## I'm not a bot



## Piste cyclable ile de ré pdf

Island off the coast of France "Ré" redirects here. For the Portuguese futsal player, see Ré (futsal player, see Ré (futsal player). This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "Île de Ré" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (March 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Isle of RéNative name: Île de Ré Aerial view; Saint-Martin-de-Ré harbourIsle of RéGeographyLocationAtlantic OceanCoordinates 46°12′N 1°25′W / 46.200°N 1.417°W / 46.2 AumontsAdministrationFranceRegionNouvelle-AquitaineDepartmentCharente-MaritimeArrondissementLa RochelleCapital citySaint-Martin-de-RéLargest settlementLa FlotteDemographicsPopulation17,723 (2012)Pop. density208.5/km2 (540/sq mi)Ethnic groupsFrench people Île de Ré (French pronunciation: [il də ʁe]; variously spelled Rhé or Rhéa; Poitevin: ile de Rét; English: Isle of Ré, /reɪ/ RAY) is an island off the Atlantic coast of France near La Rochelle, Charente-Maritime, on the northern side of the Pertuis d'Antioche strait. Its highest point has an elevation of 20 metres (66 feet). It is 30 kilometres (19 miles) long and five kilometres (3 miles) wide. The 2.9 km (1.8 mi) Île de Ré bridge, completed in 1988, connects it to La Rochelle on the mainland. Administratively, the island is part of the Charente-Maritime department, Nouvelle-Aquitaine (before 2015: Poitou-Charentes). The island is part of the Charente-Maritime department, Nouvelle-Aquitaine (before 2015: Poitou-Charentes). Ré eastwards and Ars-en-Ré westwards. The island is divided into 10 communes, from East to West: Rivedoux-Plage, La Flotte, Saint-Martin-de-Ré, Le Bois-Plage-en-Ré, Saint-Martin-de-Ré, Le Bois-Plage-en-Ré, Le Bois-Plage islands. The space between the islands was progressively filled by a combination of human activity (salt fields gained from the sea) and silting. In the seventh and eighth centuries the island, along with Oléron, formed the Vascones, this reference is evidence of Basque (Gascon) settlement or control of the islands by that date. In 745, Hunald, the Duke of Aquitaine, retired to a monastery was founded on the isle, where the Abbot Isaac of Stella sojourned amid the Becket controversy. [2] The island became English in 1154, when Eleanor of Aquitaine became queen of England through her marriage with Henry Plantagenet. The island reverted to France in 1243, when Henry III of England returned it to Louis IX through a treaty. In 1360, however, with the Treaty of Brétigny, Île de Ré briefly became English again, until the 1370s. The first fishing locks were constructed between the 13th and 15th centuries. The locks consist of fixed fish traps which become submerged at high tide and retain the French king Louis XIII, and after publishing a manifesto, invaded and occupied the island of Ré.[4] He seized Ré with 300 soldiers and 100 sailors. From there he sailed up to Brittany, where he led his successful attack on the royal fleet in Blavet, although he could not take the fort after a three-week siege. Soubise then returned to Ré with 15 ships and soon occupied the Ile d'Oléron as well, thus giving him command of the Atlantic coast from Nantes to Bordeaux. Through these actions, he was recognized as the head of the Protestant Church".[5] A few months later, in September 1625, Charles, Duke of Guise, organized a landing in order to recapture the islands, with the support of the Dutch (20 ships)[5] and English navies. The fleet of La Rochelle was defeated, as was Soubise with 3,000 men, when he led a counter-attack against the royal troops who had landed on the island.[6] Main article: Siege of Saint-Martin-de-Ré (1627) The citadel of Saint-Martin. Military mock-up, 1702. Musée des Plans-Reliefs In 1627, an English invasion force under the command of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, attacked the island in order to relieve the Siege of La Rochelle. Buckingham's forces were poorly equipped and failed to even scale the walls of the citadel as their scaling ladders were too short. After three months of combat in the Siege of Saint-Martin-de-Ré against the French under Marshal Toiras, the Duke was forced to withdraw. The English lost more than 4,000 out of 7,000 troops during the campaign. The naval bombardment of St Martin, fle de Ré, by British and Dutch fleets on 15 and 16 July 1696 The main port, Saint-Martin, was fortified by Vauban in 1681 as a component of the belt of forts and citadels built to protect the military harbour of Rochefort. It was later used as a depot for convicts on their way to the penal settlements of New Caledonia and French Guiana. Prisoners included Alfred Dreyfus, en route to the penal settlements of New Caledonia and French Guiana. Prisoners included Alfred Dreyfus, en route to the penal settlements of New Caledonia and French Guiana. Prisoners included Alfred Dreyfus, en route to the penal settlements of New Caledonia and French Guiana. Heritage Site list, along with 11 others Fortifications of Vauban across France. During World War II, the beaches of the led Ré were fortified by German forces with bunkers, in order to block a possible seaward invasion. Many of the bunkers are still visible, in a more or less derelict state. Several scenes of the 1962 movie The Longest Day were filmed on the beaches of the island. A bac and the bridge under construction, in 1987 In 1987, a 2.9 kilometres (1.8 mi) bridge was built to connect the island to the mainland. Previously, the island was connected through roll-on roll-off ferries (called "bacs"), which could accommodate vehicles and passengers. In peak summer time periods, the waiting time to board a ferry could reach several hours. The bridge was built by Bouyques.[7] Since then, tourism on the island has developed considerably, with real estate prices reaching high levels. The easier transportation system has stimulated the purchase of holiday homes by people from as far as Paris, who can visit for week-ends, mostly in spring and summer. Using the bridge requires the payment of a toll (either €8 or €16 return for a normal car depending on the season) and makes it the most expensive road to use per kilometre in France. The Paris-La Rochelle high-speed train (TGV) trip takes around three hours, and then taxis or buses can be taken to the island. Île de Ré can also be reached from Paris by plane. It takes 85 minutes to fly from Paris to La Rochelle airport. After the TF1 channel was purchased by Bouygues, the talk-show Droit de réponse (Right to reply), shown on prime-time Saturday evening by Michel Polac was suppressed after criticizing this bridge.[8] The quays at Saint Martin en Ré The area is a popular tourist destination. It has approximately the same number of hours of sunshine as the southern coast of France. The island has a constant light breeze, and the water temperature is generally cool. The island is surrounded by sandy beaches. The island has a year-round resident population of about 220,000. [citation needed] The island has a network of cycle tracks, with many residents rarely using cars for transportation. Sea salt harvest in Ile de Ré American celebrities, including Johnny Depp, Katy Perry, and British actor Orlando Bloom, have holidayed there. [10][11] Visiting French celebrities include Charles Aznavour, Claude Nougaro, Bernard Giraudeau, Claude Rich, Carole Bouquet, Philippe Sollers, and Caroline of Monaco. French politicians, including Jean Monnet and ex-Prime Minister Lionel Jospin, have lived on the island. [12] Oysters and fresh fish are caught year-round. A tradition sees fishermen sell a small quantity of their catch directly on the quays after a harvest, enabling them to buy a drink.[citation needed] Markets are open in the main towns. The island is known for donkeys wearing culottes (trousers), originally a bite prevention method but now a tourist attraction.[13] Nearby Fort Boyard, a Napoleonic maritime fort, is currently used for a television game show series of the same name. Île de Ré is one of the few locations in the world where cross seas produce a square grid of waves. Panoramic view of Ile de Ré from the mainland (in La Pointe du Chay). The bridge linking the island to the mainland is visible at the extreme right. Ré à la Hune is a free information newspaper and website founded in 2007.[14] Ernest Cognacq Museum Phare de Chauveau [fr] Cross sea Satellite view of the island Capture of Île de Ré by Charles, Duke of Guise on September 16, 1625. Île de Ré bridge from Sablanceau/ Rivedoux-Plage. The Phares des Baleines lighthouse. Salt fields in Loix-en-Ré A WWII German bunker on a beach in Île de Ré (Plage des Quatre Sergents). Âne en culotte donkey at Saint-Martin-de-Ré. German bunkers in the northern part of the island (Conche des Baleines). Map of the island (in French) The island photographed by the Spot-5 satellite Le Phare des Baleines ^ Collins, 214. ^ McGinn, Bernard (1972). The Golden Chain: A Study in the Theological Anthropology of Isaac of Stella. Spencer, MA: Cistercian Publications. pp. 14-23. ISBN 0879078154. ^ "Region of Art and History", Île de Ré ^ Holt, Mack P. (2005). The French Wars of Religion, 1562-1629. Cambridge University Press. p. xiii. ISBN 9781139447676. {{cite book}}: |work= ignored (help) ^ a b c Penny cyclopaedia of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. 1842. p. 268. ^ Sturdy, David J. (February 2002). Fractured Europe, 1600-1721. Wiley. p. 127. ISBN 9780631205135. Retrieved 2013-02-28. ^ Bouygues website: Île de Ré Bridge Archived December 5, 2008, at the Wayback Machine ^ Le Nouvel Obs, July 2015. ^ Maryline, Auteur (2021-03-24). "Au 1er janvier 2021, 17 655 habitants à l'île de Ré". 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Retrieved 2022-01-06. ^ "Stopover in the Ile de Ré for actor Orlando Bloom". Archyde. 2017-07-24. Retrieved 2022-01-06. ^ "Stopover in the Ile de Ré for actor Orlando Bloom". Archyde. 2017-07-24. Retrieved 2022-01-06. ^ "Stopover in the Ile de Ré for actor Orlando Bloom". Archyde. 2017-07-24. Retrieved 2022-01-06. ^ "Stopover in the Ile de Ré for actor Orlando Bloom". Archyde. 2017-07-24. Retrieved 2022-01-06. ^ "Stopover in the Ile de Ré for actor Orlando Bloom". Archyde. 2017-07-24. Retrieved 2022-01-06. ^ "Stopover in the Ile de Ré for actor Orlando Bloom". Archyde. 2017-07-24. Retrieved 2022-01-06. ^ "Stopover in the Ile de Ré for actor Orlando Bloom". Archyde. 2017-07-24. Retrieved 2022-01-06. ^ "Stopover in the Ile de Ré for actor Orlando Bloom". Archyde. 2017-07-24. Retrieved 2022-01-06. ^ "Stopover in the Ile de Ré for actor Orlando Bloom". Archyde. 2017-07-24. Retrieved 2022-01-06. ^ "Stopover in the Ile de Ré for actor Orlando Bloom". Archyde. 2017-07-24. Retrieved 2022-01-06. ^ "Stopover in the Ile de Ré for actor Orlando Bloom". Archyde. 2017-07-24. Retrieved 2022-01-06. ^ "Stopover in the Ile de Ré for actor Orlando Bloom". Arc Waltraud; Grunenfelder, Hans-Peter; Broxham, Elli (2008). "Donkey Breeds in Europe: Inventory, Description, Need for Action, Conservation Report 2007/2008" (PDF). Monitoring Institute for Rare Breeds and Seeds in Europe. The donkeys are given "trousers" to wear, a kind of long gaitor made from plain or checked material. These "trousers" are to protect the donkey from mosquito bites. The donkeys were used for the salt marshes and to gather kelp from the beaches. This kelp was then used as a tourist attraction and as ancient custom. Usually Poitou donkeys are used. ^ Pichot, Jean-Pierre (16 March 2013). ""Ré à la Hune" celebrates its fifth birthday]. Sud Ouest (in French). Collins, Roger. "The Vaccaei, the Vacc and Regionalism in Early Medieval Spain. Variorum, 1992. ISBN 0-86078-308-1. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Île de Ré. Wikivoyage has a travel guide for Île de Ré. Official Website of the Tourist Office (in French, Spanish, Italian, German, and English) History of the island (in French) valuable information on ile de re (in English) Ile de Ré. rentals Google image Île de Ré photography Archived 2009-12-31 at the Wayback Machine Hôtel ile de Ré Retrieved from "Le vélo est sans doute le meilleur moyen de parcourir l'île de Ré et pour vous accompagner, quoi de mieux qu'une carte du réseau cyclable, répertoriant des points de vue, points d'intérêts, tableau des distances entre les villages, et autres informations pratiques ?Pour vous munir de votre propre carte et partir sillonner les pistes en toute sécurité, n'hésitez pas à télécharger votre exemplaire ou à vous le procurer en bureau d'accueil touristique. Informations:Piste cyclable des Ebrèches à Loix, située dans le prolongement de la pointe du Grouin en direction du Camping des Ilates fermée. L'itinéraire vélo se reporte désormais sur la route du Grouin. Travaux de rehaussement du chemin des Prises à La Couarde. Travaux du Département dans le cadre de la protection du territoire contre le risque de submersion. Déviation mise en place afin d'assurer la continuité du réseau cyclable. Du fait de ces travaux, l'accès à Loix via le moulin à marée est pour l'instant impossible, il faudra emprunter la piste du sel pour rejoindre Loix. Ces travaux dureront plusieurs mois. Capture Decran 2025 01 29 A 16.50.45 © Capture Decran 2025 01 29 A 16.50.45 Ce contenu vous a plu? N'hésitez pas à le partager autour de vous! The Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. 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Discover The Motorsport Images Collections events from 1895 to today events from 1895 today events from 1895 today events from 1895 today events from 1895 toda events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Favorities Experience AI-Powered Creativity The Motorsport Images Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Picks. Browse Picks. Picks. Browse Picks. Picks. Picks. Browse Picks. Picks. Picks. Picks. Picks. Picks. Picks. Picks. P Un territoire hors du temps, bercé par la brise marine et les 2300 heures de soleil annuelles. A l'extremité occidentale de la Charente Maritime, réservez dans notre sélection d'hébergements, gîtes, campings, chambre d'hôtes et hôtels qui sont tous à proximité d'une des pistes cyclables de l'Île.L'île de Ré est un paradis pour les amateurs de vélo car elle offre un cadre exceptionnel pour des balades en famille, au cœur d'une nature préservée, toujours proche de l'océan et de ses embruns. Pour explorer l'île en toute sérénité, il est indispensable de consulter la carte des pistes cyclables de l'océan et de ses embruns. Pour explorer l'île en toute sérénité, il est indispensable de consulter la carte des pistes cyclables de l'océan et de ses embruns. les itinéraires, les points d'intérêts et les distances entre les villages. Dès votre arrivée à Rivedoux-Plage, vous pouvez suivre la piste cyclable vers Sainte-Marie-de-Ré, charmant village viticole. En poursuivant, Le Bois-Plage-en-Ré révèle ses magnifiques plages et son marché traditionnel. La Flotte, avec son port pittoresque et son marché médiéval, est une escale incontournable. En rejoignant Saint-Martin-de-Ré, vous découvrirez ses fortifications classées à l'UNESCO.Plus au nord, les marais salants d'Ars-en-Ré marquent l'accès à la réserve naturelle de Lilleau des Niges, sanctuaire ornithologique remarquable. Enfin, le phare des Baleines, à Saint-Clément-des-Baleines, constitue l'apogée de ce périple.L'île de Ré est aussi bien adaptée aux amateurs de vélo électrique (VAE), facilitant ainsi l'accès aux différents circuits, même pour les moins aguerris. De plus, elle est connectée à la Vélodyssée (Euro Vélo 1) et à la Vélofrancette via le pont de l'île et la liaison avec La Rochelle. Un voyage à vélo sur l'île de Ré garantit une immersion totale dans un cadre exceptionnel, entre océan, plages, marais et villages authentiques, avec des déplacements 100% slowtourisme. - Respectez les stops (marquage au sol et panneaux) ! Vous n'êtes pas prioritaires pour traverser une route. - Circulez bien à droite sur les pistes - Faites attention aux enfants des autres et aux vôtres, surtout si vous avez un suiveur ou une carriole derrière vous - protégez-vous du soleil et prévoyez de l'eau - Modérez votre vitesse - Soyez prudents aux carrefours - Portez un casque et une tenue adaptée - Vérifiez l'état de votre vélo (freins, pneus...) avant de partir - Munissez-vous d'un système d'éclairage si vous roulez de nuit Respectez-vous les uns les autres Le Code de la route s'applique aux cyclistes comme aux autres usagers Chaque infraction par mauvaise visibilité à fortiori de nuit. Les itinéraires cyclables qui sillonnent toute l'île vous donneront envie de prendre le temps d'observer la faune et la flore. Vous entrez dans un environnement protégé: 80 % des espaces sont naturels et donc à apprécier et à respecter. En cas d'urgence : appelez le 15 ou le 112. LES POINTS INFOS CYCLISTES 4 points facilement identifiables sur votre parcours : Sablanceaux - Rivedoux Gros Jonc - Le Bois Plage-en-Ré Le Martray - Ars-en-Ré La Maison du Fier - Les Portes-en-Ré. 4 personnes chargées de vous assister dans vos déplacements, vous rappeler les règles essentielles de bonne conduite et de respect de l'environnement et vous faire découvrir les richesses patrimoniales de ce territoire en cours de labellisation Pays d'art et d'histoire. ENGLISH VERSION DRIVING MY BIKE - BEHAVING WELL SAFETY Respect one another Ride careful of kids must wear a helnet Check your bike: brakes and lights ... Remain on recommanded paths Driving rules apply to cyclists as well as others Every offence can befined You have to wear a roadsafety jacket outside town in bad weather conditions and of course at night Emergency number: 15 or 112 You are entering a protected area Enjoy and respect 80% of natural spaces. Cycling paths all around the island will enable you to take time to observe animals and flowers. Cycling all around the island is the best way to discover our unique and magnificient territory all the year round. CYCLING INFORMATION 4 stops easy to find on your way: Sablanceaux - Rivedoux Gros Jonc - le Bois-Plage-en-Ré Le Martray - Ars-en-Ré La Maison du Fier - Les Portes-en-Ré La Maison du Fier - Les Portesrespect of the environnement and make you discover all the patrimonial history. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license terms, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrict others from doing anything the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,328 active editors 6,995,846 articles in English Cher (born May 20, 1946) is an American singer and actress. Dubbed the "Goddess of Pop", she gained fame in 1965 as part of the folk duo Sonny & Cher, early exponents of 1960s counterculture. She became a TV star in the 1970s, with The Sonny & Cher, early exponents of 1960s counterculture. Billboard Hot 100 with narrative pop songs including "Gypsys, Tramps & Thieves" and "Half-Breed". Transitioning to film, she earned two Academy Awards nominations—for Silkwood (1983) and Moonstruck (1985). Her dance-pop comeback album Believe (1998) introduced the "Cher effect", a stylized use of Auto-Tune to distort vocals. Her 2002-2005 Farewell Tour grossed \$250 million, the highest ever by a female artist at the time. A Rock and Roll Hall of Fame inductee, Cher is the only solo artist with Billboard number-one singles in each of seven decades. (Full article...) Recently featured: Malcolm X Margaret Sanger TRAPPIST-1 Archive By email More featured articles About HNLMS Java ... that the crew of HNLMS Java (pictured) struggled to access the sinking ship's life vests because these were locked away in a hard-to-reach compartment? ... that Gabriel Luna used a flamethrower in an episode of The Last of Us, and afterwards had recurring visions of flaming figures running towards him? ... that many North Carolina Farmers' Union members left the organization as a result of leader Henry Quincy Alexander's opposition to American entry into World War I? ... that 33 years after The New York Times called David Lynch's film Twin Peaks: Fire Walk with Me "braindead" and seemingly "the worst movie ever made", it conceded that the film was now "revered"? ... that two future deans of the University of Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, Conducted the Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, Conducted the Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, Conducted t Dying for Sex podcast and subsequent TV series? ... that a gun club once allegedly parked boats in the living room of a plantation house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright? ... that Jane Remover felt fine after a classmate wrote an essay about lyrics from Teen Week? ... that playwright Jason Grote was involved in releasing 10,000 crickets in New York City? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article J Austria, represented by J (pictured) with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. Former president of Uruguay José Mujica dies at the age of 89. The Socialist Party led by current prime minister Edi Rama wins an outright majority in the Albanian parliamentary election. The Kurdistan Workers' Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Richard Garwin Tommy Vigorito Eddie Marzuki Nalapraya Alla Osipenko Azmun Jaafar Bob Cowper Nominate an article May 20: National Day of Remembrance in Cambodia (1975); National Awakening Day in Indonesia (1908) 325 - The First Council of Nicaea (depicted), the first ecumenical council of the Christian Church, was formally opened by Constantine the Great. 794 - According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, King Æthelberht II of East Anglia was beheaded on the orders of Offa of Mercia. 1714 - J. S. Bach led the first performance of his Pentecost cantata Erschallet, ihr Lieder at the chapel of Schloss Weimar. 1927 - With the signing of the Treaty of Jeddah, the United Kingdom recognized the sovereignty of Ibn Saud over Hejaz and Nejd, which later merged to become Saudi Arabia. 1941 - World War II: German paratroopers began the Battle of Heraklion on the island of Crete, capturing the airfield and port in Heraklion ten days later. William Fargo (b. 1818)Gertrude Guillaume-Schack (d. 1903)Nizamuddin Asir Adrawi (d. 2021) More anniversaries: May 19 May 20 May 21 Archive By email List of days of the year About Rhina Aguirre (20 May 1939 - 30 October 2021) was a Bolivian disability activist, politician, and sociologist. An opponent of the military dictatorships of the 1970s and 1980s, Aguirre was an early activist in the country's human rights movement. Exiled to Ecuador by the regime of Luis García Meza, she collaborated with Leonidas Proaño's indigenous ministry and worked closely with the country's peasant and social organizations. Blinded in both eyes by toxoplasmosis, Aguirre took up the cause of disability rights, joining the Department for Socialism and was elected to represent the department of Tarija in the Chamber of Senators, becoming the first blind person in Bolivian history to assume a parliamentary seat. This photograph of Aguirre was taken in 2014. Photograph of Senators; edited by Krisgabwoosh Recently featured: Chester Cathedral El Tatio Short-beaked echidna Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. 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-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikionaryDictionary and wikipeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WikionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Indone Retrieved from " 2 This article is about the year 325. For the number, see 325 (number). This article by introducing citations to additional sources. "325" - news · newspapers · books scholar · JSTOR (February 2024) Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium 1st millennium Century 5th century 5 calendar325CCCXXVAb urbe condita1078Assyrian calendar5075Balinese saka calendar246-247Bengali calendar41-42Discordian calendar1491Ethiopian calendar306-207Julian calendar305-3426Holocene calendar206-207Julian calendar325CCCXXVKorean calendar2658Minguo calendar1587 before ROC民前1587年Nanakshahi calendar—1143Seleucid era636/637 AGThai solar calendar867-868Tibetan calendar867-868Tibetan calendar Wood-Monkey)451 or 70 or -702 — to —阴木鸡年(female Wood-Rooster)452 or 71 or -701 Constantine the Great summons the Christian Church to Nicaea (mosaic in Hagia Sophia, Istanbul) Year 325 (CCCXXV) was a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Proculus and Paulinus (or, less frequently, year 1078 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 325 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. German and Sarmatian campaigns of Constantine: Emperor Constantine I personally assures the security of the Danube frontier by defeating the Goths, the Vandals and the Sarmatians. Constantine I personally assures the security of the Danube frontier by defeating the Goths, the Vandals and the Sarmatians. Constantine forbids criminals being forced to fight to the death as gladiators.[2] April 1 - Crown Prince Cheng of Jin, age 4, succeeds his father Ming of Jin as emperor of the Eastern Jin dynasty. During his reign, he is largely advised by regents, his uncle Yu Liang and high-level officials. The Colossus of Constantine in the Basilica of Maxentius and Constantine, Rome, is perhaps remodelled at about this date.[3] (The remains are moved to the Palazzo dei Conservatori, Rome, in the 15th century). May 20 - First Council of Nicaea: Constantine summons an ecumenical council of bishops in Nicaea: Constantine summons and ecumenical council of bishops in Nicaea: Constantine summons and ecumenical council of Nicaeaa: Constantine summons and ecumenical council of Nicaeaa: Const Son, and the Holy Spirit) are equal. The council decides that Easter is celebrated on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the vernal equinox. Arius is exiled to Illyria; his works are confiscated and consigned to the flames. Wang Meng (or Jinglüe), Chinese prime minister (d. 375) c. July - Li Ju (or Shihui), Chinese general and warlord October 18 -Ming of Jin, Chinese emperor (b. 299) Licinius, deposed Roman emperor (executed) Martinian, deposed Roman emperor (executed) Tuoba Heru, Chinese emperor (b. 245) ^ Scarre, Christopher (2012). Chronicle of the Roman Emperors: the Reign-by-reign Record of the Rulers of Imperial Rome. London; New York: Thames & Hudson. ISBN 978-0-500-28989-1. Potter, David (December 2010). "Constantine and the Gladiators". The Classical Quarterly. 60 (2): 597. doi:10.1017/S0009838810000194. JSTOR 40984834. Rescript of Constantine. ISBN 0-415-13178-2. Retrieved from 30ne hundred years, from 201 to 300 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. 30ne hundred years, from 201 to 300 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. and when to remove this message) Millennia 1st millennium Century 3rd century 4th century 3rd century 4th century 3rd century 3rd century 3rd century 3rd century 4th century 5rd century 3rd century 3rd century 4th century 5rd century Hemisphere at the beginning of the 3rd century AD. The 3rd century assassination of the Roman Emperor Severus Alexander in 235, plunging the empire into a period of economic troubles, barbarian incursions, political upheavals, civil wars, and the Palmyrene Empire in the east, which all together threatened to destroy the Roman Empire in its entirety, but the reconquests of the seceded territories by Emperor Aurelian and the stabilization period under Emperor Diocletian due to the administrative strengthening of the empire caused an end to the crisis by 284. This crisis would also mark the beginning of Late Antiquity. While in North Africa, Roman rule continued with growing Christian influence, particularly in the region of Carthage. In Persia, the Parthian Empire was succeeded by the Sassanid Empire in 224 after Ardashir I defeated and killed Artabanus V during the Battle of Hormozdgan. The Sassanids then went on to subjugate many of the western portions of the declining Kushan Empire. In Africa the most significant event was the rise of the Aksumite Empire in what is now Ethiopia, which experienced significant military expansion and became a major trading hub in northeast Africa.[1] In China, the chaos that had been raging since 189 would ultimately continue to persist with the decisive defeat of Cao Cao at the Battle of Red Cliffs in 208, which would increasingly end the hopes of unification and lead to the tripartite division of China into three main empires; Shu, Wu, and Wei, colloquially known as the Three Kingdoms period, which started in 220 with the formal abdication of Emperor Xian of Han to Cao Cao's son, Cao Pi, thereby founding Wei, which would go on to conquer Shu in 263, but would ultimately be united again under the Jin dynasty, headed by the Sima clan, who would usurp Wei in 266, and conquer Wu in 280. In other parts of the world, Korea was ruled by Funan, the first kingdom of the Khmer people. In India, the Gupta Empire was on the rise towards the end of the Commodus in the late previous century the Roman Empire was plunged into a civil war. When the dust settled, Septimius Severus emerged as emperor, establishing the Severan dynasty. Unlike previous emperors, he openly used the army to back his authority, and paid them well to do so. The regime he created is known as the Military Anarchy or the Crisis of the Third Century, following the assassination of the 28-year-old emperor Severus Alexander (the last emperor of the Severan dynasty), where no fewer than twenty emperors held the reins of power, most for only a few months. The majority of these men were assassinated, or killed in battle, and the empire almost collapsed under the weight of the political upheaval, as well as the growing Persian threat in the east. Under its new Sassanid rulers, Persia had grown into a rival superpower, and the Romans would have to make drastic reforms in order to better prepare their state for a confrontation. These reforms were finally realized late in the century under the reign of Diocletian, one of them being to divide the empire into an eastern and western half, and have a separate ruler for each. The Baths of Caracalla The Kingdom of Funan reaches its zenith. The Goths move from Gothiscandza to Ukraine, giving birth to the Chernyakhov culture. Menorahs and Ark of the Covenant, wall painting in a Jewish catacomb, Villa Torlonia (Rome), are made. The Coptic period begins. Siddhartha in the Palace, detail of a relief from Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, India, is made. Now kept at National Museum, New Delhi. Two statuettes, Jonah Swallowed and Jonah Cast Up, of a group from the eastern Mediterranean, probably Asia Minor, are made. Now kept at The Cleveland Museum of Art, Ohio. The Magerius Mosaic is made. Now kept at the Sousse Archaeological Museum, Tunisia.[2] Early 3rd century: Burial in catacombs becomes commonplace. 208: the Chinese naval Battle of Red Cliffs occurs.[3] 211-217: Caracalla, Roman Emperor. 212: Constitutio Antoniniana grants citizenship to all free Roman men. 212-217: Baths of Caracalla. 220: The Han dynasty comes to an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in ancient China.[4] 220-280: The Three Kingdoms period.[5] 222-235: Alexander Severus, Roman Emperor.Rock relief of Ardashir I receiving the ring of kingship by the Zoroastrian supreme god Ahura Mazda. 224: Ardashir I of the Sassanid dynasty conquers the Parthian empire at the Battle of Hormozdgan. 230-232: Sassanid dynasty of Persia launches a war to reconquer lost lands in the Roman east. 234: Zhuge Liang dies of illness at the standoff of Wuzhang Plains. 235-284: Crisis of the Third Century shook the Roman Empire. 241: The Kingdom of Hatra dissolved after the Fall of Hatra to Persia 244: Battle of Xingshi in China. 258: Valerian's massacre of Christians. 260: Roman Emperor Valerian I is taken captive by Shapur I of Persia. Political map of China in 262 AD 263: Cao Wei dynasty by Sima Yan. 280: The Jin dynasty reunites China under one empire after the conquest of Eastern Wu. 284-305: Diocletian, Roman Emperor. 291-306: The War of the Eight Princes, a civil war by the Sima Clan in China. 293: Emperor Diocletian forms the Tetrarchy in Rome. 300-538: Kofun era, the first part of the Kofun period in Japan. Late 3rd century: Good Shepherd, Orants and Story of Jonah, painted ceiling of the Catacombs of Marcellinus and Peter in Rome, is made. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions § 3rd century. Sarnath becomes a center of Buddhist arts in India. Diffusion of maize as a food crop from Mexico into North America begins. ^ "Aksum | History, Map, Empire, & Definition | Britannica". www.britannica.com. 2024-11-29. Retrieved 2024-12-03. ^ Bomgardner, David L. (2013). The Story of the Roman Amphitheatre. Routledge. p. 211. ISBN 9781502632456. ^ "Han dynasty | Definition, Map, Culture, Art, & Facts". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 17 March 2019. ^ "Three Kingdoms, China". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 3rd century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 100 | 250 | 100 | 250 | 100 | 250 | 100 | 250 | 100 | 250 | 100 | 250 | 100 | 250 | 100 | 250 | 100 | 250 | 100 | 250 | 100 | 250 | 100 | 250 | 100 | 250 | 100 | 250 | 100 | 250 | 100 | 250 | 100 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 500) Century (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) History of Iraq (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit edit) 1st century (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 397 (links | edit) 2th century (links | edit) 397 (links | edit) 34th century (lin 100s (decade) (links | edit) 200s (decade) (links | edit) 300s (decade) (links | edit) 310s (links | edit) 320s (links | edit) 320s (links | edit) 321 (links | edit) 310s (links | edit) 321 (links | edit) 322 (links | edit) 323 (links | edit | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) 286 (links | edit) 385 (links | edit) 385 (links | edit) 7th century BC (links | edit) 380 (links | edit) 3