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Vân Miếu, or Temple of Literature, in Vietnam is established in 1070. Construction of Richmond Castle in England begins in 1071. The tallest pagoda tower in China's pre-modern history, the Liaodi Pagoda, is completed in 1055, standing at a height of 84 m (275 ft). The Tower of Gonbad-e Qabus in Iran is built in 1006. Construction begins on the Sassorivo Abbey of Foligno, Italy, in 1070. The Palace of Aljafería is built in Zaragoza, Spain, during the Al-Andalus period. The Rotonda di San Lorenzo is built in Mantua, Lombardy, Italy, during the late 11th century. Construction of the Ponte della Maddalena bridge in the Province of Lucca, Italy begins in 1080. The domes of the Jame Mosque of Isfahan, Iran are built in 1086 to 1087. 11th-18th century - The courtyard of Jame Mosque of Isfahan, Isfahan, Persia (Iran), is built. The Chester Castle in England was built in 1069. Construction begins on the Bagrati Cathedral in Georgia in 1003. The St. Michael's Church, Hildesheim in Germany is completed in 1031. The Basilica of Sant'Abbondio of Lombardy, Italy is completed in 1095. Construction begins on the Great Zimbabwe National Monument, sometime in the century. Construction begins on the San Pietro in Vinculis in Pisa, Italy, in 1072. The Tower of London in England is founded in 1078. The St. Grigor's Church of Kecharish Monastery in Armenia is built in 1003. The Martin-du-Canigou monastery on Mount Canigou in southern France is built in 1009. The St. Mary's Cathedral, Hildesheim in Germany is completed in 1020. The One Pillar Pagoda in Hanoi, Vietnam, is constructed in 1049. The St Michael at the Northgate, Oxford's oldest building, is built in Saxon England in 1040. Oxford Castle in England is built in 1071. The Florence Baptistry in Florence, Italy is founded in 1059. The Kandariya Mahadeva temple in India is built in 1050. St Mark's Basilica in Venice, Italy is rebuilt in 1063. Canterbury Cathedral in Canterbury, England is completed by 1077. Construction begins on the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela in Spain in 1075. Latin translation of the Book of Optics (1021), written by the Iraqi physicist, Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen) Constantine the African examines patients' urine; he taught ancient Greek medicine and Islamic medicine at the Schola Medica Salernitana. The original diagram of Su Song's book Xin Yi Xiang Fa Yao (published 1092) showing the clepsydra tank, waterwheel, escapement mechanism, chain drive, striking clock jacks, and armillary sphere of his clock tower Diagram from al-Bīrūnī's book Kitāb al-taḥfīm showing lunar phases and lunar eclipse The spherical astrolabe, long employed in medieval Islamic astronomy, was introduced to Europe by Gerbert d'Aurillac, later Pope Sylvester II. Main article: Timeline of historic inventions § 11th century Early 11th century - Fan Kuan paints Travelers among Mountains and Streams. Northern Song dynasty. It is now kept at National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China). c. 1000 - Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi (Abulcasis) of al-Andalus publishes his influential 30-volume Arabic medical encyclopedia, the Al-Tasrif c. 1000 - Ibn Yunus of Egypt publishes his astronomical treatise Al-Zij al-Hakimi al-Kabir. c. 1000 - Abu Sahl al-Quhi (Kuhi) c. 1000 - Abu-Mahmud al-Khujandi c. 1000 - Law of sines is discovered by Muslim mathematicians, but it is uncertain who discovers it first between Abu-Mahmud al-Khujandi, Abu Nasr Mansur, and Abu al-Wafa. c. 1000 - Ammar ibn Ali al-Mawsili 1000-1048 - Abū Rayḥān al-Bīrūnī of Persia writes more than a hundred books on many different topics.[15] 1001-1100 - the demands of the Chinese iron industry for charcoal led to a huge amount of deforestation, which was curbed when the Chinese discovered how to use bituminous coal in smelting cast iron and steel, thus sparing thousands of acres of prime timberland.[16] 1003 - Pope Sylvester II, born Gerbert d'Aurillac, dies; however, his teaching continued to influence those of the 11th century:[17] his works included a book on arithmetic, a study of the Hindu-Arabic numeral system,[18] a hydraulic-powered organ,[19] the reintroduction of the abacus to Europe,[20] and a possible treatise on the astrolabe that was edited by Hermann of Reichenau five decades later. The contemporary monk Richer from Rheims described Gerbert's contributions in reintroducing the armillary sphere that was lost to European science after the Greco-Roman era; from Richer's description, Gerbert's placement of the tropics was nearly exact and his placement of the equator was exact.[21][22] He reintroduced the liberal arts education system of trivium and quadrivium, which he had borrowed from the educational institution of Islamic Córdoba.[23] Gerbert also studied and taught Islamic medicine.[24][25] 1013 - One of the Four Great Books of Song, the Prime Tortoise of the Record Bureau compiled by 1013 was the largest of the Song Chinese encyclopedias. Divided into 1000 volumes, it consisted of 9.4 million written Chinese characters. 1020 - Ibn Samh of Al-Andalus builds a geared mechanical astrolabe. 1021 - Ibn al-Haytham (Alhacen) of Basra, Iraq writes his influential Book of Optics from 1011 to 1021 (while he was under house arrest in Egypt). 1024 - The world's first paper-printed money can be traced back to the year 1024, in Sichuan province of Song dynasty China. The Chinese government would step in and overtake this trend, issuing the central government's official banknote in the 1120s. 1025 - Avicenna of Persia publishes his influential treatise, The Canon of Medicine, which remains the most influential medical text in both Islamic and Christian lands for over six centuries, and The Book of Healing, a scientific encyclopedia. 1027 - The Chinese engineer Yan Su recreates the mechanical compass-vehicle of the south-pointing chariot, first invented by Ma Jun in the 3rd century.[26] 1028-1087 - Abū Ishāq Ibrāhīm al-Zarqālī (Arzachel) builds the equatorium and universal latitude-independent astrolabe. 1031 - Abū Rayḥān al-Bīrūnī writes Kitāb al-qanun al-Mas'udi 1031-1095 - Chinese scientist Shen Kuo creates a theory for land formation, or geomorphology, theorized that climate change occurred over time, discovers the concept of true north, improves the design of the astronomical sighting tube to view the pole star indefinitely, hypothesizes the retrogradation theory of planetary motion, and by observing lunar eclipse and solar eclipse he hypothesized that the sun and moon were spherical.[27][28][29][30][31] Shen Kuo also experimented with camera obscura just decades after Ibn al-Haitham, although Shen was the first to treat it with quantitative attributes.[32][33] He also took an interdisciplinary approach to studies in archaeology.[34] 1041-1048 - Artisan Bi Sheng of Song dynasty China invents movable type printing using individual ceramic characters.[35] Mid-11th century - Harbaville Triptych, is made. It is now kept at Musée du Louvre, Paris. Mid-11th century - Xu Daoning paints Fishing in a Mountain Stream. Northern Song dynasty. 1068 - First known use of the drydock in China.[36] 1070 - With a team of scholars, the Chinese official Su Song also published the Ben Cao Tu Jing in 1070, a treatise on pharmacology, botany, zoology, metallurgy, and mineralogy.[37][38] Some of the drug concoctions in Su's book included ephedrine, mica minerals, and linaceae.[39][40][41] 1075 - the Song Chinese innovate a partial decarbonization method of repeated forging of cast iron under a cold blast that Hartwell and Needham consider to be a predecessor to the 18th century Bessemer process.[42] 1077 - Constantine the African introduces ancient Greek medicine to the Schola Medica Salernitana in Salerno, Italy. c. 1080 - the Liber pantegni, a compendium of Hellenistic and Islamic medicine, is written in Italy by the Carthaginian Christian Constantine the African, paraphrasing translated passages from the Kitāb al-malakī of Ali ibn Abbas al-Majusi as well as other Arabic texts.[43] 1088 - As written by Shen Kuo in his Dream Pool Essays, the earlier 10th-century invention of the pound lock in China allows large ships to travel along canals without laborious hauling, thus allowing smooth travel of government ships holding cargo of up to 700 tan (491/2 tons) and large privately owned-ships holding cargo of up to 1600 tan (113 tons).[44] 1094 - The Chinese mechanical engineer and astronomer Su Song incorporates an escapement mechanism and the world's first known chain drive to operate the armillary sphere, the astronomical clock, and the striking clock jacks of his clock tower in Kaifeng.[45] The Ostromir Gospels of Novgorod. 1057 1000 - The Remaining Signs of Past Centuries is written by Abū Rayḥān al-Bīrūnī. c. 1000 - The Al-Tasrif is written by the Andalusian physician and scientist Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi (Abulcasis). c. 1000 - The Zij al-Kabir al-Hakimi is written by the Egyptian astronomer Ibn Yunus. 1002-1003 - Book of Lamentations is written by Gregory of Narek, one of the Doctors of the Church. 1000-1037 - Hayy ibn Yaqdhan is written by Ibn Tufail. 1008 - The Leningrad Codex, one of the oldest full manuscripts of the Hebrew Bible, is completed. c. 1010 - The oldest known copy of the epic poem Beowulf was written around this year. 1013 - The Prime Tortoise of the Record Bureau, a Chinese encyclopedia, is completed by a team of scholars including Wang Qimruo. 1020 - The Bamberg Apocalypse commissioned by Otto III is completed. 1021 - Lady Murasaki Shikibu writes her Japanese novel, The Tale of Genji. 1021 - The Book of Optics by Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen or Alhacen) is completed. 1037 - The Jiyun, a Chinese rime dictionary, is published by Ding Du and expanded by later scholars. 1037 - Birth of the Chinese poet Su Shi, one of the renowned poets of the Song dynasty, who also penned works of travel literature. 1044 - The Wujing Zongyao military manuscript is completed by Chinese scholars Zeng Gongliang, Ding Du, and Yang Weide. 1048-1100 - The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam is written by Omar Khayyam sometime after 1048. 1049 - The Record of Tea is written by Chinese official Cai Xiang 1052 - The Uji Dainagon Monogatari, a collection of stories allegedly penned by Minamoto-no-Takakuni, is written sometime between now and 1077. 1053 - The New History of the Five Dynasties by Chinese official Ouyang Xiu is completed. 1054 - Russian legal code of the Russkaya Pravda is created during the reign of Yaroslav I the Wise. 1057 - The Ostromir Gospels of Novgorod are written. 1060 - compilation of the New Book of Tang, edited by Chinese official Ouyang Xiu, is complete. 1060 - the Mugni Gospels of Armenia are written in illuminated manuscript form. 1068 - The Book of Roads and Kingdoms is written by Abū 'Ubayd 'Abd Allāh al-Bakrī. 1070 - William I of England commissioned the Norman monk William of Jumièges to extend the Gesta Normannorum Ducum chronicle. 1078 - The Prosligion is written by Anselm of Canterbury. 1080 - The Chinese poet Su Shi is exiled from court for writing poems criticizing the various reforms of the New Policies Group. c. 1080 - the Liber pantegni is written by Constantine the African. 1084 - The Zizhi Tongjian history is completed by Chinese official Sima Guang. 1086 - The Domesday Book is initiated by William I of England. 1088 - The Dream Pool Essays is completed by Shen Kuo of Song China. The roots of European Scholasticism are found in this period, as the renewed spark of interest in literature and Classicism in Europe would bring about the Renaissance. In the 11th century, there were early Scholastic figures such as Anselm of Canterbury, Peter Abelard, Solomon ibn Gabirol, Peter Lombard, and Gilbert de la Porrée. ^ Soekmono, R. Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1973, 5th reprint edition in 1988 p.52 ^ "index". www.muslimphilosophy.com. ^ Soekmono, R. Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1973, 5th reprint edition in 1988 p.56 ^ Epigraphia Carnatica, Volume 10, Part 1, page 41 ^ Kallner-Amiran, D. H. (1950), "A Revised Earthquake-Catalogue of Palestine" (PDF), Israel Exploration Journal, 1 (4), Israel Exploration Society: 223-246, JSTOR 27924451. ^ Soekmono, R. Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. 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