Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for 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, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, 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 restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with 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. Flag or other piece of cloth bearing a symbol, logo, slogan or other message For other uses, see Banner (disambiguation). 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: "Banner" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (March 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Banners of Knights of the Thistle displayed in St Giles' Cathedral A banner can be a flag or another piece of cloth bearing a symbol, logo, slogan or another message. A flag whose design is the same as the shield in a coat of arms (but usually in a square or rectangular shape) is called a banner of arms. Also, a bar-shaped piece of non-cloth advertising material sporting a name, slogan, or other marketing message is also a banner. Banner-making is an ancient craft. Church banners commonly portray the saint to whom the church is dedicated. The word derives from Old French baniere (modern French: bannière), from Late Latin bandum, which was borrowed from a Germanic source (compare Gothic: , romanized: bandwa). Cognates include Italian bandiera, Portuguese bandeira, and Spanish bandera. Main article: Vexillum The vexillum was a flag-like object used in a military standard by units in the Ancient Roman army. The word vexillum itself is a diminutive of the Latin velum, meaning a sail, which confirms the historical evidence (from coins and sculpture) that vexilla were literally "little sails" i.e. flag-like standards. In the vexillum the cloth was draped from a horizontal crossbar suspended from the staff; this is unlike most modern flags in which the 'hoist' of the cloth is attached directly to the vertical staff. Further information: Heraldic flag A heraldic banner, also called a banner of arms, displays the basic coat of arms only: i.e. it shows the design usually displayed on the shield and omits the crest, helmet or coronet, mantling, supporters, motto or any other elements associated with the full armorial achievement (for further details of these elements, see heraldry). A heraldic banner is usually square or rectangular. A distinction exists between the heraldic banner and the heraldic standard. The distinction, however, is often misunderstood or ignored. For example, the Royal Standard of the United Kingdom is in fact a banner of the royal arms. The full armorial achievement of the arms of the Kingdom of Scotland (before the Union of the Crowns) The arms as depicted on the escutcheon "The Lion Rampant": the banner of the King of Scots Banner of Cardinal Wolsey Banner of Lincoln Banner of the British Broadcasting Corporation Religious banners of Catholic brotherhoods in Lier, Belgium Russian Orthodox Crucession with lantern, processional cross and Khorugvi (banners). In the Old Testament, the prophet Isaiah was commanded to raise a banner and exalt his voice (Isaiah 13:2). Habakkuk received a similar order to write a vision upon tablets that could be read by one who runs past it (Habakkuk 2:2). For more on the design and making of church banners, see Banner-making. For banners used in the Eastern Orthodox Church, see Khorugv. Banners in churches have, in the past, been used mainly for processions, both inside and outside of the church building. However, the emphasis has, in recent years, shifted markedly towards the permanent or transient display of banners on walls or pillars of churches and other places of worship. A famous example of large banners on display is Liverpool R.C. Cathedral, where the banners are designed by a resident artist. Banners are also used to communicate the testimony of Jesus Christ by evangelists and public ministers engaged in Open Air Preaching. See also: Banner-making § Trade union banners This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (December 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Banners of AUT, NATFHE, Cambridge TUC, and Cambridge University Students' Union. Federated Society of Boilermakers, Iron & Steel Shipbuilders of Australia, Union Banner A928321h The iconography of these banners included mines, mills, and factories, but also visions of the future, showing a land where children and adults were well-fed and living in tidy brick-built houses, where the old and sick were cared for, where the burden of work was lessened by new technology, and where leisure time was increasing. The same kind of banners are also used in many other countries. Many, but not all of them, have red as a dominant colour.[why?] In Australia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, trade union banners were unfurled with pride in annual Eight Hour Day marches which advocated 'Eight Hours Labour, Eight Hours Recreation and Eight Hours Rest'. These marches were one of the most prominent annual celebrations staged in Australia by any group. In Sydney alone, by the early twentieth century, thousands of unionists representing up to seventy different unions would take part in such parades, marching behind the banner emblematic of their trade. Most of these banners have not survived; the Labour Council of NSW has the largest surviving collection at Sydney Trades Hall in Sussex Street, Sydney. The State Library of NSW in Sydney has a small collection of trade union banners that were donated to the Library in the early 1970s such as a Federated Society of Boilermakers, Iron & Steel Shipbuilders of Australia banner thought to have been made c. 1913–1919. The Federated Society of Boilermakers, Iron & Steel Shipbuilders of Australia was formed in 1873 and joined the Amalgamated Metal Workers Union in 1972. The banner features a kneeling figure in the centre surrounded by scroll work and is decorated with Australian native flowers and images representative of the work of the Union's members such as a New South Wales Government Railways 34 class steam locomotive, the Hawkesbury River rail bridge built in 1889, and a furnace. The reverse of the banner shows the warship Australia at sea. The banner was painted on canvas and was painted by Sydney firm Althouse & Geiger, master painters and decorators. Founded in 1875, the company is still in operation. The banner is a powerful interpretive tool in communicating the experience and the history of the Australian labour movement. FC Nantes banner Sports fans often buy or make banners to display in the grandstands. Team banners typically contain the logo, name or nickname, motto and the team colours. Municipal or individual competitors can contain a picture or drawing of the player. Sports banners may also honor notable players or half-of-fame athletes and commemorate past championships wins. These types of sports banners are typically hung from rafters in stadiums and arenas. In North American indoor professional sports, the previous season's champion traditionally does not install their awarded championship banner until moments prior to their first home game of the season that follows, in a ceremony that is chiefly referred to as "raising the banner". Uruguay's Club Nacional de Football supporters made a 600 x 50 metre banner that weighs over 2 tonnes; they claim it is the largest in the world.[1] It was unveiled in April 2013 in a Copa Libertadores football match at the Estadio Centenario. Rally towels serve some bannerlike cultural functions. Often fabricated commercially on a plastic background, the banner industry has developed from the traditional cut-vinyl banners to banners printed within large, ultra-wide format inkjet printers on various vinyl and fabric materials using solvent inks and ultraviolet-curable inks. Banners are used in many business ventures, marketing to their potential audience. A number of British towns and cities have whole series of banners decorating their city centers, effectively advertising the town or its special features and attractions. Pre-printed banners, albeit commonly used, are simple and accessible. Banners can be placed in enormous formats, with a full range of rich colors. They can also be used in many different physical situations whether it be hanging from an existing fixture, fixed to a wall or even free standing. When an advertising banner is hung or suspended between posts, grommets or another method of attachment are necessary to prevent the banner from tearing or flying away. Aluminum grommets can be punched into the banner and used as secure entry points to tie the banner down. This installation method allows for more durable advertisements. Some vendors offer pre-installed grommets. Another common form of free standing banners are retractable displays. Banners can be found plastered behind a window screen, as billboards, along skyscrapers, or towed by airplanes or blimps. As with variable of size and quantity, the number of sides and quality of ink are as much of a crucial factor. In an instance of retail stores which purchase pre-printed clearance banners, or a variety of sale banner. A banner facing underneath or against glass is absorbing exposure from the sun. A banner printed on UV outdoor ink will last several years to a decade where cheaper ink fades, requiring frequent replacement. Being behind glass, a two-sided banner can be displayed from the inside and out, often building recognition between shoppers and caretakers. Three-sided banners are often appealing as there is dimension and can be embellished differently. The more sides that exist, the more angles the banner covers, which is a possibility where a two-sided banner doesn't face the viewer from center of the room or streets. Another manifestation of advertising banners, unique to the 21st century, are "banner ads",[2] which are advertisements on websites. The banner ads contain hyperlinks to other websites. Also, on free music streaming services such as Spotify and Pandora, audio advertisements will play in between songs. One of the common tag lines is "Click the banner to learn more." In China, it is common to find large red coloured banners, especially in schools, factories, government institutions and construction sites. Also called da zi bao (Chinese: 大字报; pinyin: dàzìbào; lit. 'big-character reports'), these tend to be big and long, usually with red backgrounds and large Chinese characters. They tend to have motivational messages or industrial milestones on them. Historically, these big-character posters were used to convey messages during the cultural revolution, but their use changed after the country's liberalization since 1979.[3] Banners in Northern Ireland County Clare in Ireland is known as the Banner County. Flag Gonfalone Heraldic standard Jolly Roger Knight Banneret Nobori Sashimono Stainless Banner The Star-Spangled Banner Vexillum Vertical banner Vinyl banners Web banner ^ Gigante como su hinchada Archived 2012-11-15 at the Wayback Machine - Diario Ovación, August 11, 2012 ^ "Banner ad - Define Banner ad at Dictionary.com". Dictionary.com. Archived from the original on 2014-03-23. Retrieved 2014-03-18. ^ "Harvard exhibit showcases Chinese posters hidden for 50 years". Milford Daily News. 19 November 2017. Archived from the original on 20 November 2017. Retrieved 4 June 2018. Media related to Banners at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from " Make your visual content stand out with Kapwing's extensive collection of free, customizable photo banner templates. Whether you're promoting a business, announcing an event, or enhancing your social media presence, our user-friendly design tools make it easy to create professional-looking banners in minutes. With drag-and-drop functionality, customizable text, colors, and layouts, you can tailor each template to match your unique brand identity without needing any design experience. From sleek corporate headers to vibrant promotional banners, our diverse template library ensures you'll find the perfect starting point for any project, helping you create eye-catching visuals that engage your audience and drive results.Page 2Planning the perfect 30th birthday celebration just got a whole lot easier with Kapwing's collection of free, customizable banner templates. Whether you're organizing a surprise party for your best friend or designing decorations for your own milestone birthday, these professionally-designed templates offer endless possibilities to create something truly special. From elegant minimalist designs to bold and colorful party themes, you can personalize every element including text, colors, fonts, and graphics to match the birthday person's unique style and personality. With Kapwing's intuitive online editor, you don't need any design experience to create stunning banners that will make this 30th birthday unforgettable – simply choose your favorite template, customize it with personal touches, and download your creation in minutes.Page 3Turn your little one's milestone first birthday into an unforgettable celebration with Kapwing's collection of free, customizable banner templates. These professionally-designed templates make it easy to create stunning birthday banners without any design experience – simply choose your favorite style, add your child's name and party details, and customize colors to match your theme. Whether you're planning a whimsical fairy tale party, a fun animal safari adventure, or a classic rainbow celebration, you'll find the perfect template to capture the joy of this special day.

With Kapwing's user-friendly online editor, you can personalize fonts, images, and text in minutes, then download your finished banner to print at home or share digitally with family and friends.The free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,747 active editors 7,024,400 articles in English Lieutenant-General Henry de Hinuber (1767–1833) was a Hanoverian army officer who commanded units of the King's German Legion (KGL) during the Napoleonic Wars. Initially serving in the Hanoverian Army, in 1782 he fought in the Second Anglo-Mysore War in India. He was present at the siege of Cuddalore. The French Revolutionary Wars began a decade later and Hinuber served in the Flanders Campaign. When Hanover was invaded in 1803, Hinuber offered his services to the British Army and was given command of the 3rd Line Battalion of the KGL before commanding a brigade in the Bay of Naples in 1809. He was promoted to major-general in 1811 and given command of a brigade in Lord Wellington's Peninsular War army in 1813. Hinuber commanded his brigade at the Battle of Nivelle in 1813 and then at the siege of Bayonne the following year, when he led the response to the French counter-attack. He joined the army of the new Kingdom of Hanover in 1816. He received his last command in 1831, of the 2nd Division of a corps of the German Federal Army, and died in Frankfurt two years later. (Full article...) Recently featured: Hurricane Claudette (2003) Trinity (nuclear test) Manitoba Archive By email More featured articles About Gloßs Perla Vigrößsdóttir ... that Gloßls Perla Vigrößsdóttir (pictured) scored two goals for the Iceland women's national football team the day before she graduated from university? ... that the literary heritage of Nova Scotia includes the first newspaper and the first literary journal in Canada? ... that according to the Zoo Miami communications director, 100 men could beat a single gorilla if they "envelop the gorilla and create a human straightjacket"? ... that the memorial for James Bunbury White, the founder of Whiteville, North Carolina, was knocked down in a car crash 200 years after his death? ... that before the establishment of Singapore's Rail Test Centre, the bulk of rolling-stock testing had to be conducted overseas? ... that the artist Cady Noland has disavowed artworks that she no longer considered genuine because they were damaged or altered? ... that Christ Church, Amhertsburg, a Canadian church built by a Loyalist, features timbers fashioned after a ship's hull? ... that Li Jinhua was the first female spokesperson of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs? ... that an enormous 82-metre fossilised urn at Arkansas radio station while driving a moving van? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article July 18 July 19 Archive By email Last of days of the Year About Recently featured: There are 30 extant species of Kerivoulinae, one of the twenty families of bats in the mammalian order Chiroptera, and part of the microbat suborder. Kerivoulines, or woolly bats, are found in Africa and Asia, primarily in forests and caves, though some species can also be found in grasslands, savannas, or wetlands. They range in size from the least woolly bat, at 2 cm (1 in) plus a 2 cm (1 in) tail, to the Kachin woolly bat, at 6 cm (2 in) plus a 7 cm (3 in) tail. The 30 extant species of Kerivoulinae are divided between two genera, with 26 species in Kerivoula and the remaining four in Phoniscus. (Full list...) Recently featured: Accolades received by Inception 1956 Summer Olympics medal table Municipalities in Prince Edward Island Archive More featured lists The Basilica of St Paul is a Catholic parish church in Rabat, Malta, located on the edge of the site of the Roman city of Melite. The present church was built between 1653 and 1658, replacing a church that was completed in 1578. It was constructed with funds from the noblewoman Cosmana Navarra, on plans prepared by Francesco Buonamici. The final stages were carried out completed by Lorenzo Gafà. It was elevated to the status of a minor basilica in 2020. The church features a grotto where, according to tradition, Paul the Apostle lived and preached during his three-month stay in Malta in AD 60. This photograph shows the facade of the Basilica of St Paul in 2021. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Clouded Apollo Anne of Cleves Rosencrantz and Guildenstern 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 and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing 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 Wikidata Knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles 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 O'zbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca ၿမန္မာ Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių ລາວ Македонски മലയാളം Norsk nynorsk ਪੰਜਾਬੀ Shqip Slovenščina اردو Retrieved from " 2 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: "1290" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 12th century 13th century 14th century Decades 1270s 1280s 1290s 1300s 1310s Years 1287 1288 1289 1290 1291 1292 1293 vte 1290 by topic Leaders ... that another message the country's liberalization since 1979.[3] Banners in Northern Ireland County Clare in Ireland is known as the Banner County. Flag calendar2240English Regnal year18 Edw. 1 – 19 Edw. 1Buddhist calendar1834Burmese calendar652Byzantine calendar6798–6799Chinese calendar己丑年 (Earth Ox)3987 or 3780 — to —庚寅年 (Metal Tiger)3988 or 3781Coptic calendar1006–1007Discordian calendar2456Ethiopian calendar1282–1283Hebrew calendar5050–5051Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1346–1347 - Shaka Samvat1211–1212 - Kali Yuga4390–4391Holocene calendar11290Igbo calendar290–291Iranian calendar668–669Islamic calendar689–690Japanese calendarShōō 3(正応 3年)Javanese calendar1200–1201Julian calendar1290MCXCXCKorean calendar3623Minguo calendar622 before ROC民前622年Nanakshahi calendar−178Thai solar calendar1832–1833Tibetan calendar阴土牛年(female Earth-Ox)1416 or 1035 or 263 — to —阳铁虎年(male Iron-Tiger)1417 or 1036 or 264 King Andrew III (r. 1290–1301) Year 1290 (MCCXC) was a common year starting on Sunday of the Julian calendar. July 10 – King Ladislaus IV of Hungary ("the Cuman") is assassinated at the castle of Körösszeg (modern Romania). He is succeeded by Andrew III ("the Venetian"), after an election by Hungarian nobles, who is crowned by Archbishop Lodomer as new ruler of Hungary and Croatia in Székesfehérvár on July 23.[1][2] December 18 – King Magnus III of Sweden ("Birgersson") dies after a 15-year reign. He is succeeded by his 10-year-old son Birger ("Magnusson"). Although, Sweden is an elective monarchy, Birger had already been appointed heir to the throne in 1284. July 18 – Edict of Expulsion: King Edward I of England ("Longshanks") orders all Jews (at this time probably numbering around 2,000) to leave the country by November 1 (All Saints' Day[3]). The edict was decreed on Tisha B'Av on the Hebrew calendar, a day that commemorates many calamities. They are eventually allowed back in 1656. September – The 7-year-old Margaret, Maid of Norway, queen-designate and heir to the crown of Scotland, dies en route to the British Isles in Orkney, leading to thirteen competitors for the crown of Scotland, a succession crisis. November 28 – Eleanor of Castile, wife of Edward I, dies while traveling in the North. She has been suffering from illness for some time, and the cold and dampness of the winter months probably aggravate her condition. December – Edward I travels with the body of Queen Eleanor from Lincoln to London. Remembering his wife, Edward erects a series of crosses at each location that the body rests overnight. These are known as the twelve 'Eleanor crosses'. Winter – The second of the Statutes of Mortmain passed during the reign of Edward I prevents land from passing into the possession of the Church. Quia Emptores, a statute passed by Edward I, puts an end to the practice of subinfeudation. The statute allows land to be sold according to royal approval, as long as the new owner answers directly to his lord or the king. June – Genoa concludes a new commercial treaty with the Mamluks; five galleys sent by King James II of Aragon ("the Just") join the Venetian Crusader fleet (some 20 ships) on its way to Acre. On board the fleet are Italian urban militias and mercenary forces under Seneschal Jean I de Grailly, who have fought for the Papal States in the so-called Italian Crusades.[4] August – Italian Crusaders massacre Muslim merchants and peasants, and some local Christians in Acre. Some create an uproar as drunken party – others that a European husband found his wife making love to a Muslim. The barons and local knights try to rescue a few Muslims and take them to the safety of the castle, while some ringleaders are arrested.[5] August 30 – Survivors and relatives of the massacre at Acre take bloodstained clothing to Sultan Qalawun ("the Victorious") in Cairo, who demands that the leaders of the riot be handed over for trial, but the nobles refuse to send them and Qalawun now obtains legal clearance from the religious authorities in Cairo to break the truce with Crusader states.[6] October – Qalawun orders a general mobilization of the Mamluk forces. In a council, it is decided that a peace delegation be sent to Cairo under Guillaume de Beaujeu, Grand Master of the Knights Templar. However, Qalawun demands huge compensation for those killed in Acre, and sends a Syrian army to the coast of Palestine, near Caesarea.[7] November 10 – Qalawun ("the Victorious") dies as the Egyptian Mamluk army sets out for Acre. He is succeeded by his eldest son Al-Ashraf Khalil as ruler of the Mamluk Sultanate. Khalil orders his allies and tributaries in Syria to prepare for a campaign next spring. Governors and castle commanders are ordered to assemble siege equipment and armor.[8] June 13 – Shamsuddin Kayumars, Mamluk ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, is murdered and succeeded by Jalal-ud-din Khalji (or Firuz Shah I), founder of the Khalji dynasty, ending Mamluk rule and instigating the Khalji Revolution.[9] September 27 – The 6.8 Ms Zhili earthquake affects the province of Zhili in China, with a maximum Mercalli intensity of IX (Violent), killing 7,270–100,000 people. June 3 – Beatrice Portinari, muse of the Italian poet Dante Alighieri, dies (b. 1266). Divine Comedy (La Divina Commedia), he transforms his memory of Beatrice into an allegory of divine love.[10] "Year without winter" – An exceptionally rare instance of uninterrupted transition, from autumn to the following spring in England and the mainland of Europe.[11] March 1 – The University of Coimbra is founded in Lisbon by Denis I ("the Poet King"). He decrees that Portuguese is the official language of Portugal, replacing classical Latin in that capacity. The Dnyaneshwari is written in India. This holy book is a commentary on the Bhagvad Gita and is narrated by Dnyaneshwar. January 3 – Constance of Portugal, queen consort of Castile (d. 1313) January 6 – Otto Bodrugan, English landowner and politician (d. 1331) June 23 – Jakushitsu Genkō, Japanese Rinzai master and poet (d. 1367) August 4 – Leopold I, Duke of Austria ("the Glorious"), German nobleman (d. 1326) October 15 – Anne of Bohemia, queen consort of Georgia). July – Constance of Portugal, German nobleman (d. 1349) Agnes Haakonsdatter, Norwegian noblewoman and princess (d. 1319) Andrea Pisano (or Pontedera), Italian sculptor and architect (d. 1348) Barlaam of Seminara, Italian cleric, scholar and theologian (d. 1348) Beatrice of Silesia, queen of Germany (House of Piast) (d. 1322) Buton Rinchen Drub, Tibetan Buddhist religious leader (d. 1364) Daichi Sokei, Japanese Buddhist monk, disciple and poet (d. 1366) Giovanni Visconti, Italian cardinal, archbishop and co-ruler (d. 1354) Guido Gonzaga, Italian nobleman and knight (condottiero) (d. 1369) Huques Quiéret, French nobleman, admiral and advisor (d. 1340) Jacob van Artevelde, Flemish merchant and statesman (d. 1345) Jacopo Dondi dell'Orologio, Italian doctor and polymath (d. 1359) Johannes de Muris, French mathematician and astronomer (d. 1344) John Maltravers, English nobleman, knight and governor (d. 1364) John Parricida, German nobleman (House of Habsburg) (d. 1312) Jyotirishwar Thakur, Indian playwright, poet and writer (d. 1350) Ke Jiusi, Chinese landscape painter and calligrapher (d. 1343) Kitabatake Toyoyaki, Japanese nobleman and poet (d. 1332) Kujō Fusazane, Japanese nobleman, official and regent (d. 1327) Peter Bersuire (or Berchoure), French translator and encyclopedist (d. 1362) Rabbenu Yeruchạm, French rabbi and scholar (posek) (d. 1350) Richard de Willoughby, English landowner and politician (d. 1362) Rudolf Hesso, Margrave of Baden-Baden, German nobleman (House of Zähringen) (d. 1335) Sesson Yūbai, Japanese Buddhist monk, priest and poet (d. 1347) Theodore I, Marquis of Montferrat ("Palaiologos"), Byzantine nobleman and writer (d. 1338) Willem van Duvenvoorde, Dutch nobleman and knight (d. 1353) January 28 – Dervorguilla of Galloway, Scottish noblewoman (b. 1210) February 3 – Henry XIII, Duke of Bavaria, German nobleman, co-ruler and knight (b. 1235) March 24 – John dal Bastone, Italian monk, priest and preacher (b. 1200) March 26 – John Kirkby, English bishop, vice-chancellor and statesman April 26 – Gaston VII, Viscount of Béarn ("Froissart"), French nobleman and knight (b. 1225) May 10 – Rudolf II, Duke of Austria, German nobleman (House of Habsburg) (b. 1270) June 8 – Beatrice Portinari, Italian muse of Dante (b. 1266) June 13 – Shamsuddin II, Mamluk ruler of the Delhi Sultanate (b. 1285) June 23 – Henryk IV Probus ("the Righteous"), High Duke of Poland (b. 1258) July 10 – Ladislaus IV ("the Cuman"), king of Hungary and Croatia (b. 1262) September 26 – Margaret, Maid of Norway, queen of Scotland (b. 1283) November 10 – Qalawun ("the Victorious"), Mamluk ruler of Egypt (b. 1222) November 28 – Eleanor of Castile, queen consort of England (b. 1241) December 18 – Magnus III of Sweden ("Birgersson"), king of Sweden (b. 1240) December 21 – Gerhard I, Count of Holstein-Itzehoe, German nobleman, knight and regent (b. 1232) Adelaide, Countess of Auxerre, French noblewoman and ruler (suo jure) (b. 1251) Alice de Lusignan, Countess of Gloucester, French noblewoman and advisor and vizier Engel, Pál (2001). 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A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, p. 343. ISBN 978-0-241-29877-0. ^ Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, p. 343. ISBN 978-0-241-29877-0. ^ Sen, Sailendra (2013). A Textbook of Medieval Indian History, p. 80. Primus Books. ISBN 978-9-38060-734-4. ^ Williams, Hywel (2005). Cassell's Chronology of World History, p. 151. ISBN 0-304-35730-8. ^ Dolnjan, J. Climate and Weather. HarperCollins Publishers, 2010. Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1101 to 1200 See also: Renaissance of the 12th century Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 11th century 12th century 13th century Timelines 11th century 12th century 13th century State leaders 11th century 12th century 13th century Decades 1100s 1110s 1120s 1130s 1140s 1150s 1160s 1170s 1180s 1190s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Eastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th century The 12th century is the period from 1101 to 1200 in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European culture, this period is considered part of the High Middle Ages and overlaps with what is often called the "Golden Age" of the Cistercians". The Golden Age of Islam experienced significant development, particularly in Islamic Spain. In Song dynasty China, an invasion by Jurchens caused a political schism of north and south. The Khmer Empire of Cambodia flourished during this century, while the Fatimids of Egypt were overtaken by the Ayyubid dynasty. Following the expansions of the Ghaznavids and Ghurid Empire, the Muslim conquests in the Indian subcontinent took place at the end of the century. Main article: 1100s The Ghurid Empire converted to Islam from Buddhism. 1101: In July, the Treaty of Alton is signed between Henry I of England and his older brother Robert, Duke of Normandy in which Robert agrees to recognize Henry as king of England in exchange for a yearly stipend and other concessions. The agreement temporarily ends a crisis in the succession of the Anglo-Norman kings. 1101–1103: David the Builder takes over Kakheti and Hereti (now parts of Georgia). 1102: King Coloman unites Hungary and Croatia under the Hungarian Crown. 1102: Muslims conquer Señorío de Valencia. 1103–1104: A church council is convened by King David the Builder in Urbisto to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder defeats an army of Seljuks. 1104: King Jayavarma of Kadiri (on Java) ascends to the throne [citation needed] 1106: Battle of Tinchebray. 1107-1111: Sigurd I of Norway becomes the first Norwegian king to embark on a crusade to the Holy Land. He fights in Lisbon and on various Mediterranean isles and helps the King of Jerusalem to take Sidon from the Muslims. 1108: By the Treaty of Devol, signed in September, Bohemond I of Antioch has to submit to the Byzantine Empire, becoming the vassal of Alexius I. 1109: On June 10, Bertrand of Toulouse captures the County of Tripoli (northern Lebanon/western Syria). 1109: In the Battle of Nakło, Bolesław III Wrymouth defeats the Pomeranians and re-establishes Polish access to the sea. 1109: On August 24, in the Battle of Hundsfeld, Bolesław III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany and stops German expansion eastward. Main article: 1110s 1111: On April 14, during Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor. 1113: Paramavishnulok is crowned as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expands the Khmer Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the first half of the century. He establishes diplomatic relations with China. 1115: The Georgian army occupies Rustavi in the war with the Seljuk Turks. 1115: In the Battle of Welf, King David the Builder with 1,500 men defeats the army of the Seljuks. 1115–1116: Jin–Song wars: The Jin dynasty declare war on the Song dynasty, beginning the Jin-Song wars. 1115: Lothair of Supplinburg, duke of Saxony, is elected Holy Roman Emperor instead of the nearest heir, Frederick of Swabia, beginning the great struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines. 1127: The Northern Song dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty. 1128: On June 24, the Kingdom of Portugal gains independence from the Kingdom of León at the Battle of São Mamede (recognised by León in 1143). Main article: 1130s The temple complex of Angkor Wat, built during the reign of Suryavarman II in Cambodia of the Khmer Era. 1130-138: Papal schism, that was brought in what is now the American Southwest. 1130-1138: Papal schism, Pope Innocent II vs. Antipope Anacletus II. 1130: On March 26, Sigurd I of Norway dies. A golden era of 95 years comes to an end for Norway as civil wars between the members of Harald Fairhair's family line rage for the remainder of the century. 1130: On Christmas Day, Roger II is crowned King of Sicily, the royal title being bestowed on him by Antipope Anacletus II. 1132: The Southern Song dynasty establishes China's first permanent standing navy, although China had a long naval history prior. The main admiral's office is at the port of Dinghai. 1132–1183: the Chinese navy increases from a mere 3,000 to 52,000 marine soldiers stationed in 20 different squadrons. During this time, hundreds of treadmill-operated paddle wheel craft are assembled for the navy to fight the Jin dynasty in the north. 1135: King Jayabaya of Kadiri ascends to the throne.[2] 1135–1154: The Anarchy takes place, during a period of civil war in England. 1136: Suger begins rebuilding the abbey church at St Denis north of Paris, which is regarded as the first major Gothic building. 1137: On July 22, the future King Louis VII of France marries Eleanor, the Duchess of Aquitaine. 1138: On October 11, the 1138 Aleppo earthquake devastates much of northern Syria. 1139: In April, the Second Lateran Council ends the papal schism. 1139: On July 5, in the Treaty of Mignano, Pope Innocent II confirms Roger II as King of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, and Prince of Capua and invests him with his titles. 1139: On July 25, the Portuguese defeat the Almoravids led by Ali Ibn Yusuf in the Battle of Ourique; Prince Afonso Henriques is acclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers. Main article: 1140s Averroes in a 14th-century painting by Andrea di Bonaiuto 1140-1150: Collapse of the Ancestral Puebloan culture at Chaco Canyon (modern-day New Mexico). 1141: The Treaty of Shaoxing ends the conflict between the Jin dynasty and Southern Song dynasty, legally establishing the boundaries of the two countries and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories north of the Huai River. The treaty reduces the Southern Song into a quasi-tributary state of the Jurchen Jin dynasty. 1143: Manuel I Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos. 1143: Afonso Henriques is proclaimed King of Portugal by the cortes. 1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes Portuguese independence from the Kingdom of León. Portugal also recognizes the suzerainty of the pope. 1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Zengid Atabeg Zengi. 1145-1148: The Second Crusade is launched in response to the fall of the County of Edessa. 1147: On October 25, a four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords. 1147: A new Berber dynasty, the Almohads, led by Emir Abd al-Mu'min, takes power in the Almoravids and soon invades the Iberian Peninsula. The Almohads began as a religious movement to rid Islam of impurities. 1147: The Wendish Crusade against the Polabian Slavs (or "Wends") in what is now northern and eastern Germany. Main article: 1150s 1151 The Treaty of Alfonso VII of León and Raymond Berengar IV, Count of Barcelona, recognizing the Aragonese conquests south of the Júcar and the right to expand in and annex the Kingdom of Murcia. 1153: The Treaty of Wallingford ends the civil war between Empress Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda's son Henry of Anjou as heir. 1153: The First Treaty of Constance is signed between Emperor Frederick I and Pope Eugene III, by the terms of which, the emperor is to prevent any action by Manuel I Comnenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil and to assist the pope against his enemies in revolt in Rome. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: On December 27, Henry II is crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey. 1155: Pope Adrian IV grants the overlordship of Ireland to the English king. 1155: Pope Adrian IV crowns Frederick Barbarossa as Holy Roman Emperor. 1156: On June 18, the Treaty of Benevento is entered into by Pope Adrian IV and the Norman Kingdom of Sicily. After years of turbulent relations, the popes finally settle down to peace with the Hauteville kings. The kingship of William I is recognized over all Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Campania, and Capua. 1156: On July 28, the Hōgen rebellion breaks out in Japan as the Minamoto and Taira clans fight for power. 1156: On August 8, the abbey of Watton is sacked by the Welsh. Main article: 1160s The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, built 1165. 1161: Battle of Caishi. The new dynasty Chinese navy, employing gunpowder bombs launched from trebuchets, defeats the enormous Jin navy in the East China Sea in the Battle of Tangdao and on the Yangtze River in the Battle of Caishi. 1161: Kilij Arslan II, Sultan of Rum, makes peace with the Byzantine Empire, recognizing the emperor's primacy. 1161: In the siege of Ani, troops from the Kingdom of Georgia take control over the city, only to have it sold for the second time to the Shaddadids, a Kurdish dynasty. 1162: Genghis Khan, the founder of the Mongol Empire, is born in Temüjin in present-day Mongolia. 1163: The Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect. 1165-1182: Toxins and abuses between the Pagan Empire sparks the decade-long Pandyan Civil War. 1169: On May 1, the Norman invasion of Ireland begins. Richard fitzGilbert de Clare ('Strongbow') allies with the exiled Irish chief, Dermot MacMurrough, to help him recover his kingdom of Leinster. Main article: 1170s The defense of the Carroccio during the battle of Legnano (1176) by Amos Cassioli (1832–1891) 1170: The Treaty of Sahagún is signed by Alfonso VIII of Castile and Alfonso II of Aragon. Based on the terms of the accord, Alfonso VIII agrees to provide Alfonso II with three hostages, to be used as a tribute payments owed by Ibn Mardanîš of Valencia and Murcia. 1170: On December 29, Thomas Becket is murdered in Canterbury Cathedral. 1171: Saladin deposes the last Fatimid Caliph Al-'Āḍid and establishes the Ayyubid dynasty. 1171: On November 11, Henry II of England lands in Ireland to assert his claim as Lord of Ireland. 1172: The Pandyan city of Madurai is sacked by the Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan. 1173: Sinhala Parakramabahu the Great gains a decisive victory by invading the Chola Empire as an ally of the Pandyas in the Pandyan Civil War. 1174: On July 12, William I of Scotland is captured by the English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonial allegiance at York. 1175: The Treaty of Windsor is signed by King Henry II of England and the High King of Ireland, Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair. 1176: On May 29, Frederick Barbarossa's forces are defeated in the Battle of Legnano by the Lombard League which results in the emperor's acknowledgement of the pope's sovereignty over the Papal States and Alexander acknowledging the emperor's overlordship of the imperial Church. 1176: On September 17, the Battle of Myriokephalon (Myriocephalum; Turkish: Miryakefalon Savaşı) is fought between the Byzantine Empire and the Seljuk Turks in Phrygia. It is a serious reversal for the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantines to recover the interior of Anatolia from the Seljuk Turks. 1177: The Treaty or Peace of Venice is signed by the papacy and its allies, and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. The Norman Kingdom of Sicily also participates in negotiations and the treaty thereby determines the political course of all of Italy for the next several years. 1178: Chinese writer Zhou Qufei, a Guangzhou customs officer, writes of an island far west in the Indian Ocean (possibly Madagascar), from where people with skin "as black as lacquer" and frizzy hair were captured and purchased as slaves by Arab merchants. 1179: The Treaty of Cazola (Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquista would not be slowed by intercecine feuding. Main article: 1180s 1180: The Portuguese Navy defeats a Muslim fleet off the coast of Cape Espichel. 1180–1185: the Genpei War in Japan. 1181: Parakramabahu the Great conducts a large-scale raid on Burma, after a transporting a Sinhalese princess to the Khmer Empire is attacked by Burmese naval fleets. 1182: Religious reformations of Theravada Buddhism in Pagan Burma under the patronage of Narapatisithu are continued with the end of the Polonnaruwa-Pagan War. 1182: Revolt of the people of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor. 1184: On March 24, Queen Tamar, King of Georgia, accedes to the throne as sole ruler after reigning with her father, George III, for six years. 1184: Diet of Pentecost organised by Emperor Frederick I in Mainz. 1185: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine Empire leads to the restoration of the Bulgarian Empire. 1185: Andronicus I Comnenus is deposed and, on September 12, executed as a result of the Norman massacre of the Greeks of Thessalonica. 1185: The cathedral school (Katedralskolan) in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is still in northern Europe, and one of the oldest in all of Europe. 1185: Beginning in this year the Kamakura shogunate deprives the emperor of Japan of political power. 1185: On January 27, the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily, the heiress to the Sicilian throne. 1187: On July 4, in the Battle of Hattin, Saladin defeats the king of Jerusalem. 1187: In August, the Swedish royal and commercial center Sigtuna is attacked by raiders from Karelia, Couronia, and/or Estonia.[3] 1188: The Riah were introduced into the Habt and south of Tetouan by the Almohad caliph, Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur, and Jochem and Acem were introduced in Tamesna.[4] 1189: On September 3, Richard I is crowned King of England at Westminster. 1189: On November 11, William II of Sicily dies and is succeeded by his illegitimate cousin Tancred, Count of Lecce instead of Constance. 1189-1192: The Third Crusade is an attempt by European leaders to reconquer the Holy Land from Saladin. Main article: 1190s On June 10, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa drowns in the River Saleph, leaving the Crusader army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the army. 1191: Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI attacked the Kingdom of Sicily from May to August but fails and withdraws, with Empress Constance captured (1192). 1191: On September 7, Saladin is defeated by Richard I of England at the Battle of Arsuf. 1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. 1192: In the Battle of Jaffa, King Richard the Lionheart defeats Saladin. 1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard I of England the relationship after the end of the Third Crusade. 1192: Minamoto no Yoritomo is appointed Sei-i Taishōgun, "barbarian-subduing great general", shōgun for short, the first shōgun of Japan to bear this title. 1192: Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first Muslim empire in India for 14 years (1192–1206) by defeating Prithviraj Chauhan. 1193: Nalanda, the great Indian Buddhist educational centre, is destroyed by Muslim invaders under Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khilji. 1194: Emperor Henry VI conquers the Kingdom of Sicily. 1195: On June 16, the struggle of Alarcos between the Almohads and Castile. 1198: The brethren of the Crusader hospital in Acre are raised to a military order of knights, the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutons in Jerusalem. 1199: Pope Innocent III writes to Kaloyan, inviting him to enter the Bulgarian Church with the Roman Catholic Church. 1200: Completing begins on the Grand Village of the Natchez near Natchez, Mississippi. This ceremonial center for the Natchez people is occupied and built until the early 17th century.[5] Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 12th century China is under the Northern Song dynasty. Early in the century, Zhang Zeduan paints Along the River During the Qingming Festival. It will later end up in the Palace Museum, Beijing. The conflict between the Khmer Empire and the Champa is evident in the art of the century, the Buddhist Jayavarman VII becomes the ruler. Japan is in turmoil during the Genpei War. The Chōjū-jinbutsu-giga is made and attributed to Toba Sōjō. It ends up at the Kōzan-ji, Kyoto. In Oceania, the Tu'i Tonga Empire expands to a much greater area. Europe undergoes the Renaissance of the 12th century. The blast furnace for the smelting of cast iron is imported from China, appearing around Lapphyttan, Sweden, as early as 1150. Alexander Neckam is the first European to document the mariner's compass, developed by Shen Kuo during the previous century. Christian humanism becomes a self-conscious philosophical tendency in Europe. Christianity is also introduced to Estonia, Finland, and Karelia. The first medieval universities are founded. Pierre Abelard teaches. Middle English begins to develop, and literacy begins to spread outside the Church throughout Europe.[6] In addition, churchmen are increasingly willing to take on secular roles. By the end of the century, at least a third of England's bishops also act as royal judges in secular matters.[7] The Ars antiqua period in the history of the medieval music of Western Europe begins. The earliest recorded musical play is performed in Dunstable, England. Gothic architecture and trouvère music begin in France. During the middle of the century, Durand of the High Middle Ages and those with a yearning first become available in Europe, but the first documented outbreaks of influenza there happens. The medieval state of Serbia is formed by Stefan Nemanja and then continued by the Nemanjić dynasty. By the end of the century, both the Capetian dynasty and the Plantagenet dynasty emerge as major powers in medieval western Europe. During this century, universities become more prevalent in medieval cities. Paid soldiers are available year-round, unlike knights who expected certain periods off to maintain their manor lifestyles.[8] In India, Hoysala architecture reaches its peak. In the Middle East, the icon of Theotokos of Vladimir is painted in Constantinople. Everything but the faces will later be retouched, and the icon will go to the Tretyakov Gallery of Moscow. The Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli composes his epic poem The Knight in the Panther's Skin. Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi founds his "school of illumination". In North Africa, the kasbah of Marrakesh is built, enclosing the royal palaces and garden. In sub-Saharan Africa, the battle of the Kirina was the Sosso king Soumaoro Kanté were defeated before the Industrial Revolution. 1106: Finished building of Gelati. 1107: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device. 1111: The Chinese Donglin Academy is founded. 1165: The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, is built. 1170: The Roman Catholic notion of Purgatory is defined. 1172: First record of windmills. Wikimedia Commons has media related to 12th century. ^ Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1973, 5th reprint edition in 1988 p.57 ^ Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia (1998, July 20). Kadiri. Encyclopedia Britannica. ^ Enn Tarvel (2007). Sigtuna hukkumine. Archived 2007-10-11 at the Wayback Machine Haridus, 2007 (7-8), p 38–41 ^ Notice sur les Arabes hilaliens. Ismaël Hamet. p. 248. ^ Francine Weiss and Mark R. Barnes (May 3, 1989). "National Register of Historic Places Registration: Grand Village of the Natchez Site / Fatherland Plantation Site (22-Ad-501)" (pdf). National Park Service. and Accompanying 3 photos, from 1989, (680 KB) ^ Warren 1961, p. 129. ^ Warren 1961, p. 159. ^ Warren 1961, pp. 60-61. ^ Le Goff, Jacques (1986). The Birth of Purgatory. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. ISBN 0226470822. Warren, Wilfred Lewis (1973 (new impression 1986)). Henry II. University of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. { {cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4The following pages link to 12th century External tools (link count transclusion count search) 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Antisemitism in Christianity (links | edit) Catharism (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Dialect (links | edit) House of Habsburg (links | edit) House of Hohenzollern (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) Maimonides (links | edit) Passport (links | edit) Sumba (links | edit) Sundial (links | edit) Weregild (links | edit) Zanzibar (links | edit) 1040 (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 8th century (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 1000s (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 3rd century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 6th century BC (links | edit) 1000s (decade) (links | edit) 1040s (links | edit) 1299 (links | edit) 154 (links | edit) 1163 (links | edit) 1190s (links | edit) 1204 (links | edit) 1200 (links | edit) 500 Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/12th_century" banners usually show up at the top, sides, or bottom of a webpage. When someone clicks on them, they're taken directly to the advertiser's website. Website banners offer a great way to promote your business to people who are already interested in what you have to offer. But with all pages crowded with text and other visuals, your banner needs to be eye-catching for your audience to notice it and want to click on it. They also need to clearly convey your message so those who see it know what you have to offer. If you need to create a standard web banner can feel challenging, especially if design isn't your strong suit. To make it easier, we've put together a list of 25 web banner design ideas to help you create something that really catches the eye. 1. Apple Mac Web Banners Apple typically uses a slider of banners to promote Mac and inform future buyers of the product's compatibility with different Apple products, favorite apps, and other benefits. It's not the typical banner ad that advertises a product, but rather a series of banners that serve to detail the product on a landing page that already advertises Mac. Visit Website 2. Boomplay Web Banners Music streaming platform Boomplay uses

format to promote new and popular artists in the hero section. Instead of doing it the standard way, they placed these banners as overlapping elements in a carousel. Visit Website 3. Web Banner Collection Concept by Niyaz Zhaparov Here we have a few concepts for banner ads for different stores by Niyaz Zhaparov. These are static wide skyscraper banners for sportswear, gadgets and even an event ad. Visit Project 4. Beauty Products Web Banner Concept by IMTIAZUX The next example shows a concept for a leaderboard beauty product banner by IMTIAZUX at Behance. Visit Project 5. Amazon Recommended Products Banner Amazon has a record of using banner ads in all types, formats, and sizes throughout their website, category pages, and product pages. For example, this is the Today's Deals page that features a leaderboard banner for a recommended discount product on top with a rating and a CTA. Below, there's also an in-banner video ad where you can watch a record of a previous live stream explaining the new Amazon deals. Visit Website 6. Casino Social Media Web Banner by Maharab Hossen This set of casino banner ads by freelance designer Maharab Hossen is a good example of well-designed medium banners. They are ideal for within content areas or sidebars. Visit Project 7. Crypro Banner Concept by Sadiqur Rahman Shawon Next, we have a concept for a big hero leaderboard banner for a crypto project by freelance designer Sadiqur Rahman Shawon. The design allows the banner to look great both static and animated. Visit Project 8. CTA Web Banner Concept by Zlatko Najdenovski Zlatko Najdenovski at Dribbble shares a concept for s medium banner ad with a CTA. The designer made the best of the small space and managed to combine icons, a background pattern, a title, and a CTA button without overwhelming the design. Visit Project 9. eCommerce Web Banner Concept by Santhosh S. Here we have a set of three leaderboard banners by Santhosh S for beauty product brands with lovely gradients, fonts, and imagery. Visit Project 10. Fashion Web Banner Design by Jumka Akhter Mim This is an example of a leaderboard banner that looks like a hero image but can often be found within the pages below the fold. It's a concept banner for a fashion brand, designed by Jumka Akhter Mim. Visit Project 11. Fashion Collection Web Ad Design by Shafaq Masroor Another cool concept for a fashion collection leaderboard banner with a CTA designed by Shafaq Masroor. Visit Project 12. Gaming Web Banner Ads by Liu Crimson Here we have two variations of a sports app campaign ad by Liu Crimson that highlight two different benefits of the app. Visit Project 13. Hero Web Banner Pretty Bundle by Mubasshira Esha Next up, freelance graphic designer Mubasshira Esha gives us a concept for a big hero leaderboard banner for a pretty bundle program event. Visit Project 14. HubSpot Marketing Web Banners Now, let's get to some digital marketing blogs where website banners are most frequently used. HubSpot has one of the most popular blogs for digital marketing out there and the moment you land on it, you will start seeing banners in all kinds of formats and sizes. For example, their latest State of Marketing report appears on the main page of the blog and in the inner pages both in medium formats. depending on the size, each banner gives a different amount of info. The smaller medium banner only gives the name of the report and a CTA button, while the bigger banner you can find in the articles features more details. You can also find other banners related to HubSpot's digital marketing guide and other great deals for marketers while scrolling through the latest articles. Visit Website 15. Samurai Shop Web Banner by Diana Nazarenko This is an excellent banner design that serves as a hero image. The original concept comes from the designer Diana Nazarenko for a Japanese-style shop website and features three different color variations: red, purple, and pink. Visit Project 16. Shopify Banners Collection by Md Bayzid Bostami This set of banners was made for different Shopify stores by Md Bayzid Bostami. We love the bold design that manages to capture the sports theme for all of the six shops. Visit Project 17. Gadgets Web Banner Ads by Rafayet Hasan Ratul More gadgets banner ads for inspiration, designed by Rafayet Hasan Ratul with different resolutions. The first one is a wide leaderboard banner ideal for putting on top of a section, while the other two banners are more suitable within content areas or sidebars. Visit Project 18. Coffee Shop Ads Set by Anastasia Kravchenko A variation of colorful coffee shop banners to promote different sorts of coffee within the main website. These designs were created by the freelance designer Anastasia Kravchenko. Visit Project 19. eBay Web Banners Slider Similar to Amazon, eBay also has the practice of using banners within the website to promote different categories, sales, specific discounted products, or event-based products. In this example, we have banner ads for category-based promos in a slider above the popular categories. Visit Website 20. H&M Home Web Banner This giant website banner by H&M looks great on their clean minimalist website and serves to promote an upcoming home collection with exclusive collaborations with brands. Visit Website 21. htmlBurger White-Label Web Development Banner Variations Web development and web design-related blogs also have a great use for website banners. Just like digital marketing blogs, the ones that promote web development use banners in different sizes and formats on the main blog page as well as on the article pages. For example, our blog uses two leaderboard banners on the main page: one for the portfolio and one for the service page. On the inner blog article pages, we used a vertical ad in the sidebar so as not to disrupt the article itself. Visit Website 22. Niel Patel SEO and Traffic Consultation Web Banner Variations Niel Patel's blog is another very popular resource for marketers that focuses on SEO and advertising. The blog uses all sorts of conversion tools from announcements and popups to banner ads that inspire visitors to sign up for more resources. For example, once you land on Niel's blog, you will immediately see the medium banner ad " Do you want more traffic?" with attractive copy and a text field for your website. Another very powerful banner ad is the Discover 1000s of Keywords Instantly in the sidebar next to any inner article. It's an interactive banner that offers a free keyword research tool. All you need to do is type a keyword to try out the software. Visit Website 23. Shopify Blog Masters Podcast and Free Trial Web Banners Shopify has a dedicated blog for eCommerce businesses where all relevant events, new offers, and free trials can be found in banners on the main blog page as well as in the articles. The main page features two medium banners for the Masters Shopify Podcast and for the Shopify Free trial. Speaking of the Shopify Free trial, you can find a banner for that everywhere within an article page. It's usually a big leaderboard banner on top of each article right above the title. it's almost impossible to miss. Scrolling down, you can find more medium banners in the sidebar in different variations, but rarely inside the content. Visit Website 24. Target Web Banners Here's another great example of category banners for online shopping websites. Similar to Amazon and eBay, Target also uses attractive leaderboards and hero banners above the filters. Visit Website 25. Upwork Find Talent Find Work Web Banner Upwork is a popular freelancing platform where talents can find work and employers can find talent. In many cases, visitors will find the blog before they find the main website, so Upwork has integrated medium banners to compel these visitors to join the marketplace. Visit Website Website Banner Sizes, Formats, and Types The size, format, and type of your ad can make a big difference in how well it works. This is why, we'll now cover the most common banner sizes, different formats from static to animated, and the best uses for each. Banner Sizes The size of a banner ad depends on where you plan to position it. There are three common sizes: medium banners, leaderboards, and wide skyscrapers. This example by Nurul Alam shows a concept for a beverage banner ad in eight different sizes. Medium Banner (300×250): A square ad that fits nicely within content areas or sidebars. Leaderboard (728×90), Top banner (930 x 180), or hero leaderboard (970 x 250): A long, horizontal ad usually found at the top of a page. It grabs attention right away. Skyscraper (120 x 600) and Wide Skyscraper (160×600): A tall, vertical ad typically placed in sidebars. It gives you more space for your message. ⬜ Banner Formats There's a lot you can do with display ads. Do you want them animated, static, or interactive? You can choose any of these options. Here are the most common types of banner ads and the good and bad points of each. Static Banners Static banners are simple ads made up of a single image. They don't include audio, video, or animations. These banners are best for clear and straightforward messages like promoting a guide download, signing up for a newsletter, or visiting a webpage. They are easy and cheap to create, compatible with most ad networks, and display well on all devices. On the downside, they lack interactive elements, and you also have to keep the message short and sweet. Animated Banners Animated banners add movement to your ads, making them more eye-catching. They do come in different flavors, though, so you have options. Usually, you can opt-in for GIF banners, HTML5 banners, or In-Banner Video (IBV) banners. They are ideal for ads that need to be more engaging and interactive, like showcasing a product, telling a story, or grabbing attention with movement. They are more engaging than static ads, can include interactive elements like video and audio, and provide more detailed metrics beyond just clicks. However, they take more time and money to create, and larger file sizes can slow down page load times. GIF Banners GIFs are the easiest to make since all they need is a few frames to loop over and over again. In this example by Md Shohuge Miah, we have two animated GIF banner ads with simple animations that do the trick. They are good for adding some movement to your ads without too much complexity since they are simple to create and very lightweight. Unfortunately, they are also limited in what they can show and can become repetitive really quickly. HTML5 Banners Now, these are advanced animated ads that use HTML5 code. They allow interactive elements such as buttons, videos, or audio, so brands use them for making engaging, interactive ad campaigns that look good and provide a rich experience. For example, the IBM banner ad has an animation of a 3D character waving and an interactive "Go now ->" button. HTML5 banners are highly flexible and can include complex animations, and support interactive features while working properly on all browsers and devices. On the downside, they are more complex and time-consuming to create. Not to mention, they usually have bigger file sizes which can affect how fast your page will load. In-Banner Video (IBV) And the last option is to embed a video in an ad. The IBV plays when a user interacts with them and is perfect for making a big visual impact, like demonstrating a product or telling a brand story. They can also expand to a larger size or stay small depending on the device you'll be viewing it from. For example, Amazon often uses embedded videos in banner ads to promote their daily deals: People often go for this option for banner ads as IBV ads are very engaging and visually appealing and allow for rich storytelling within the ad space. However, they can slow down the webpage due to heavy data usage. If not done well, they may become distracting. Alrighty, folks, that's a wrap! To sum up, there are a few things you can do to make your banner ads work. First off, understand who you're targeting and create ads that speak to them. Let your brand's style shine through—use your colors, logo, and voice. As we can see in the examples, bold colors and eye-catching images immediately grab attention, so choose not to be shy to experiment. Of course, don't forget your call-to-action (CTA). Make it clear and easy to follow, so your viewers will know exactly what to do. And finally, give people a reason to click by offering something they can't pass up. Hey, before you go, don't forget to check out our other awesome articles on UI/UX design! We've got loads of tips and inspiration to help you create stunning designs that will blow your mind. As a professional in the financial industry, are you having trouble promoting your company? If you do, then you have come to the right place. Putting your company in the financial market is not an easy task. There are a lot of business operations that you have to do and not to mention there are a lot of business competitors in the financial industry. But, we might have a perfect solution for you. Aside from financial pamphlets and brochures, why don't you try financial roll up banners? They are cheap, easy to carry, and a perfect tool for promotional events. [bb_toc content="][/bb_toc] 11+ Financial Roll Up Banner Examples 1. Financial Advisor Roll Up Banner Template Details File Format Photoshop Illustration InDesign Pages Download 2. Financial Roll Up Banner Example A financial roll up banner is a marketing tool used by financial companies to showcase the financial services offered by their business. Businesses use it since it is a convenient promotional tool that can be easily carried and placed in a particular event. There are a lot of business professionals in the financial industry. A statista report revealed there back in 2019, there was a total of 84,718 professionals in the financial economy. If a company wants to be number one in the financial market, it must step up its game since there are a lot of professionals who are also trying to reach the number one position. Back in the day, banners were used in churches to show which saint the church is dedicated to. But as the years passed by, people found new ways of using a banner, and now it is one of the best advertisement tools in the business industry. A financial roll up banner consists of information that introduces the brand and image of a financial institution. It has the same elements of a flyer, but roll up banners are bigger and can be easily spotted from a far distance. Some Key Factors To Consider In Creating a Financial Roll Up Banner Remember, your financial roll up banner is not just an advertisement tool, and it also creates an outstanding first impression and maximizes the credibility of your company. Here are some factors that you might want to consider in creating your financial roll up banner: 1. Materials Roll up banners are usually made from plastic materials and high-quality ink. This ensures that the banner will last long and can stand under harsh weather conditions. Using materials that are of premium quality can also affect how your potential customers view your company since it represents the institution as a whole. Also, don't forget about the banner stand design. It is essential since it is the foundation on how your roll up banner can stand accordingly so that your potential customers can see and read its contents. The standee must also be made from premium materials so that your roll up banner can't easily fall. 2. Size The size of your financial roll up banner is going to depend on where you place your banner and how you're going to use it. Keep in mind that you're trying to showcase the services of your financial company, so it is better to choose a bigger size for your roll up banner. It is an advantage when your banner has a big size since it can be easily spotted from a far distance and it catches the attention of your potential customers. 3. Content Positioning The contents of your financial roll up banner must be positioned in a standard way so that your audience can easily read the information on your roll up banner without any confusion. Remember that at an early age, everyone is taught to read from top to bottom and left to right. So you must consider a normal or standard way of content positioning. How To Craft an Engaging Financial Roll Up Banner Aside from the looks of your company banner, its content is also one of the essential things to consider since it is what your target audience is going to read. Here are some steps and guidelines that might help you in creating great content for your financial roll up banner: 1. Include Your Company Logo You must not forget to include your financial logo since you are promoting your company. Some people might have heard about your company but don't know what your business does or your specializations. When they see your logo along with the information on what your company does, then they will finally understand what your business is about. 2. Make Use Of Compelling Images You can associate images in your financial roll up banner. But make sure that the photos you use complement your content. It's going to make your banner more interesting to look at since you use pictures to comprehend what you're business is focusing on. Images are essential because people appreciate a good looking picture associated with useful information. A creative banner always has compelling images incorporated into it. 3. Emphasize What Your Company Focuses On You must include the financial services offered by your company so that your target audience will have an insight as to what services your business provides. You can also add a brief description of each financial service so that an individual will understand as to why you offer such services. 4. Include The Contact and Website Information In your financial roll up banner, you must not forget to include the contact and website information of the company. FAQs There are also display banners and pop up banners you can use in specific events. Display banners are good when your company hosts an event while pop up banners are useful in brief promotional events. It depends on how you use your financial roll up banner. If you have a company event in a mall or hotel, it is best to place it where people can immediately see it, such as near the doorways or inside the event hall. A retractable banner is almost the same as a roll up banner. It is commonly used for trade shows because of how easy and convenient it is to bring. The financial industry is a very competitive society. Businesses find different and creative ways to promote their products and services in the market. A financial roll up banner is one of the most effective tools in showcasing a business. It also plays a huge role in maximizing the credibility of the company. That is why financial roll up banners are essential in promoting a business, it might be an old marketing strategy, but it is still not outdated.