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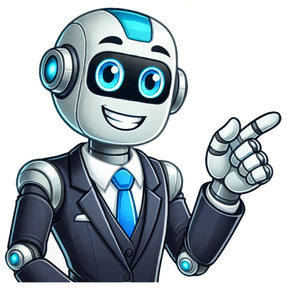

Chartered Engineers develop innovative solutions to complex engineering problems by leveraging new and existing technologies. They possess the expertise to apply theoretical knowledge in practical scenarios, driving the creation of groundbreaking products and services. With technical accountability for high-risk systems, Chartered Engineers demonstrate exceptional project management skills, handling trade-offs between technical and socio-economic factors. Their proficiency lies in developing technical staff, fostering effective communication with colleagues and stakeholders. The CEng title is an esteemed recognition of professionalism, open to individuals who demonstrate the required competences and commitment. Applicants can pursue CEng registration through various routes, including academic qualifications such as a Bachelor's degree or Master's degree in engineering. Those without these qualifications can still undergo an individual, work-based assessment process. Being professionally registered signifies a commitment to enhancing knowledge and skills for the modern engineering landscape. Chartered Engineers can find value in professional registration, which can unlock career opportunities and personal growth. They can also join Licensed PEIs to embark on their journey towards professional recognition. For those interested in the built environment sector, registering as competent to undertake work on higher-risk buildings offers a valuable advantage. Finding interesting facts can be a fun and rewarding experience, from discovering a brooch on the ground to uncovering surprising tidbits about history's most iconic figures. Did you know that Star Trek's spore drive is inspired by real-world mycology science? Or that Christina Næss is the only Paralympic gold medalist for the Faroe Islands? The Lumberjack Band has been making music since 1931, and their fight song "Go! You Packers Go!" is one of the earliest in professional American football. A Mississippi TV station's decision to pay its bills early earned them a client's trust after bankruptcy. Nezuko Kamado from Demon Slayer: Kimetsu no Yaiba has drawn comparisons to the Yuki-onna, a character from Japanese folklore. From sports to science, history to entertainment, there are countless fascinating facts waiting to be discovered. Whether you're exploring the world of sports, delving into the mysteries of science, or simply enjoying some interesting history, finding something new and exciting is always just around the corner. The English version of Wikipedia is accessible to millions of users worldwide. Various Wikipedias are available across languages. The size of these Wikipedias varies greatly. Arabic Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն □□□ Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha Asturianu Azərbaycanca □□□□□ Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių □□□□□□ Македонски □□□□□□□□□□ Norsk nynorsk □□□□□□ Shqip Slovenščina □□□ □□□□□□ اردو The years of the 9th, 10th and 11th century have passed. The centuries are divided into decades. A fleet from the sea has attacked the city of Thessalonica and taken it. 904 by topic Leaders Political entities State leaders Religious leaders Categories Births Deaths Establishments vte 904 in various calendars Gregorian calendar 904CMIVAb urbe condita 1657 Armenian calendar 353ԹՎ ԾԾԳ Assyrian calendar 5654 Balinese saka calendar 825–826 Bengali calendar 310–311 Berber calendar 1854 Buddhist calendar 1448 Burmese calendar 266 Byzantine calendar 6412–6413 Chinese calendar 癸亥年 (Water Pig) 3601 or 3394 — to — 甲子年 (Wood Rat) 3602 or 3395 Coptic calendar 620–621 Discordian calendar 2070 Ethiopian calendar 896–897 Hebrew calendar 4664–4665 Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat 960–961 - Shaka Samvat 825–826 - Kali Yuga 4004–4005 Holocene calendar 10904 Iranian calendar 282–283 Islamic calendar 291–292 Japanese calendar Engi 4 (延喜４年) Javanese calendar 803–804 Julian calendar 904CMIV Korean calendar 3237 Minguo calendar 1008 before ROC 民前 1008年 Nanakshahi calendar −564 Seleucid era 1215/1216 AG Thai solar calendar 1446–1447 Tibetan calendar □□□□□□□□□□□□ (female Water-Boar) 1030 or 649 or −123 — to — □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□ (male Wood-Rat) 1031 or 650 or −122 Saracen raiders sack Thessalonica. Year 1104 (CMIV) was a leap year starting on Sunday of the Julian calendar. Shayban ibn Ahmad ibn Tulun succeeded his nephew as emir of the Tulunid dynasty. Zhu Quanzhong killed Emperor Zhao Zong, along with his family and many ministers, after seizing control of the imperial government. Zhu placed Ai (Li Zhou) on the imperial throne as a puppet ruler of the Tang dynasty. The sacking of Thessalonica was carried out by a Muslim fleet. Having freed 4,000 Muslim prisoners and captured 60 ships, they carried off 22,000 men and women as slaves.[1] Arab–Byzantine War: The Byzantines under Andronikos Doukas defeated the Muslim garrisons of Mopsuestia and Tarsus. Emperor Leo VI (the Wise) was forced to sign a peace treaty with Simeon I, ruler of the Bulgarian Empire. King Louis IV (the Child) invited Kurszán, a Hungarian leader, but they were killed in an ambush. In Portugal, Christians took control of Coimbra for almost a century. The beginning of the Saeculum obscurum ('Dark Age'), a period of 60 years in which the papacy was heavily influenced by the powerful Theophylacti family. Prince Hywel ap Cadell married Princess Elen of Dyfed, whose father King Llywarch ap Hyfaidd died. Rhodri ap Hyfaidd claimed the throne of Dyfed but was probably forced to flee from Hywel's armies. Shayban ibn Ahmad ibn Tulun succeeded his nephew Harun ibn Khumarawayh as emir of the Tulunid dynasty. Zhu Quanzhong killed Emperor Zhao Zong and placed Ai (Li Zhou) on the imperial throne as a puppet ruler of the Tang dynasty. Zhu Quanzhong destroyed Chang'an, the capital of the Tang dynasty and the largest city in the ancient world.The new capital marked a significant turning point in January 29, as Pope Sergius III ascended to the papacy, succeeding both Leo V and the deposed Antipope Christopher. Their fates would serve as a reminder of the precarious nature of power, with both being either murdered or exiled. The Pornocracy, which would last for 150 years, began to take shape under Sergius' leadership, marking a shift in the balance of power within Rome. The Roman nobility, who had long dominated the city's affairs, continued their stranglehold on power, while the clergy was relegated to the sidelines. Sergius III formed an alliance with Theophylact I, count of Tusculum, who would become a key player in the papal administration. In return for his support, Sergius rewarded him with a high-ranking position, effectively making him a puppet leader. As the years passed, Sergius' relationship with Theophylact became increasingly intertwined, their partnership shaping the fate of Rome and the Catholic Church. On other fronts, empires rose and fell, as various leaders left their mark on history. On September 10, notable figures from across the globe left their mark on the annals of time. Guo Wei, emperor of Later Zhou, navigated the complexities of power and leadership during his reign. Æthelwold, bishop of Winchester, brought stability to his region, while Egill Skallagrímsson's exploits as a Viking warrior and poet would be etched in the memories of those who lived through that era. The Tang dynasty continued its trajectory of growth and development, with Emperor Xianzong ensuring its prosperity. In contrast, other regions experienced turmoil and upheaval, such as Burma, where Pagan rose to prominence, and Southeast Asia, where the Mataram Kingdom reached new heights. The Sahelian Kingdoms were first established in the 9th century, marking the beginning of a new era in West Africa. Meanwhile, Britain witnessed a significant influx of Viking settlers during the same period, with the Great Heathen Army leading the charge in East Anglia in 865. The Danes went on to subjugate various kingdoms, including Northumbria and Mercia, before the Wessex kingdom emerged as a major power under the leadership of Alfred the Great. The Viking Age had a profound impact on Ireland, with extensive raids along the coast and the eventual establishment of permanent settlements like Dublin in 841. The Irish were particularly targeted by the Vikings due to the richness of their monasteries. In Scotland, the Vikings also left a lasting legacy, contributing to the collapse of the Pictish kingdoms and paving the way for the rise of Kenneth MacAlpin as king. Artistic expression during this period was largely focused on Christian themes, with the creation of numerous golden artifacts such as cups, vessels, and statues. The revival of architecture saw the construction of simple moat-and-bailey castles and early fortifications, laying the groundwork for future developments. Elsewhere in the world, the 9th century saw conflicts erupt between various kingdoms and empires. In Southeast Asia, the kingdoms of Muja and Mayd clashed with the Chinese Empire, while in Cambodia, Jayavarman II established the Khmer empire and founded the Angkorian dynasty. Meanwhile, Emperor Xianzong of Tang ruled China from 805 to 820, and the Byzantine Empire engaged in a war that lasted from 809 to 815. The late 8th to early 9th centuries were marked by significant events in the Byzantine Empire, as well as a series of military engagements with the Bulgars and Arab raids along the Mediterranean coast. In 811, Emperor Nicephorus I led a Byzantine force against Khan Krum's Bulgarian army at the Battle of Pliska, resulting in the death of Nicephorus I and subsequent defeats for the Byzantines. The following year, they suffered another heavy defeat at Versinikia. Meanwhile, Arab naval raids continued to plague the shores of the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic seas during this period, with attacks also occurring on the Indian subcontinent. Charlemagne died in 814, while a peace agreement was signed between Bulgaria and the Byzantine Empire in 815. A significant cultural development occurred in 820 when Muhammad ibn Mūsā al-Khwārizmī wrote his treatise on Algebra The Compendious Book on Calculation by Completion and Balancing. In 824, Han Yu died, marking an important loss for Chinese literature. King Egbert of Wessex defeated Mercia at the Battle of Ellandun in 825, establishing the kingdom of Wessex as a dominant power in England. In the same year, Borobudur was completed during the reign of Samaratungga, a peak period for the Sailendra dynasty in central Java. The Aghlabids established an emirate in Sicily and launched raids on Southern Italy from 827 to 902. The Ghana Empire was founded in 830. A major turning point came with the establishment of the House of Wisdom in Baghdad by al-Ma'mun, which aimed to transfer ancient Greek knowledge to the Muslim world. Emperor Wenzong of the Tang dynasty conspired to kill powerful eunuchs but ultimately failed. In 839-842, Vlastimir defeated Presian. The Carolingian Empire reached its height in terms of territory and area during this period. The Treaty of Verdun in 843 led to the division of the empire among Louis the Pious' three sons: East Francia went to Louis the German, West Francia to Charles the Bald, and Middle Francia to Lothair I. The Viking raids on Iberia began in 844, while Buddhism was banned in China during this time. Emperor Xuānzong of Tang reigned from 846-859. A devastating attack by Saracen Arab squadrons occurred in Rome in 846, leading to the construction of defensive walls around the Leonine City. The Norse settlers arrived in Iceland from 850-875. In the same period, the Muslim Berber dynasty Banu Isam was founded in Ceuta. The Arab merchant Sulaiman al-Tajir observed manufacturing and administration systems in Guangzhou during his visit to China in 851. Prambanan was completed in 856 according to the Shivagrha inscription. Rakai Pikatan defeated Balaputra, marking an important victory for the Hindu kingdom of Mataram. The University of Al Karaouine was established as a madrasa in Fez, Morocco during this period. The 9th century saw a plethora of significant events and developments across the globe, particularly in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The 9th century was a period of significant transformation and expansion for various empires, including the Carolingian Empire, which reached its peak under Charlemagne. The empire's territorial reach extended beyond Western Europe, covering more ground than any other dynasty since the Roman Empire. During this time, the Indian subcontinent was also experiencing a surge in philosophical and cultural developments. The writings of Gauḍapāda, Śaṅkara, Sureśvara, and Padmapāda had a profound impact on the evolution of Advaita Vedānta, a school of thought that emphasized the non-dual nature of reality. In Europe, the 9th century was marked by the rise of urban centers and trade networks. The city of Paris, for instance, was undergoing significant transformations under the rule of the Carolingian Empire. Meanwhile, in Asia, the Silk Road continued to play a vital role in facilitating cultural exchange between East and West. The period also witnessed the emergence of new forms of governance and administrative systems. The concept of feudalism began to take shape, as lords and vassals formed complex relationships that would shape the course of European history. No exceptions can be made regarding any conditions stated in this document. No guarantees are provided. The permissions granted by this license might not be sufficient for your planned usage. For instance, other rights like public image, personal data protection, or moral rights may restrict how you use the content.

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