I'm not a robot

Can you survive a single night at Freddy's? Five Nights at Freddys 3 Demo Freddy's robots come back, again Escape in five days ... or else Death is not the only way out The same evil baby, now on your smartphone Rescue the girl and get rid of the psychopath Battles in the Gundam universe NEWS bowling challenge - bowling challenge Rise through the ranks against the best bowlers as you bowl for a national championship trophy in the... Starblast - Game Start Starblast Prepare yourself for an extraordinary cosmic voyage with Starblast! This exhilarating online game... Shell Shockers - Game Start Shell Shockers Unblocked Are you ready to dive into an egg-splosive world of multiplayer mayhem? Look no further... Air Wars 3 - Game Start Air Wars 3 Brace yourself for a thrilling journey through the clouds in Air Wars 3! This online game is a roller-coaster... Extreme Car Driving Simulator - Extreme Car Driving Simulator Be wild,be adventurous,go beyond the extremes.The most new game for those who love to challenge.Unlock... Tribar - Tribar Game How to Play? While playing the Tribar game, you draw a line by dragging your mouse or finger on the screen... Knock Em All - Knock Em All game play Knock’em All is an addictive game with simple gameplay and content, but it possesses a realistic... Five Nights at Freddy's 2 es un juego de terror en primera persona en el que los jugadores volverán a aceptar un trabajo en la famosa Pizzería Familiar de Freddy, en la que unos simpáticos robots entretienen a los más pequeños durante las comidas. El problema: por la noche los robots se comportan de manera un tanto extraña.El trabajo del jugador consistirá en vigilar a Freddy y a sus amigos durante toda la noche a través de las cámaras de seguridad. Eso sí, debido a los problemas de presupuesto tan sólo tendremos una pequeña cantidad de electricidad que podremos utilizar cada noche, y si se acaba... bueno, quedaremos a merced de Freddy y todos sus amigos, que en esta segunda parte son más numerosos y agresivos que nunca. Publicidad Elimina anuncios y mucho más con Turbo Los controles de Five Nights at Freddy's 2 son muy simples. En cualquier momento los jugadores podrán cerrar las puertas de seguridad de la sala para protegerse, aunque esto consumirá mucha electricidad. De la misma forma, podrán ir cambiando de cámara de vigilancia a su antojo, algo que si bien consumirá energía, no gastará tanta.Five Nights at Freddy's 2 es un juego de miedo que, pese a tener una premisa poco habitual, consigue dar más de un susto. En esta versión gratuita del juego, eso sí, tan sólo podremos jugar la primera noche... más que suficiente para saborear el terror y los sobresaltos que nos esperan en la versión completa del juego. Five Nights at Freddy's 2 fue lanzado el 11 de noviembre de 2014. Desarrollado por Scottgames, el éxito que cosechó con su lanzamiento llevó a que el juego apareciera en el resto de plataformas, desde consolas hasta Android. El protagonista de Five Nights at Freddy's 2 se llama Jeremy Fitzgerald, un guardia de seguridad contratado por el establecimiento de Freddy Fazbear's Pizza para vigilar el local cuando cae la noche y, por tanto, a los animatrónicos. En Five Nights at Freddy's 2 están los animatrónicos ya conocidos: Freddy Fazbear, Bonnie, Chica, Foxy y Golden Freddy, así como sus versiones modernas: Toy Freddy, Toy Bonnie, Toy Chica y Mangle. También una marioneta, Puppet, y un animatrónico humanoide llamado Balloon Boy. Juegos de excavadora pesada Caffe De Gamers · Estrategia Star Wars™: Force Arena Netmarble · Estrategia Star Wars™: Commander Zynga · Estrategia Neural Cloud Darkwinter Software Co., Ltd. · Estrategia Command & Conquer: Rivals™ JcJ ELECTRONIC ARTS · Estrategia Door Kickers KillHouse Games · Estrategia Wolf Game SPECIAL (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED · Estrategia Total Battle: War Strategy Scorewarrior · Estrategia Warpath LilithGames · Estrategia Raid Rush: Defensa de Torres Panteon · Estrategia Compra y vende criptomonedas con esta app Una completa red social desde la que conocer a gente nueva Five Nights at Freddys 3 Demo Vuelven los robots de Freddy, otra vez ¿Sobrevivirás una sola noche en Freddy's? La forma más fácil y cómoda de hablar con tus amigos Lleva la música a cualquier parte Action Adventure Multiplayer yönetici 01 Sep , 2022 0 FNF 2 Game, unlike the first game, is the new version that does not take the details of the closable door. It is offered to users as a horror and thriller game genre. We can say that the scary adventure that lasts from midnight to 06 in the morning will greatly affect you. Five Nights at Freddy’s 2 Game How to Play? Five Nights at Freddy’s 2 The object of the game is to survive until morning at Freddy Fazbear’s Pizzeria without being attacked by the animatronic enemies in the facility. The game, which takes about 7 minutes when played without errors, may seem like a long life to you. Since our player character is a security personnel, he cannot leave the office. But he can watch all the monsters through the cameras. There are 3 different entrances, 1 ventilation and a corridor in the office. The entrances of these sections are equipped with lights to check whether the characters are coming or not. In this version, staff can use masks to protect themselves from some of the animatronic monsters. For some enemies, this management does not work very well. There is also a flashlight which is useful for observing the corridor and cameras in the dark. Thanks to this flashlight, some animatronics approaching in the corridor can be easily removed. Unlike the game Five Nights at Freddy’s 1, the electrical energy is uninterrupted in this game. Only the flashlight energizes for a limited time. Running out of battery means being unprotected. Using it correctly it is expected to struggle until the morning light. There is also a music box in one of the office rooms. When the music stops, the guard tries to wrap the box with the help of the camera in order not to be attacked. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,747 active editors 7,024,353 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...) 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Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Felix Baumgartner Fauja Singh Bradley John Murdoch Frank Barrie Ihor Poklad Glen Michael Nominate an article July 18 Nadia Comăneci on the balance beam 1290 – King Edward I issued an edict to expel all Jews from England. 1723 – Johann Sebastian Bach directed the first performance of his cantata Erforsche mich, Gott, und erfahre mein Herz in Leipzig. 1976 – At the Olympic Games in Montreal, Nadia Comăneci (pictured) became the first person to score a perfect 10 in a modern Olympics gymnastics event. 1989 – American actress Rebecca Schaeffer was shot and killed by Robert John Bardo, eventually prompting the passage of anti-stalking laws in California. 1995 – Selena's album Dreaming of You, instrumental in popularizing Tejano music, was released posthumously. Benito Juárez (d. 1872)Richard Branson (b. 1950)M.I.A. (b. 1975)Amy Gillett (d. 2005) More anniversaries: July 17 July 18 July 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About Painted bat There are 30 extant kerivouline species, which are members of Kerivoulinae, one of the four subfamilies of Vespertilionidae, itself one of 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 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 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 فارسی 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 Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca □□□□□ Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių □□□□□□ Македонски □□□□□□□□□□ Norsk nynorsk □□□□□□ 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 Political entities State leaders Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Art and literature 1290 in poetry vte 1290 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1290MCCXCAb urbe condita2043Armenian calendar739ԹՎ ՉԼԹAssyrian calendar6040Balinese saka calendar1211–1212Bengali calendar696–697Berber 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 calendar688–689Japanese calendarShōō 3(正応３年)Javanese calendar1200–1201Julian calendar1290MCCXCKorean calendar3623Minguo calendar622 before ROC民前622年Nanakshahi calendar−178Thai solar calendar1832–1833Tibetan calendar□□□□□□□□□□□□(female Earth-Ox)1416 or 1035 or 263 — to —□□□□□□□□□□□□□□(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 subinfeudations. 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 claim it began at a 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 8 – Beatrice Portinari, muse of the Italian poet Dante Alighieri, dies in Florence. In his 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 Western 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 Bohemia (d. 1313) December 24 – Khwaju Kermani, Persian poet and mystic (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) Hugues 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 Tomoyuki, Japanese nobleman and poet (d. 1332) Kujō Fusazane, Japanese nobleman, official and regent (d. 1327) Peter of Castile, Lord of Cameros, Spanish nobleman and prince (infante) (d. 1319) Pierre Bersuire (or Bercheure), French translator and encyclopaedist (d. 1362) Rabbenu Yerucham, 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 ("Froissard"), 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 Herman I, German nobleman (House of Henneberg) (b. 1224) Magnus III (or I) ("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 (House of Lusignan) (b. 1236) Cecilia Cesarini (or Caecilia), Italian noblewoman and nun (b. 1203) Eison, Japanese Buddhist scholar-monk, disciple and priest (b. 1201) Elizabeth the Cuman, queen of Hungary (House of Arpad) (b. 1244) Fakhr al-Din Mustawfi, Persian finance minister, advisor and vizier ^ Engel, Pál (2001). 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A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, p. 344. 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. ^ Kington, 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 Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church. 1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder defeats an army of Seljuks. 1104: King Jayawarsa 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, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats the Pomeranians and re-establishes Polish access to the sea. 1109: On August 24, in the Battle of Hundsfeld, Boleslaus 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 Muslims. 1115: In Java, King Kamesvara of Kadiri ascends to the throne. Janggala ceases to exist and comes under Kadiri domination, highly possible under royal marriage. During his reign, Mpu Dharmaja writes Kakawin Smaradahana, a eulogy for the king which become the inspiration for the Panji cycle tales, which spread across Southeast Asia.[1] 1116: The Byzantine army defeats the Turks at Philomelion. 1116: Death of doña Jimena Díaz, governor of Valencia from 1099 to 1102. c. 1119: The Knights Templar are founded to protect Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem. Main article: 1120s A Black and White Photo of the 12th century Cuenca Cathedral (built from 1182 to 1270) in Cuenca, Spain 1120: On January 16, the Council of Nablus, a council of ecclesiastic and secular lords in the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, establishes the first written laws for the kingdom. 1120: On November 25, William Adelin, the only legitimate son of King Henry I of England, drowns in the White Ship Disaster, leading to a succession crisis which will bring down the Norman monarchy of England. 1121: On August 12, in the Battle of Didgori, the greatest military victory in Georgian history, King David the Builder with 45,000 Georgians, 15,000 Kipchak auxiliaries, 500 Alan mercenaries and 100 French Crusaders defeats a much larger Seljuk-led Muslim coalition army. 1121: On December 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order. 1122: The Battle of Beroia (Modern-day Stara Zagora, Bulgaria) results in the disappearance of the Pechenegs Turkish tribe as an independent force. 1122: On September 23, the Concordat of Worms (Pactum Calixtinum) is drawn up between Emperor Henry V and Pope Calixtus II bringing an end to the first phase of the power struggle between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire. 1122: King David the Builder captures Tbilisi and declares it the capital city of Georgia, ending 400 years of Arab rule. 1123: The Jurchen dynasty of China forces Koryo (now Korea) to recognize their suzerainty. 1124: In April or May, David I is crowned King of the Scots. 1125: On June 11, in the Battle of Azaz, the Crusader states, led by King Baldwin II of Jerusalem, defeat the Seljuk Turks. 1125: In November, the Jurchens of the Jin dynasty declare war on the Song dynasty, beginning the Jin–Song wars. 1125: 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. 1130–1180: 50-year drought 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 Atabeg Zengi. 1145–1148: The Second Crusade is launched in response to the fall of the County of Edessa. 1147: On October 25, the 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 North Africa from the Almoravides 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 1150: Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona marries Petronilla, the Queen of Aragon. 1151: The Treaty of Tudilén is signed by 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 overlordship of Ireland to Henry II of England in the bull Laudabiliter. 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 settles down to peace with the Hauteville kings. The kingship of William I is recognized over all Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Campania, and Capua. The tribute to the pope of 600 schifati agreed upon by Roger II in 1139 at Mignano is affirmed and another 400 shift is added for the new lands. 1158: The Treaty of Sahagún ends the war between Castile and León. Main article: 1160s The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, 1165 1161: the Song dynasty Chinese navy, employing gunpowder bombs launched from trebuchets, defeats the enormous Jin dynasty 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 as Temüjin in present-day Mongolia. 1163: The Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect. 1165–1182: Tensions and disputes between the Pagan Empire and the Kingdom of Polonnaruwa causes the Sinhalese under Parakramabahu the Great to raid Burma. 1168: King Valdemar I of Denmark conquers Arkona on the Island of Rügen, the strongest pagan fortress and temple in northern Europe. 1169: Political disputes within the Pandya 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 tribute payments owed by Ibn Mardanīš 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: Sinhalese king 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: Hōnen Shōnin (Genkū) founds the Jōdo shū (Pure Land) sect of Buddhism. 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 acknowledgment 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 with 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 stymied by internecine 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 ship 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. 1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constance between Frederick Barbarossa, the pope and the Lombard towns is signed, confirming the Peace of Venice of 1177. 1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nephew Alexius II Comnenus strangled. 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 Thessalonika. 1185: The cathedral school (Katedralskolan) in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is the oldest 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. 1186: 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 wrest the Holy Land from Saladin. Main articles: 1190s and 1200s Richard I of England, or Richard the Lionheart. 1190: On June 10, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa drowns in the River Salef, 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 withdrawn, with Empress Constance captured (released 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 Lionheart. Under the terms of the agreement, Jerusalem will remain under Muslim control. However, the city will be open to Christian pilgrims. The Latin Kingdom is reduced to a coastal strip that extends from Tyre to Jaffa. 1192: Minamoto no Yoritomo is appointed Sei-i Taishōgun, "barbarian-subduing great general", shōgun for short, the first military dictator to bear this title. 1192: Sultan Shahābuddin 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. 1194: Emperor Henry VI conquers the Kingdom of Sicily. 1195: On June 16, the struggle of Shamqori. Georgian forces annihilate the army of Abu Baqar. 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 unite the Bulgarian Church with the Roman Catholic Church. 1200: Construction 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. In southeast Asia, there is conflict between the Khmer Empire and the Champa. Angkor Wat is built under the Hindu king Suryavarman II. By the end of the century, the Buddhist Jayavarman VII becomes the ruler. Japan is in its Heian period. 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, first documented 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 miracle play is performed in Dunstable, England. Gothic architecture and trouvère music begin in France. During the middle of the century, the Cappella Palatina is built in Palermo, Sicily, and the Madrid Skylitzes manuscript illustrates the Synopsis of Histories by John Skylitzes. Fire and plague insurance first become available in Iceland, and 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 House of Anjou are relying primarily on mercenaries in their militaries. 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 probably 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, including the city gate Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque. In sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted. The city of Tula burns down, marking the end of the Toltec Empire In West Africa the Ife Empire is established. See also: Timeline of historic inventions § 12th century 1104: The Venice Arsenal of Venice, Italy, is founded. It employed some 16,000 people for the mass production of sailing ships in large assembly lines, hundreds of years 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.[9] 1185: 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). Kaḍiri. Encyclopedia Britannica. ^ Enn Tarvel (2007). Sigtuna hukkumine. Archived 2017-10-11 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, p. 60-61. ^ Le Goff, Jacques (1986). The Birth of Purgatory. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. ISBN 0226470822. Warren, Wilfred Lewis (1961). King John. University of California Press. p. 362. ISBN 9780520036437. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 12th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 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) Taoism (links | edit) Weregild (links | edit) Zanzibar (links | edit) 20th century (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) 13th century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1282 (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) 4th century BC (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) 21st century BC (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) 1000s (decade) (links | edit) 1040s (links | edit) 1299 (links | edit) 1154 (links | edit) 1163 (links | edit) 1160s (links | edit) 1141 (links | edit) 1135 (links | edit) 1204 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/12th_century" Tu descarga está comenzandoSi la descarga no comienza, Clic aquíReiniciar Five Nights at Freddy's 2 is a first-person horror game where you go back to working at the famous Freddy Fazbear's Pizza, where some pleasant robots entertain the little kids during meals. The problem is that these robots behave rather strangely during the night.Your job consists of keeping an eye on Freddy and his friends during the night through the security cameras. That said, because of a budgeting problem, you'll have a limited amount of electricity that you can use each night, and if you run out, well, you'll be at the mercy of Freddy and his friends, which in the second part are more numerous and aggressive than ever. Advertisement Remove ads and more with Turbo The controls in Five Nights at Freddy's 2 are very simple: at any moment you can close the room's security doors to protect yourself, although this consumes a lot of electricity. You can also switch security cameras, which consumes a bit less energy.Five Nights at Freddy's 2 is a horror game that despite its rather abnormal premise manages to give more than one good fright. In the free trial, you'll only be able to play the first night, but that should be more than enough to get a taste of the terror and shocks awaiting you in the full game. Five Nights at Freddy's 2 was released November 11, 2014. Developed by Scottgames, the success of its launch led to its release on all other platforms, from consoles to Android. The protagonist of Five Nights at Freddy's 2 is called Jeremy Fitzgerald, a security guard hired by the Freddy Fazbear's Pizza establishment to watch the place at night, when the robots come out to play. In Five Nights at Freddy's 2, there are the well-known animatronics Freddy Fazbear, Bonnie, Chica, Foxy, and Golden Freddy, as well as their more modern counterparts: Toy Freddy, Toy Bonnie, Toy Chica, and Mangle. There's also a puppet named Puppet, and a humanoid animatronic named Balloon Boy. Description of Five nights at Freddy's 2Five nights at Freddy's 2 - spend 5 nights as a night guard in a sinister pizzeria. Don't let the mechanical toys get to the character and kill him. In this Android game the security guard is sitting in his office, living mechanical toys are wandering around the building. They have only one goal - destroy the guard. Watch a number of surveillance cameras installed in different rooms. Deter monsters by turning the lights on and playing music. Close automatic doors on their way. Be careful, your electricity supply is limited.Game features:Great graphics11 monstersGood controlsAbsorbing gameplayRatingDownload Five nights at Freddy's 2 El primer juego de Five Nights at Freddy’s supuso un rotundo éxito de crítica que se tradujo en millones de descargas tanto en iPhone como en formato APK para Android. La aventura survival horror que nos trasladaba a la pizzería Freddy Fazzbear donde teníamos que vigilar a siniestros animatrónicos se convertía en todo un fenómeno dentro del videojuego indie y daba pie a secuelas como este Five Nights at Freddy's 2. De vuelta a la pizzería más siniestra La historia nos devuelve de nuevo al restaurante en el que tendremos que vigilar a sus animatrónicos, los cuales han sido renovados. No obstante la cosa no cambia demasiado: seguimos con la vigilancia a través de monitores y cámaras de seguridad y con los mismos problemas de energía que harán que nos quedemos a oscuras en el momento menos apropiado. Se rumorea que el anterior vigilante ha dejado el puesto por extraños problemas en su turno... pero se supone que no debería preocuparte demasiado: total, ¿qué puede pasar en una pizzería de madrugada? Parece que las cámaras han registrado algunos movimientos extraños... Esta es la segunda parte del que ha sido uno de los mayores éxitos de los videojuegos independientes para Android. Scott Cawthon, su creador, ha aprovechado su tirón y además de esta secuela ha desarrollado nuevas entregas como FNAF 3, 4 y 5 (la conocida como Sister Location). Requisitos e información adicional:Requisitos mínimos del sistema operativo: Android 2.3. Elies Guzmán Licenciado en Historia y, más tarde, en Documentación, cuento con más de una década de experiencia probando y escribiendo sobre apps: reviews, guías, artículos, noticias, trucos... han sido innumerables, sobre todo en Android, sistema operativo... 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. 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