, MSc in Molecular Chemistry, MSc in Drug Chemistry, MSc in Computational Chemistry are the courses that can be done after BSc Chemistry? Ans. Yes, it is worth doing BSc Chemistry. The employment areas include pharmaceutical industries, chemical manufacturers, plastic industries, agrochemical industries, etc. Ques. What are the entrance exams for BSc Chemistry? Ans. Electives in BSc Chemistry? Ans. Electives in BSc Chemistry. Ques. What are the entrance exams for BSc Chemistry? Ans. Electives in BSc Chemi Chemistry Molecular Modelling and Drug Design Novel Inorganic Solids Inorganic Materials of Industrial Importance Industrial Chemicals and Environment