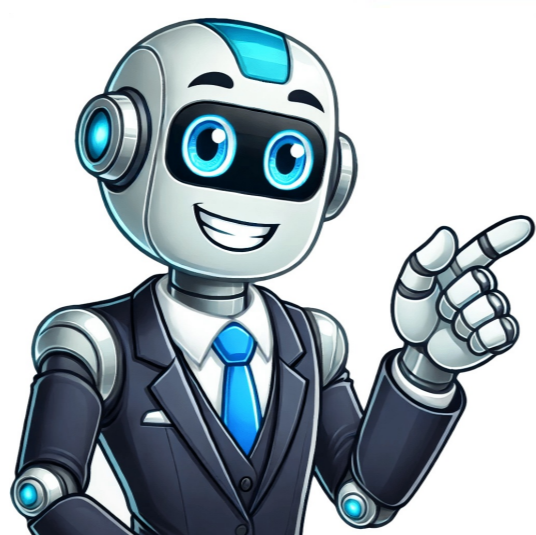


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Socratic questioning examples

Wikipedia, a free online encyclopedia that can be edited by anyone. 118,185 active contributors have created 6,992,344 articles in English. Meghan Trainor's song "Mother" is featured on her album *Takin' It Back* (2022). The song was written with Sean Douglas and producers Gian Stone and Justin Trainor. Epic Records released it as the lead single on March 27, 2023. "Mother" is a pop song with doo-wop influences that interpolates "Mr. Sandman". The lyrics address men who said Trainor's pregnancy would end her career, promoting women's empowerment. Critics praised the composition but criticized the use of the term "mother". The song reached the top 30 in several countries including Belgium, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. The music video was directed by Charm La'Donna and features Kris Jenner. Recently featured articles include Tesla Model S, *Metrosideros bartlettii*, and American logistics in the Western Allied invasion of Germany. Other notable news includes Robert Prevost's election as Pope Leo XIV and Friedrich Merz's appointment as Chancellor of Germany. 1820 - HMS Beagle was launched, a ship that would take Charles Darwin on his voyage. 1889 - Bandits attacked a U.S. Army paymaster's escort in the Arizona Territory, stealing over \$28,000. 1970 - A tornado struck Lubbock, Texas, killing 26 people. 2010 - Gordon Brown resigned as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and Leader of the Labour Party after failing to form a coalition government with the Liberal Democrats. 2022 - Government troops in Myanmar killed 37 unarmed civilians in Mondaingbin. Ottmar Mergenthaler was born on May 11, 1854, and passed away on October 28, 1899. He invented the linotype machine, which revolutionized printing by allowing for the quick setting of complete lines of type. Mergenthaler was born into a German family in Hachtel and later emigrated to the United States where he worked with his cousin August Hahl. He conceived the idea of assembling metallic letter molds, called matrices, and casting molten metal into them within a single machine. The first commercially used Linotype was installed in the printing office of the New-York Tribune in July 1886. Year 868 in various calendars The 8th century saw significant events across various regions. In Europe, Islamic Arab forces conquered North Africa and the Iberian Peninsula, while the Umayyad Empire's westward expansion was halted at Constantinople by the Byzantine Empire and Tours by the Franks. The Vikings began raiding European coasts and founded important kingdoms. In Asia, the Pala Empire was established in Bengal, and the Tang dynasty reached its peak under Emperor Xuanzong. Japan entered the Nara period, and the poem Beowulf was likely composed during this time. Classical Maya civilization declined, while the Komumortí burial grounds were founded. The first Serbian state formed, and Buddhist stories were translated into Syriac and Arabic. The Bodhisattva's Way of Life was still observed in 705, as major events unfolded across the globe. In Xi'an, China, the Giant Wild Goose Pagoda got a 5-story upgrade. Meanwhile, Japan's Taihō Code came into effect in 701. Arab caliph Abd al-Malik passed away, and his son al-Walid took over. However, this reign was short-lived as Empress Wu Zetian's rule ended with her overthrow in China. The Byzantine Empire began paying tributes to Bulgaria, marking a significant shift in power dynamics. The Bulgarians defeated Justinian II at the Battle of Anchialus and invaded Sindh in northern India. Palenque fell to Toniná, while Tariq ibn Ziyad crossed the Straits of Gibraltar, paving the way for Muslim rule in the Iberian Peninsula. Emperor Xuanzong's reign from 712 to 756 is often regarded as one of China's golden ages. Liutprand became King of the Lombards around this time, and the Metropolitan episcopal see was established by the Church of the East in Chinese capital Chang'an. Caliphate campaigns in India were halted during this period. Dajian Huineng passed away in 713, marking the end of Chán Buddhism's patriarchal era. The Treaty of Tudmir was signed between Abd al-'Aziz and Theodemir, solidifying Muslim rule in Spain. Sanjaya ascended to the throne as the first king of Mataram Kingdom around this time. The Bulgarians defeated invading Arabs at the Siege of Constantinople, halting Arab advances toward Europe. Sri Indravarman sent a letter to Caliph Umar bin Abdul Aziz, marking early contact between Indonesian officials and the Islamic world. The Byzantine Empire destroyed icons in 726, beginning Iconoclasm. Bede completed his *Ecclesiastical History of the English People* in 731. Charles Martel defeated the Moors at the Battle of Tours, halting Islam's advance into Western Europe. The Sanjaya dynasty was founded around this time according to the Cangal inscription. An 8th-century Chinese clay figurine of a Sogdian warrior has survived the test of time, serving as a reminder of the era's cultural and historical significance. 738 Quiriguá proclaims independence from Copan 740 By the Byzantine army victory over Arab forces in Akroimon 742 The New Book of Tang records a population of 362,921 registered families with 1,960,188 people in Chang'an and its metropolitan area. 743 Hisham dies, succeeded by his nephew Al-Walid II 744 Al-Walid II was assassinated on April 17th; Yazid III became the new caliph on 744 744 death of Yazid III, replaced with his brother Ibrahim ibn al-Walid. Ibrahim abdicated in December. Marwan II succeeded him. 748 The Yue Jue Shu by Jian Zhen describes international sea traffic coming to Guangzhou 750 Umayyad Caliph Marwan II was overthrown and executed on 4th of December; first Abbasid Caliph Abu al-Abbas al-Saffah took power. 751 The Arabian army defeated the Chinese Tang dynasty troops in Talas, conquered Central Asia. 752 Death of caliph al-Saffah, ascension of al-Mansur to Arab Caliphate 755-763 A devastating rebellion during mid Tang dynasty period 757 King Offa of Mercia became dominant ruler in England. 758 The port city of Guangzhou was shut down for five decades; Arab and Persian pirates attacked the Chinese city. 760 Construction of the Indonesian Buddhist structure Borobudur began, likely as a non-Buddhist shrine 761 Marriage of Abbasid princess Raytah and Muhammad (future al-Mahdi) 768 Pepin died, Charles became king at Noyan and Carloman at Soissons 770-780 Java launched naval raids on ports of Dai Viet, Champa and Cambodia 775-786: Major events of the early 8th century include the construction of the Kalasan temple in Indonesia, the marriage of Abbasid princess Zubaidah to Harun al-Rashid, and the translation of Buddhist sutras into Chinese by Prajna. The Second Council of Nicaea was convened to restore the use of icons, while the Tang dynasty established regular maritime missions along the East African coast. 785: The death of Abbasid caliph al-Mahdi led to the succession of al-Hadi on July 24. Harun al-Rashid ascended to the throne in 786. 792: A series of significant events took place, including the Battle of Marcellae, which ended the half-century of political instability in Bulgaria, and the completion of the Manjusrigrha temple. The Frisian-Frankish wars came to an end with the last uprising of the Frisians. 793: Notable occurrences include the first written account of a Viking raid on the Lindisfarne abbey in northern England, and the conclusion of the Frisian-Frankish wars. 794: Emperor Kanmu moved the capital of Japan from Nara to Heian-kyō, marking the beginning of the Heian period. The same year saw an Arab fleet sail up the Tiber River. 800: Charlemagne was crowned the first Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day, while Aghlabid rule began in North Africa with their capital at Tunis. The ancient West African state of Takrur flourished around this time. The 8th century also saw significant advancements in technology and art, including the introduction of papermaking from China to Arabs, the widespread use of iron horseshoes, and the development of the sailendra kingdom's Buddhist religion. The 8th century was a significant era in world history, marked by important events and changes in politics, culture, and society. The article mentions several key figures, including Empress Suiko, who ruled Japan during this time, and the Kanem-Bornu Empire, which existed in modern-day Nigeria. The text also references works such as "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" by Edward Gibbon, which provides context for understanding the historical period. Additionally, there are citations to various sources, including academic books and articles, which contribute to our knowledge of the 8th century. Overall, the article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the 8th century, highlighting its notable events, figures, and cultural developments. Copyright and moral rights may impose certain restrictions on your usage of the content, so be mindful of these limitations when utilizing the material.