

Din 1946 4 English

Rumi Jalāl al-Dīn Muḥammad Rūmī (Persian: جلال‌الدین محمد رومی), or simply Rumi (30 September Jalāl al-Dīn Muḥammad Rūmī (Persian: جلال‌الدین محمد رومی), or simply Rumi (30 September 1207 – 17 December 1273), was a 13th-century poet, Hanafi faqih (jurist), Maturidi theologian (mutakallim), and Sufi mystic born during the Khwarazmian Empire. rendering support, you may see question marks, boxes, or other symbols d164f2cb80

To maintain the independence of his principality, he fought against the Ottomans, Mamluks, Karamanids, and Aq Qoyunlu for 18 years. He composed poetry in a Turkic language close to modern Azerbaijani Turkic. In addition to his poems in Turkic, he also wrote in Persian and Arabic and conducted studies on Islamic law. His divan is regarded as the first divan written in the Turkic language. He is considered one of the founders of modern Azerbaijani and Turkish literature... d164f2cb80 Some of the earliest surviving Old English texts were written in Northumbrian, such as Cædmon's Hymn (7th century) and Bede's Death Song (8th century). Other works, including the bulk of Cædmon's poetry, have been lost. d164f2cb80

Northumbrian Old English Gospels: Fader ūsæ, ðū arð in heofnum. Together with Mercian, Kentish and West Saxon, it forms one of the sub-categories of Old English devised and employed by modern scholars. Tōcymeð riċ ðīn. Hlāf ūserne oferwistlīc sel Northumbrian was a dialect of Old English spoken in the Anglian Kingdom of Northumbria. Sīe willo ðīn, suæ is in heofne 7 in eorðo. Sīe ġehālgad noma ðīn d164f2cb80

Soviet famine of 1946–1947 istorie secretizată și ocultată: foametea din 1946-1947 în Basarabia" [A secret and hidden history: the famine of 1946–1947 in Bessarabia]. It was also the last famine in Soviet history. Radio Europa Liberă The Soviet famine of 1946–1947 was a major famine in the Soviet Union d164f2cb80

Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah Ala-ud-Din Hasan Bahman Shah (Persian: علاء الدین بهمن شاه; died 10 February 1358) whose original name was Zafar Khan, was the founder of the Bahmani Ala-ud-Din Hasan Bahman Shah (Persian: علاء الدین بهمن شاه; died 10 February 1358) whose original name was Zafar Khan, was the founder of the Bahmani Sultanate d164f2cb80

Fakhr... d164f2cb80

Kadi Burhan al-Din In 1381, he took over Eretnid lands and claimed the title of sultan for

himself. He was vizier to the Eretnid rulers of Anatolia. Kadi Ahmad Burhan al-Din (8 January 1345, Kayseri – 1398, Sivas) poet, scholar, and statesman. He was vizier to the Eretnid rulers of Anatolia. In 1381 Kadi Ahmad Burhan al-Din (8 January 1345, Kayseri – 1398, Sivas) poet, scholar, and statesman. He is most often referred to by the title Qadi, a name for Islamic judges, which was his first occupation d164f2cb80

Siraj al-Din al-Ushi He is probably best known for his work on a confession of faith in rhyme entitled al-Qasida al-Lamiyya fi al-Tawhid, also called Bad' al-Amali or from the opening words Qasidat Yaqulu al-'Abd. Siraj al-Din 'Ali ibn 'Uthman al-Ushi al-Farghani (Arabic: سراج الدين علي بن عثمان الأوشي الفرغاني) was a Hanafi jurist, Maturidi theologian, hadith expert Siraj al-Din 'Ali ibn 'Uthman al-Ushi al-Farghani (Arabic: سراج الدين علي بن عثمان الأوشي الفرغاني) was a Hanafi jurist, Maturidi theologian, hadith expert (muhaddith), Chief Judge or Supreme Judge (Qadi al-Qudah or 'Aqda al-Qudah as he was also called), and researcher who has ferreted out facts and established them (muhaqqiq) d164f2cb80

The estimates of victim numbers vary, ranging from several hundred thousand to 2 million. Recent estimates from historian Cormac Ó Gráda, state that 900,000 perished during the famine. Regions that were especially affected included the Ukrainian SSR with 300,000 dead,

and the Moldavian SSR with 100,000 dead. Other parts of the Soviet Union such as the Russian SFSR and the Byelorussian SSR were also affected with 500,000 deaths. Elsewhere, malnutrition was widespread but famine was averted. The famine is notable for very high levels of child mortality. d164f2cb80 The dialect was spoken from the Humber, now within England, to the Firth of Forth, now within Scotland. In the Danelaw after the Viking invasions, Northumbrian may have been influenced by the Norse language. d164f2cb80 Other examples of this dialect are the Runes on the Ruthwell Cross from the Dream of the Rood. Also in Northumbrian are the 9th-century Leiden Riddle... d164f2cb80 The term speed comes from the early days of photography. Photographic emulsions that were more sensitive to light needed less time to generate an acceptable image and thus a complete exposure could be finished faster, with the subjects having to hold still for a shorter length of time. Emulsions that were less sensitive were deemed "slower" as the time to complete an... d164f2cb80

Mu'in al-Din Chishti This particular Tariqa (order) became the dominant Islamic spiritual order in medieval India. 1325). Most of the Indian Sunni saints are Chishti in their affiliation, including Nizamuddin Awliya (d. 1325) and Amir Khusrow (d. Mu'īn al-Dīn Hasan Chishti Sijzi (Persian: معین الدین چشتی, romanized: Mu'īn al-Dīn Chishtī; 1 February 1143 – 15 March 1236), known reverentially as Khawaja Mu'in al-Din Hasan Chishti Sijzi (Persian: معین

الدین چشتی, romanized: Muʿīn al-Dīn Chishtī; 1 February 1143 – 15 March 1236), known reverentially as Khawaja Gharib Nawaz (Persian: خواجه غریب نواز, romanized: Khawāja Gharīb Nawāz), was a Persian Islamic scholar and mystic from Sistan, who eventually ended up settling in the Indian subcontinent in the early 13th-century, where he promulgated the Chishtiyya order of Islamic mysticism d164f2cb80

Having arrived in the Delhi Sultanate during the reign of the sultan Iltutmish (d. 1236), Muʿīn al-Dīn moved from Delhi to Ajmer shortly thereafter... d164f2cb80

Film speed DIN 4512-1:1971-04 Archived 2011-09-30 at the Wayback Machine, DIN 4512-1:1993-05 Film speed is the measure of a photographic film's sensitivity to light, determined by sensitometry and measured on various numerical scales, the most recent being the ISO system introduced in 1974. Prior to ISO, the most common systems were ASA in the United States and DIN in Europe. A closely related system, also known as ISO, is used to describe the relationship between exposure and output image lightness in digital cameras. Superseded by DIN 4512-1:1971-04, DIN 4512-4:1977-06, DIN 4512-5:1977-10 and others d164f2cb80

Fakhr al-Din II For uniting modern Lebanon's constituent parts and communities, especially the Druze and the Maronites, under a single authority for the first time in history, he is generally regarded as the country's founder. Although he ruled in the name of the Ottomans, he acted with considerable autonomy and developed close ties with European powers in defiance of the Ottoman imperial government. Fakhr al-Din Ma'n (Arabic: فخر الدين, romanized: Fakhr al-Dīn Ma'n; 6 August 1572 – 13 April 1635), commonly known as Fakhr al-Din II or Fakhreddine Fakhr al-Din Ma'n (Arabic: فخر الدين, romanized: Fakhr al-Dīn Ma'n; 6 August 1572 – 13 April 1635), commonly known as Fakhr al-Din II or Fakhreddine II (Arabic: فخر الدين الثاني, romanized: Fakhr al-Dīn al-Thānī), was the paramount Druze emir of Mount Lebanon from the Ma'n dynasty, an Ottoman governor of Sidon-Beirut and Safed, and the strongman over much of the Levant from the 1620s to 1633 d164f2cb80

Rumi's works are written in his mother tongue, Persian. He occasionally used the Arabic language and single Turkish and Greek words in his verse. His Masnavi (Mathnawi), composed in Konya, is considered one of the greatest poems of the Persian language. Rumi's influence has transcended national borders and ethnic divisions: Iranians, Afghans, Tajiks, Turks, Kurds, Greeks, Central Asian Muslims, as well as Muslims of the Indian subcontinent have greatly appreciated his spiritual legacy for the past seven centuries. His poetry

influenced not only... d164f2cb80 The famine has been attributed in part to the effects of World War II, and in part on government policy. The war had destroyed... d164f2cb80

Mian Hayaud Din in the London Gazette twice more: 27 September 1945 and 9 May 1946. Lt Col Hayaud Din then served with 80th Brigade still commanding 9th battalion 12th Mian Hayaud Din (2 July 1910 – 20 May 1965) was a Pakistani military officer who served in the British Indian Army during the Second World War and later became Chief of General Staff d164f2cb80

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