

I'm not a robot



Harlan community academy chicago

Shareability and Usage Rights: Creative Commons License The material can be freely shared, copied, and redistributed for any purpose, including commercial use. Adaptations, remixes, and transformations are also allowed without restrictions. Attribution Requirements: - Give proper credit to the original creator. - Provide a link to the license and indicate if changes were made. - Present attribution in a reasonable manner, without suggesting endorsement from the licensor. ShareAlike Provision: If you create a derivative work, it must be distributed under the same license as the original material. No Additional Restrictions: You may not apply laws or technological measures that restrict others from using the licensed material. Exceptions apply to public domain materials or uses permitted by applicable exceptions or limitations. Warranty Disclaimer: The license does not guarantee all necessary permissions for intended use, including rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights. Given article text here The Wikipedia is a free online encyclopedia created by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation. The website offers a vast amount of information on various topics, including history, science, culture, and more. With over 1 million articles in English and thousands more in other languages, Wikipedia is one of the largest knowledge bases in the world. Wikipedia is written and edited by volunteers from around the globe, with contributors working together to create and improve content. The website also hosts a range of other projects, including Commons, Free media repository, MediaWiki, and Wikidata, among others. The English version of Wikipedia has over 250,000 articles, while many other Wikipedias are available in languages such as Arabic, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Swedish, Ukrainian, Vietnamese, Chinese, and many more. In 868, Charles the Bald and his brother Louis met at Metz to divide the territory of Lotharingia. Meanwhile, Salomon, Duke of Brittany, fought against Viking invasions in southeastern Brittany. The city of Mérida in Al-Andalus rose up against Umayyad rule, but Emir Muhammad I crushed the rebellion and destroyed the city's walls. In Portugal, a nobleman named Vímara Peres established the County of Portugal around the town of Portus Cale (now Porto). In England, Alfred the Great married Ealhswith and supported his brother Æthelred in forming an alliance with Mercia. The Danes occupied Nottingham over the winter. King Aed Findliath drove out invading forces from Ireland after defeating them at the Battle of Killineery. Ahmad ibn Tulun was sent to Egypt as governor by the Abbasid caliph Al-Mu'tazz, marking the beginning of the Tulunid Dynasty. The year also saw significant cultural and intellectual achievements, including the production of an illustrated scroll of the Diamond Sutra in China, which is now considered the world's earliest printed book. Other notable figures who lived or died this year include the Korean minister Ch'oe Ŏn-wi, the Muslim theologian Muhammad ibn Dawud al-Zahiri, and the Frankish queen Théodrate of Troyes. The text also mentions several military leaders and governors, including Bugha al-Sharabi, a Turkish military leader, and Muzahim ibn Khaqan, a Muslim governor. The year 868 was marked by significant events in politics, war, and culture across Europe, the Middle East, and Asia. The 8th century saw significant events unfold across various regions. In Europe, the Byzantine Empire halted the Umayyad expansion at Constantinople and Tours, marking the end of Arab conquests in the middle of the century. Meanwhile, Viking raids began to plague European coastlines, while the Tang dynasty reached its peak under Emperor Xuanzong. In Asia, the Pala Empire was founded in Bengal, and the Nara period commenced in Japan. The Kumbumerrri burial grounds were established, and Buddhist Jataka stories were translated into Syriac and Arabic as Kallilag and Dammag. A famous account of Buddha's life was also translated into Greek. In 701, the Taihō Code was enacted in Japan, while Empress Wu Zetian's reign came to an end in China. The Bulgarians defeated Justinian II at the Battle of Anchialus, and an Arab Umayyad army invaded Sindh in northern India. The Iberian Peninsula fell under Muslim rule with the creation of Al-Andalus, ending Visigothic rule. Emperor Xuanzong's reign from 712 to 756 is considered one of China's high points, while the Caliphate's campaigns in India were halted. 715: Death of al-Walid I and his brother Sulayman ibn Abd al-Malik takes the throne. 716: Sanjaya becomes the first king of the Mataram Kingdom. 717: Death of caliph Sulayman ibn Abd al-Malik, succeeded by his cousin Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz. 717-718: The Bulgarians and Byzantines defeat the invading Arabs in Constantinople, halting their advance into Europe. 718: Sri Indravarman King of Srivjaya sends a letter to caliph Umar bin Abdul Aziz, establishing early contact between Indonesia and the Islamic world. 720: Death of caliph Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz, succeeded by his cousin Yazid II on February 4th. 724: Death of caliph Yazid II, succeeded by his brother Hisham. 726: Byzantine Emperor Leo III destroys the icon above the Chalke Gate in Constantinople, starting the first phase of Iconoclasm. 731: Bede completes Ecclesiastical History of the English People. 732: Charles Martel defeats a large army of Moors near Poitiers, France, halting Islam's advance into Western Europe and establishing balance with Byzantine Empire. 732: Sanjaya dynasty is established according to Canggal inscription. 738: Quiriguá declares independence from Copan. 740: Byzantines win their first large-scale victory against Arabs in Battle of Akroinon. 742: The New Book of Tang records 362,921 registered families with 1,960,188 persons in the municipal census of Chang'an and Jingzhou Fu. 743: Death of Arab caliph Hisham, succeeded by his nephew Al-Walid II. 744: Assassination of Al-Walid II, succeeded by Yazid III on April 17th. 744: Death of Yazid III, succeeded by his brother Ibrahim ibn al-Walid. 744: Ibrahim is forced to abdicate in favor of Marwan II on December 4th. 748: Chinese Buddhist monk Jian Zhen writes about international sea traffic coming to Guangzhou. 750: The last Umayyad Caliph Marwan II is overthrown and executed by Abu al-Abbas al-Saffah, who moves the caliphate to Baghdad. During the Tang dynasty, a group of musicians from a tomb near Xi'an, Shanxi was crafted. The artwork is now housed at the Museum of Chinese History in Beijing. Meanwhile, a pivotal battle took place in 751 when Arabian armies defeated Chinese forces in the Battle of Talas, solidifying their control over Central Asia. Around this time, the Hindu Mataram kingdom flourished and declined between 752 to 1045. A succession crisis unfolded in the Arab Caliphate with the death of al-Saffah in 754 and the ascension of al-Mansur. The An Shi Rebellion ravaged China from 755 to 763, while King Offa of Mercia rose to prominence in England in 757. In a significant event, the port of Guangzhou was attacked by Arab and Persian pirates, forcing the Tang Dynasty authorities to shut it down for nearly five decades. The construction of the Borobudur temple began around 760, initially as a non-Buddhist shrine. Other notable events include the marriage of Abbasid princess Raytah and Muhammad in 761, the rise of Charles as king in Noyan, and the start of naval raids by Java against Dai Viet, Champa, and Cambodia. Charlemagne's invasion of northwestern Germany lasted from 772 to 804, ultimately crushing the Saxons' rebellion and incorporating Saxony into the Frankish Empire. The construction of the Kalasan temple was completed in 778 according to an inscription, while the Xi'an Stele was erected in China the following year. The Second Council of Nicaea restored the use and veneration of icons in 782, and the Tang dynasty began establishing regular maritime missions on the coast of East Africa. The Chinese geographer Jia Dan documented large lighthouse pillars built in the Persian Gulf between 785 and 805. The Seventh Ecumenical Council convened by Empress Irene of Athens marked the end of Byzantine Iconoclasm. The Bulgarian victory over the Byzantines in the Battle of Marcoplane brought an end to half-century political instability in Bulgaria. Meanwhile, the Manjusriṛgha (Sewu) temple was completed according to an inscription in 792. The first written account of a Viking raid on Lindisfarne abbey was recorded that same year. In Japan, Emperor Kanmu moved the capital to Heian-kyō (present-day Kyoto) in 794, initiating the Heian period. An Arab fleet sailed up the Tiber River in 800, and the Aghlabids ruled as an autonomous province of the Caliphate from 800 to 909. The 8th century is marked by significant events and developments across various regions. In West Africa, the ancient state of Takrur or Tekrour emerges around 800 AD, roughly parallel to the Ghana Empire. Meanwhile, in Europe, Charlemagne is crowned the first Holy Roman Emperor on Christmas Day in 800 AD. The Salendra kingdom, a Buddhist agrarian state, flourishes and declines during this century. In Asia, papermaking is introduced from China to Arabs around mid-century, while iron horseshoes become common around 770 AD. The Chinese monk Yi Xing creates an astronomical celestial globe with a clockwork mechanism, and the Picts of Scotland design a triangular harp. In Europe, heavy plows are used in the Rhine valley, and horse collars are introduced from Asia or developed independently. Frankish mines produce silver, which is used to mint coins. The Byzantine plate is also created during this period. Other notable events and innovations include the introduction of Buddhism in Southeast Asia and the formation of the Kanem-Bornu Empire. The text also references various historical works, including Gibbon's "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" and Roberts' "History of the World". | edit) 2nd century BC (links | edit) 3rd century BC (links | edit) 5th century BC (links | edit) 6th century BC (links | edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) 714 (links | edit) 768 (links | edit) 731 (links | edit) 824 (links | edit) 821 (links | edit) 867 (links | edit) 7th century BC (links | edit) 800s (decade) (links | edit) 800 (links | edit) 810s (links | edit) 820s (links | edit) 830s (links | edit) 840s (links | edit) 850s (links | edit) 860s (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/8th century You're welcome to Harlan Community Academy! We have scheduled registration days and times, which are on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 11:30 AM to 1:00 PM. If you're a new student, please fill out the provided form to join our school. Returning students can also use this form. To prove guardianship and residency, you'll need to bring the following documents: Original Birth Certificate Court Guardianship Documents Illinois Driver's License or Illinois State ID (matching your residency) Two original residency verification documents Utility Bill (gas, light, or water) Mortgage statements, Deed, or CHA voucher Court Documents Voter's Registration Card SNAP award letter State Medical Security award letter Veterans affairs letter State Medical letter Other City, State, or Federal Document Property tax bill IRS Transcript or W2 Vehicle Registration For 10th to 12th grade students transferring out of our school, please provide your unofficial transcripts, attendance records, and discipline record. Your new school will receive an acceptance letter from us once we receive yours, and then we'll send your student records within 48 hours.