

El Lider 8020 Spanish Edition

Hagia Sophia After the fall of Constantinople in 1453, it served as a mosque, having. "Anthemius" . Heath, Thomas Little (1911). London: University of Toronto Press/Medieval Academy of America. It is considered the epitome of Byzantine architecture and is said to have "changed the history of architecture". From its dedication in 360 until 1453 Hagia Sophia served as the cathedral of Constantinople in the Byzantine liturgical tradition, except for the period 1204–1261 when the Latin Crusaders installed their own hierarchy. Encyclopædia Britannica Hagia Sophia, officially the Hagia Sophia Grand Mosque, is a mosque and former museum and church serving as a major cultural and historical site in Istanbul, Turkey. ISBN 978-0-8020-6627-5. The last of three church buildings to be successively erected on the site by the Eastern Roman Empire, it was completed in AD 537, becoming the world's largest interior space and among the first to employ a fully pendentive dome

Kiddush levana 58–59. Retrieved 2025-03-30 Kiddush levana, also known as Birkat halevana, is a Jewish ritual and prayer service, generally observed on the first or second Saturday night of each Hebrew month. In most communities, ritual elements include the shalom aleikhem greeting and jumping toward the moon, with some also incorporating kabbalistic practices. ISBN 978-0-8020-5802-7. 525. of Toronto Press. Shtern oyf'n dakh: lid un balade. The service includes a blessing to God for the appearance of the new moon and further readings depending on custom. "Khelmer balade" . pp. Manger, Itzik (1929). p

The oldest part of Kiddush levana, the blessing, is described by the Talmud. Other elements were introduced by Massechet Soferim in the 8th century, although their ultimate origin is obscure. In the years since, different Jewish communities have incorporated various quotations from the Bible and Talmud, liturgical compositions, and mystical customs into their version...

Khmelnysky pogroms 123–124. University of Toronto Press. Massacres of the Jews of Poland, Belarus, and today's Ukraine occurred throughout the rebellion, which lasted for many years, as well as during the Russo-Polish War (1654-1667) and a smaller northern war with the Swedish Empire that ignited the riots. pp. Ukraine A History. Ettinger, Shmuel (1956). ISBN 978-0-8020-8390-6. Nevertheless, the sudden destruction of many communities from the beginning of April to May 1648 until the cessation of the Cossacks' progress in November of that year, is the source of the name. "Jewish Participation in the Colonization - The Khmelnysky pogroms were pogroms carried out against the Jews of modern Ukraine during the 1648 Khmelnysky Uprising of the Cossacks and serfs led by Bogdan Khmelnysky (or the "Hamil of Evil", as he was called by the Jews) against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. According to the historian Adam Teller: "In the Jewish collective memory, the events

The two original centres of the Rus' were Ladoga (Aldeigja), founded in the mid-8th century, and Rurikovo Gorodische (Holmr), founded in the mid-9th century. The two settlements were situated at opposite ends of the Volkhov River, between Lake Ilmen and Lake Ladoga, and the Norsemen likely called this territory Gardar. From there, the name of the Rus' was transferred to the Middle Dnieper, and the Rus' then moved eastward to where the Finnic tribes lived and southward to where the... b290ba1ef0 Domes have a long architectural lineage that extends back into prehistory. Domes were built in... b290ba1ef0 Established by Sargon of Akkad after defeating the Sumerian king Lugal-zage-si, it replaced the system of independent Sumero-Akkadian city-states and unified a vast region, stretching from the Mediterranean to Iran and from Anatolia to the Persian Gulf, under a centralized government. Sargon and his successors... b290ba1ef0 A dome can rest directly upon a rotunda wall, a drum, or a system of squinches or pendentives used to accommodate the transition in shape from a rectangular or square space to the round or polygonal base of the dome. The dome's apex may be closed or may be open in the form of an oculus, which may itself be covered with a roof lantern and cupola. b290ba1ef0

Rus' people p. 2000). University of Toronto Press. Retrieved 28 January The Rus', also known as Russes, were a people in early medieval Eastern Europe. 26. Ukraine: A History. The scholarly consensus holds that they were originally Norsemen, mainly originating from present-day Sweden, who settled and ruled along the river-routes between the Baltic and the Black Seas from around the 8th to 11th centuries AD. Archived from the original on 26 April 2023. ISBN 978-0-8020-8390-6 b290ba1ef0

Dome Vol. A Dictionary of Ancient Near A dome (from Latin domus) is an architectural element similar to the hollow upper half of a sphere. Teaching). 227–270. University of Toronto Press. There is significant overlap with the term cupola, which may also refer to a dome or a structure on top of a dome. 25. Leick, Gwendolyn, ed. "Dome". The precise definition of a dome has been a matter of controversy and there are a wide variety of forms and specialized terms to describe them. pp. (2003). ISBN 978-0-8020-6708-1 b290ba1ef0

List of atheists in politics and law Retrieved 26 There have been many atheists who have participated in politics or law. Público (in Portuguese). Living persons in this list are people whose atheism is relevant to their notable activities or public life, and who have publicly identified themselves as atheists. This is a list of atheists in politics and law. "Perfil de Francisco Louçã: o líder que nunca esteve em cima do muro". Brandão Guerra, Rita (25 October 2012) b290ba1ef0

Akkadian Empire and Gutian Periods (2334–2113), University of Toronto Press, 1993, ISBN 0-8020-0593-4 Eppihimer, Melissa, "Assembling King and State: The Statues of Manishtushu The Akkadian Empire () was the first known empire, succeeding the long-lived city-states of Sumer. Centered on the city of Akkad (or) and its surrounding region, the empire united the Semitic Akkadian and Sumerian speakers under one rule and exercised significant influence across Mesopotamia, the Levant, Iran and Anatolia, sending military expeditions as far south as Dilmun and Magan (modern United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Oman) in the Arabian Peninsula b290ba1ef0

List of national founders "Manuel Belgrano, de líder a héroe nacional" (in Spanish). , political system form of government, and constitution), of the country. Retrieved 25 November 2023. Britannica. They can also be military leaders of a war of independence that led to the establishment of a sovereign state. Buenos Aires: Museo Roca Instituto de Investigaciones - The following is a list of national founders of sovereign states who were credited with establishing a state. National founders are typically those who played an influential role in setting up the systems of governance, (i. e b290ba1ef0

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