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Explanation# ExplanationTo predict the average score of a basketball player who is 70 inches tall using the given linear regression equation, we need to plug the value of the player's height into the equation and solve for the predicted average score. ### Step 1Identify the linear regression equation. The equation is partially given and needs to be completed with the missing coefficient and constant term. ### Step 2Complete the regression equation using the given parts of the equation. The equation is given as \(y \approx 0.703x - \square \), and the constant term is given as \(\square \chi \Rightarrow 22.991 \). So, the complete equation should be \(y \approx 0.703x - 22.991 \). ### Step 3Substitute the value of \(x \) (the player's height in inches) into the regression equation to predict the value of \(y \) (the player's average points per game). For a player who is 70 inches tall, we will set \(x = 70 \). ### Step 4Calculate the predicted value of \(y \) by evaluating the regression equation with \(x = 70 \). ### Step 5Interpret the result to provide the prediction for the average score per game for a basketball player who is 70 inches tall.This site uses cookies from Google to deliver its services and to analyze traffic. Information about your use of this site is shared with Google. By using this site, you agree to its use of cookies.This site uses cookies from Google to deliver its services and to analyze traffic. Information about your use of this site is shared with Google. By using this site, you agree to its use of cookies. Geometry (from the Greek: earth measurement) is a branch of mathematics concerned with questions of shape, size, the relative position of figures, and the properties of space. Geometry arose independently in several early cultures, but the main question is: Who invented geometry? Euclid, a Greek mathematician, invented geometry. He was born in the city of Alexandria, Egypt around 300 BC. He was educated at Platos Academy in Athens and taught there for many years. He wrote many books on mathematics and geometry. The truth is, geometry can be traced farther back than we can imagine. So, continue reading this article and youll discover some amazing details about it. Lets check it together! Also Read: the inventor of the number zero Euclid of Alexandria was a Greek mathematician who invented geometry. He lived around 300 BC, and his work was hugely influential on the development of mathematics as we know it today. In fact, Euclids Elements is still considered one of the most important mathematical texts of all time. It consists of 13 books that describe geometry in terms of a set of axioms and postulates. After these are established, Euclid then builds up proofs based on themproofs that have stood the test of time for thousands of years! Euclids work was so well-known and respected that it became the standard for teaching geometry for over 2000 years. His work on triangles, circles, and other shapes continues to be taught in schools today! Geometry is a branch of mathematics that deals with the properties and relations of points, lines, surfaces, curves, and angles. It is also known as the science of space. In ancient times, people used geometry to measure and calculate distances. They also used it to design buildings and other structures. However, geometry evolved over the centuries. The first geometry was developed by the ancient Greeks. It included only two types of geometry: Euclidean geometry and non-Euclidean geometry (which includes hyperbolic geometry). After that, other types of geometries were invented, including elliptic geometry, projective geometry, and spherical geometry. Euclidean geometry is the most commonly used type of geometry. It is based on five postulates and a small set of axioms, with which it can be proven that all figures in a Euclidean plane are contained within a finite number of lines (or points). Euclidean geometry is named after its founder, Euclid, who wrote his Elements around 300 BC. This was an attempt to compile all of the known knowledge at the time into a single document. It has been used throughout history by mathematicians, astronomers, and engineers to create models for things such as bridges and buildings. Analytic geometry is a type of geometry where we use algebra to describe geometric figures. Descartes and Fermat are the ones who invented analytic geometry in the 1630s. In this type of geometry, we use algebraic formulas to find lengths, areas, and volumes of geometric figures. The formulas can be solved by using coordinate systems or by using a Cartesian coordinate system. This type of geometry makes it easier to solve problems related to triangles, quadrilaterals, and circles because we do not need to use trigonometry or other advanced mathematics techniques. Benoit Mandelbrot defined fractal geometry. He first applied his theory to clouds and other natural phenomena, but then he realized that it could be used for computer-generated art as well. Fractal geometry is a type of geometry that uses fractals to create new shapes. Fractals are mathematical objects that are self-similar, meaning that they contain smaller versions of themselves within them. The most famous example of this is the Mandelbrot set, which is made up of an infinite number of repeating shapes that look similar but differ slightly in size and position. Hyperbolic geometry is a branch of geometry that evolved from Euclidean geometry. In hyperbolic geometry, the sum of the angles in a triangle doesnt equal 180 degrees. So if you were to draw a triangle on a piece of paper, then look at it under a microscope, you would see that there is no way for all three sides to be straight lines. This is because hyperbolic geometry uses hyperbolic lines, which are curved like the surface of a saddle or sphere, instead of straight lines. This makes hyperbolic geometry different from Euclidean geometry, where all lines are straight and obey certain rules about how they can be connected together. Abstract geometry is a type of geometry that focuses on creating a visually pleasing image rather than being mathematically precise. It was populated by the Dutch painter Piet Mondrian. This form of geometry is abstract because it doesnt try to describe real-world objects or phenomena. Instead, its focus is on the study of shapes and spatial relationships in abstract terms. The relationship between two points is considered to be an entity on its own, separate from any other entities or concepts. Mondrian believed that art should accurately reflect reality, but he also believed that artists should not be constrained by the rules of perspective or even by any particular medium (such as paint). Sacred geometry evolved from 2000 BCE to 1000 BCE in Egyptian and Greek cultures, and is based on the idea that God created the universe using a set of geometric shapes. Its believed that these shapes can be found throughout nature, and are used as symbols for things like life and death. Sacred geometry is used in art and architecture as well as science. The most famous example of sacred geometry is the Flower of Life, a pattern made up of seven polygons arranged in such a way that they create a flower-like shape. This pattern can be found all over the world, from ancient Egypt to ancient Greece, to modern-day Native American cultures. Carl Friedrich Gauss and Gaspard Monge defined differential geometry at the beginning of the 19th century. It is often defined as the study of curves, surfaces, and other geometric objects from a different point of view namely, their local properties. This means that instead of looking at objects from afar, like we do when we look at a sphere or a cube, we look at them up close and examine how they differ from place to place. Differential geometry has applications in many fields including mathematics, physics, engineering, chemistry, and biology. In the year 1851, Joseph Huddart defined the geometry box. He was a British inventor and engineer who lived from 1821 to 1901. He was known for his many inventions, including the steam engine and the steam turbine, as well as his work on metallurgy. The geometry box is a device that helps people construct geometric shapes, like triangles or squares. It has two rods that can be moved up and down, so you can adjust the length of each side of your shape. Geometry dash is a mobile game created by Sweden-based developer Robert Topala. The game was released on the Google Play Store in October 2013, and it quickly gained popularity. It was downloaded more than 10 million times within 24 hours of its release, and more than 100 million times within the first month of release. Geometry dash features a wide variety of levels and game modes, as well as a level editor that allows users to create their own levels and share them with others. The geometry compass was invented by Galileo Galilei in Padua in 1597 and built by Marcantonio Mazzoleni. The geometry compass is a device used to draw circles and arcs, which are essential in geometry. The invention of the geometry compass led to an increase in the popularity of geometry and trigonometry, as well as other subjects that use these tools. Galileo Galilei designed it to be used for drawing circles and straight lines, and he built it with a long, straight body that can be adjusted to different lengths. The compass needle is mounted on a ring that can be moved around the body of the instrument. Euclid of Alexandria is often mentioned as a man who is the father of geometry. However, there is no evidence that he was born in Alexandria, or that he even existed. The first mention of Euclid comes from Pappus of Alexandria, who lived around 300 AD. The Elements was written by Euclid around 300 BC, and it became the standard textbook for geometry for over 2000 years. The book contained 13 books on Euclidean geometry, which included many common geometric shapes like triangles and circles. So, when was geometry first invented? Geometry was invented around 300 BCE by Euclid, although its hard to pinpoint exactly when. It was a part of the ancient Greeks math system and was used in architecture, astronomy, and engineeringall fields that required accurate measurements. The word geometry comes from Greek: (gemetris), meaning earth-measurer. Geometry began in ancient Egypt, where it was used to build pyramids and other structures. Knowledge of geometry was passed on to ancient Greece and India, then later to Islamic scholars. It was used in medieval Europe as early as 1120 CE. By the 18th century, geometry had been extended to three dimensions with the addition of analytic geometry Today geometry is a branch of mathematics that is used in almost every field of science and technology. Many people are wondering why was geometry invented. The first attempts at geometry definitions are visible in some early cultures as a body of practical knowledge. It emerged in Ancient Babylon and spread across Ancient Egypt. Later on, Indian mathematicians and traders tried to define the geometry and their attempts were supported by Chinese scientists and silk road traders. Finally, Euclid defined geometry around 300 BC. Geometry has applications in many fields, including art, architecture, physics (especially quantum mechanics), engineering, robotics, and computer graphics. Angles in math are identified by Euclid. Euclid is the greatest mathematician of all time, who wrote a geometry book. He defined the term angle as the inclination to one another of two lines in a plane which meet one another and do not lie straight with each other. The first thing about angles Euclid identified is that an angle has to be measured between two lines that meet at a point. The first type of solid shapes to be discovered are known as Platonic solids. They were named after the Greek philosopher Plato, who was famous for his work on geometry. Plato noticed that these five regular polyhedra had many interesting properties in common, including that they could be constructed by rotating a regular triangle in three-dimensional space around one of its vertices. He also noticed that they had extremely important symbolic significance each of them is made up of exactly five regular polygons, and each has an equal number of edges, faces, and vertices. To bring you closer to geometry, Im presenting to you the list of basic geometric terms and definitions: PointA location in space, but not a shape. The points you can see in your room represent the locations of objects and people. AngleThe space between two lines, measured by degrees. LineA straight path between two points. You can draw lines on paper with a pen or pencil, but they also exist in the real world. For example, the sides of buildings are lines. ParallelTwo lines that are the same distance apart and never intersect, no matter how far you go along them. VertexThe point where two lines meet or the point where a line crosses another line or surface at a right angle. CongruentTwo geometric figures are congruent if they have the same size and shape. PerpendicularTwo lines, rays, or planes are perpendicular if they meet at a right angle. Two-dimensional shapeA shape that exists in two dimensions is a flat surface with length and width but not depth. Examples include squares, rectangles, triangles, circles, and hexagons. Three-dimensional shapeA shape that exists in three dimensions: length, width, and depth. Examples include cubes and spheres. The history of geometry is a long and storied one, dating back thousands of years. It has been used by mathematicians, philosophers, builders, and artists for centuries, and it continues to be relevant in contemporary times. Therefore, Im presenting to you the history of geometry timeline: 2500 BC Construction of Egyptian Pyramids. Pyramids are some of the oldest structures in the world, and they were built using a complex understanding of geometry. 2000 BC A Greek mathematician called Heron (or Hero) invented what is now known as Herons Formula, which describes how to find an unknown side length when two triangles are similar. 600 BC Another Greek mathematician named Pythagoras discovered a number pattern called Pythagorean Triples. This pattern can be used to find lengths or areas of right triangles using only whole numbers. 300 BC Euclid invented geometry and is known as the father of geometry. He wrote several books on the subject and his most famous work, Elements, is still studied today. 200 BC Archimedes discovered a formula to calculate the volume of cylinders which were not round but had flat sides like pyramids or cones. Heres a list of the most frequently asked questions about who invented geometry and how geometry shaped the world we live in today. Euclid was a Greek mathematician who lived in Alexandria, Egypt around 300 BC. He is considered the father of geometry because he created the geometry that people do today. Euclid created Greek geometry. He wrote the book Elements, which contains all of the main concepts in geometry, and introduced them to the world. His most famous work is Elements, which is a textbook on geometry in 13 books, first published around 300 BC The concept of geometry was discovered and developed throughout the centuries. The word geometry comes from the Greek word geometria, meaning earth measures. To sum it up, different cultures around the world contributed to the development of geometry. The Babylonians, Indians, Chinese, Egyptians, and Arabs all helped lay the foundations of geometry. Then later on Greeks such as Euclid, plus Apollonius, Archimedes and others did advanced methods to draw new figures. So, all of them can be credited as people who invented geometry. The point is, the world we live in today wouldnt exist if geometry wasnt invented. So, if you want to discuss more about it, feel free to leave a comment and Ill respond shortly. ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,937 active editors 7,001,591 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.Members of the victorious Blondie crewThe Boat Race 2018 took place on 24March. Held annually, The Boat Race is a side-by-side rowing race between crews from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge along a 4.2-mile (6.8km) tidal stretch of the River Thames in south-west London, England. For the third time in the history of the event, the men's, the women's and both reserves' races were all held on the Tideway on the same day. The women's race saw Cambridge lead from the start, eventually winning by a considerable margin to take the overall record to 4330 in their favour. In the women's reserve race, Cambridge's Blondie (crew pictured) defeated Oxford's Osiris by nine lengths. The men's reserve race was won by Cambridge's Goldie, who defeated Oxford's Isis by a margin of four lengths. The men's race was the final event of the day and completed a whitewash as Cambridge won, taking the overall record to 8380 in their favour. The races were watched by around 250,000 spectators live, and broadcast around the world. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroNosy KombaArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutKitty Marion... that Kitty Marion (pictured) was force-fed over 200 times during a hunger strike?... that the North Korean destroyer Choe Hyon is the largest ship constructed for the Korean People's Navy?... that after the release of High and Low, director Akira Kurosawa received telephone calls imitating his film that threatened to kidnap his daughter?... that May Bradford Shockley is why Silicon Valley is where it is?... that the conservation of a goat might endanger the survival of Aquilegia paui?... that Joy Laking predicted in a school writing assignment that within ten years she would be making a living as an artist?... that the Taiwanese restaurant chain Formosa Chang drew inspiration from McDonald's for its non-greasy atmosphere and corporate practices?... that Haridas Mitra had his death sentence commuted after the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi?... that "Steve's Lava Chicken" recently became the shortest song to enter the UK Top 40?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'oKenyan writer and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87.In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleMay 31: Dragon Boat Festival in China and Taiwan (2025); World No Tobacco DayBessarion455 Petronius Maximus, the ruler of the Western Roman Empire, was stoned to death by a mob as he fled Rome ahead of the arrival of a Vandal force that sacked the city.1223 Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus': Mongol forces defeated a Kievan Rus' army at the Battle of the Kalka River in present-day Ukraine.1468 Cardinal Bessarion (pictured) announced his donation of 746 Greek and Latin codices to the Republic of Venice, forming the Biblioteca Marciana.1935 A magnitude-7.7 earthquake struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing between 30,000 and 60,000 people.2013 A tornado struck Central Oklahoma, killing eight people and injuring more than 150 others.Albertino Mussato (d.1329)Joseph Grimaldi (d.1837)Dina Boluarte (b.1962)Mbaye Diagne (d.1994)More anniversaries: May 30May 31June 1ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutCucumis metuliferus, the African horned cucumber, is an annual vine in the cucumber and melon family, Cucurbitaceae. Its fruit has horn-like spines, hence the name "horned melon". The ripe fruit has orange skin and lime-green, jelly-like flesh. It is native to Southern Africa, where it is a traditional food. Along with the gemsbok cucumber and the citron melon, it is one of the few sources of water during the dry season in the Kalahari Desert. This photograph, which was focus-stacked from 25 separate images, shows two C.metuliferus fruits, one whole and the other in cross-section.Photograph credit: Ivar LeidusRecently featured: Ignace TonenAustralian white ibisHell Gate BridgeArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity 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 and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2This article is about the year 455. For other uses, see 455 (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:"455"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (April 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillenniumCenturies4thcentury5thcentury 6thcenturyDecades430s440s450s 460s470sYears452453454455 456457458vte455 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersCategoriesBirthsDeathsDisestablishmentsvte455 in various calendarsGregorian calendar455CDLVAb urbe condita1208Assyrian calendar5205Balinese saka calendar376377Bengali calendar139 138Berber calendar1405Buddhist calendar999Burmese calendar183Byzantine calendar59635964Chinese calendar (WoodHorse)3152 or 2945to (WoodGoat)3153 or 2946Coptic calendar171172Discordian calendar1621Ethiopian calendar447448Hebrew calendar42154216Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat511512- Shaka Samvat376377- Kali Yuga35553556Holocene calendar10455Iranian calendar167 BP 166 BPIslamic calendar172 BH 171 BHJavanese calendar340341Julian calendar455CDLVKorean calendar2788Minguo calendar1457 before ROC1457Nanakshahi calendar1013Seleucid era766/767 AGThai solar calendar997998Tibetan calendar(male Wood-Horse)581 or 200 or 572to(female Wood-Goat)582 or 201 or 571King Genseric sacks Rome (455)Year 455 (CDLV) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Valentinianus and Anthemius (or, less frequently, year 1208 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 455 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.March 16 Emperor Valentinian III, age 35, is assassinated by two Hunnic retainers of the late Flavius Aetius, while training with the bow on the Campus Martius (Rome), ending the Theodosian dynasty. His primicerius sacri cubiculi, Heraclius, is also murdered.March 17 Petronius Maximus, former domesticus ("elite bodyguard") of Aetius, becomes (with support of the Roman Senate) emperor of the Western Roman Empire. He secures the throne by bribing officials of the imperial palace. Maximus consolidates his power by a forced marriage with Licinia Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian III.Maximus appoints Avitus, most trusted general, to the rank of magister militum and sends him on an embassy to Toulouse, to gain the support of the Visigoths. He elevates his son Palladius to Caesar and has him marry Eudocia, eldest daughter of Valentinian III.May 31 Maximus is stoned to death by an angry mob while fleeing Rome. A widespread panic occurs when many citizens hear the news that the Vandals are plundering the Italian mainland.June 2 Sack of Rome: King Genseric leads the Vandals into Rome, after he has promised Pope Leo I not to burn and plunder the city. Genseric sacks the city for a period of two weeks. Eudoxia and her daughters, Eudocia and Placidia, are taken hostage. The loot is sent to the harbour of Ostia and loaded into ships, from whence the Vandals depart and return to Carthage.July 9 Avitus is proclaimed Roman emperor at Toulouse, and later recognised by the Gallic chiefs in Viernum (near Arles).September 21 Avitus enters Rome with a Gallic army. He restores the imperial authority in Noricum (modern Austria) and leaves a Gothic force under Remistus, Visigoth general (magister militum), at Ravenna.The Ostrogoths conquer Pannonia and Dalmatia.Battle of Aylesford: Prince Vortimer rebels against the pro-Anglo-Saxon policies of his father, Vortigern. He is defeated in the battle at Aylesford (Kent). Hengist and his son Oisc become king of Kent. Horsa and Catigern, brother of Vortimer, are killed. The Britons withdraw to London (according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle).Skandagupta succeeds Kumaragupta I as ruler of the Gupta Empire (India). During his reign he crushes the Hun invasion; however, the expense of the wars drains the empire's resources and contributes to its decline.Gaero becomes king of the Korean kingdom of Baekje.[1]Earliest recorded date at Chichen Itza on the Yucatn Peninsula (Mexico) (approximate date).Barter economy replaces organized trade as Romans and other citizens desert their towns for the countryside, where they will be less vulnerable to barbarian raids (approximate date).The city of Vindobona (Vienna) is struck by an epidemic that spreads through the Roman provinces. The disease is probably streptococcus or a form of scarlet fever with streptococcus pneumoniae (approximate date).Rusticus, archbishop of Lyon (approximate date)Wang Baoming, empress of the Southern Qi (d. 512)March 16Valentinian III, emperor of the Western Roman Empire (b. 419)Heraclius, Roman courtier (primicerius sacri cubiculi)May 31 Petronius Maximus, emperor of the Western Roman EmpireBiyu of Baekje, king of Baekje[1]Catigern, prince and son of Vortigern (approximate date)Horsa, leader of the Anglo-Saxons (approximate date)Kumaragupta I, ruler of the Gupta Empire (India)Niall Noigiallach, High King of Ireland (approximate date)Palladius, son of Petronius Maximus (approximate date)Prosper of Aquitaine, disciple and Christian writer (approximate date)^ a b "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved April 20, 2019.Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 301 to 400Millennia1stmillenniumCenturies3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyTimelines3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyState leaders3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyDecades300s310s320s330s340s350s360s370s380s390sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 4th century CE.Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 4th century CE.The 4th century was the time period from 301 CE (represented by the Roman numerals CCCI) to 400 CE (CD) in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the West, the early part of the century was shaped by Constantine the Great, who became the first Roman emperor to adopt Christianity. Gaining sole reign of the empire, he is also noted for re-establishing a single imperial capital, choosing the site of ancient Byzantium in 330 (over the current capitals, which had effectively been changed by Diocletian's reforms to Milan in the West, and Nicomedeia in the East) to build the city soon called Nova Roma (New Rome); it was later renamed Constantinople in his honor.The last emperor to control both the eastern and western halves of the empire was Theodosius I. As the century progressed after his death, it became increasingly apparent that the empire had changed in many ways since the time of Augustus. The two-emperor system originally established by Diocletian in the previous century fell into regular practice, and the east continued to grow in importance as a centre of trade and imperial power, while Rome itself diminished greatly in importance due to its location far from potential trouble spots, like Central Europe and the East. Late in the century Christianity became the official state religion, and the empire's old pagan culture began to disappear.[citation needed] General prosperity was felt throughout this period, but recurring invasions by Germanic tribes plagued the empire from 376[1][2] CE onward. These early invasions marked the beginning of the end for the Western Roman Empire.In China, the Jin dynasty, which had united the nation prior in 280, began rapidly facing trouble by the start of the century due to political infighting, which led to the insurrections of the northern barbarian tribes (starting the Sixteen Kingdoms period), which quickly overwhelmed the empire, forcing the Jin court to retreat and entrench itself in the south past the Yangtze river, starting what is known as the Eastern Jin dynasty around 317. Towards the end of the century, Emperor of the Former Qin, Fu Jin, united the north under his banner, and planned to conquer the Jin dynasty in the south, so as to finally reunite the land, but was decisively defeated at the Battle of Fei River in 383, causing massive unrest and civil war in his empire, thereby leading to the fall of the Former Qin, and the continued existence of the Eastern Jin dynasty.According to archaeologists, sufficient archaeological evidence correlates of state-level societies coalesced in the 4th century to show the existence in Korea of the Three Kingdoms (300/400668 CE) of Baekje, Goguryeo, and Silla.Historians of the Roman Empire refer to the "Long Fourth Century" to the period spanning the fourth century proper but starting earlier with the accession of the Emperor Diocletian in 284 and ending later with the death of Honorius in 423 or of Theodosius II in 450.[3]See also: Christianity in the 4th centuryGregory the Illuminator mosaic, converted Armenia from Zoroastrianism to ChristianityContemporary bronze head of Constantine I (r. 306337 AD)Early 4th century Former audience hall now known as the Basilica, Trier, Germany, is built.Early 4th century The Gupta Empire is established.301: Armenia first to adopt Christianity as state religion.304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins.306337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire (see also Constantinian shift) and Constantinople becomes new seat of government (New Rome).Tikal had a population of about 100,000 when it was conquered by Teotihuacan, less than a fourth of its peak population[4]320: Butuan Boat One, the oldest known Balangay, a multi-purpose ship native to the Philippines is built.325328: The Kingdom of Aksum adopts Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity in the grip of the Arian controversy.335380: Samudragupta expands the Gupta Empire.337: Constantine the Great is baptized a Christian on his death bed.350: About this time the Kingdom of Aksum conquers the Kingdom of Kush.350400: At some time during this period, the Huns began to attack the Sassanid Empire.[2]350: The Kutai Martadipura kingdom in eastern Borneo produced the earliest known stone inscriptions in Indonesia known as the Mulavarman inscription written in the Sanskrit language using Pallava scripture.[5]Mid-4th century Dish, from Mildenhall, England, is made. It is now kept at the British Museum, London.Mid-4th century Wang Xizhi makes a portion of a letter from the Feng Ju album. Six Dynasties period. It is now kept at National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.365: An earthquake with a magnitude of at least eight strikes the Eastern Mediterranean. The following tsunami causes widespread destruction in Crete, Greece, Libya, Egypt, Cyprus, and Sicily.376: Visigoths appear on the Danube and are allowed entry into the Roman Empire in their flight from the Huns.378: Battle of Adrianople: Roman army is defeated by the Visigoth cavalry. Emperor Valens is killed.378395: Theodosius I, Roman emperor, bans pagan worship, Christianity is made the official religion of the Empire.378: Siyaj K'ak' conquers Waka on (January 8), Tikal (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery, Romania381: First Council of Constantinople reaffirms the Christian doctrine of the Trinity by adding to the creed of Nicaea.383: Battle of Fei River in China.395: The Battle of Canhe Slope occurs.395: Roman emperor Theodosius I dies, causing the Roman Empire to split permanently.Late 4th century: Cubiculum of Leonis, Catacomb of Commodilla, near Rome, is made.Late 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome.For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century.The Stirrup was invented in China, no later than 322.[6][1]Kama Sutra, dated between c.400 BC to c. 300 AD.[7][8]Iron pillar of Delhi, India is the world's first Iron Pillar.[citation needed]Trigonometric functions: The trigonometric functions sine and versine originated in Indian astronomy.[9]Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus Graecus 1209, are the earliest Christian bibles.[10][11]Book of Steps, Syriac religious discourses.[citation needed]^ a b "The invention and influences of stirrup". 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Retrieved 16 March 2013.Retrieved from " 4The following pages link to 4th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)Religion in pre-Islamic Arabia (links | edit)Rosetta Stone (links | edit)20th century (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)13th century (links | edit)397 (links | edit)12th century (links | edit)11th century (links | edit)7th century (links | edit)10th century (links | edit)9th century (links | edit)8th century (links | edit)6th century (links | edit)5th century (links | edit)3rd century (links | edit)2nd century (links | edit)405 (links | edit)4th century BC (links | edit)432 (links | edit)200s (decade) (links | edit)300s (decade) (links | edit)1st century BC (links | edit)2nd century BC (links | edit)3rd century BC (links | edit)5th century BC (links | edit)6th century BC (links | edit)400s (decade) (links | edit)310s (links | edit)320s (links | edit)321 (links | edit)21st century BC (links | edit)11th century BC (links | edit)286 (links | edit)476 (links | edit)385 (links | edit)7th century BC (links | edit)410 (links | edit)325 (links | edit)380s (links | edit)381 (links | edit)470s (links | edit)430s (links | edit)430 (links | edit)510s (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/4th_century"This site uses cookies from Google to deliver its services and to analyze traffic. 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