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As a "part of speech" transition words are used to link words, phrases or sentences. They help the reader to progress from one idea (expressed by the author) to the next idea. Thus, they help to build up coherent relationships within the text.Transitional WordsThis structured list of commonly used English transition words approximately 200, can be considered as quasi complete. It can be used (by students and teachers alike) to find the right expression.English transition words are essential, since they not only connect ideas, but also can introduce a certain shift, contrast or opposition, emphasis or agreement, purpose, result or conclusion, etc. in the line of argument.The transition words and phrases have been assigned only once to somewhat artificial categories, although some words belong to more than one category.There is some overlapping with prepositions and postpositions, but for the purpose of usage and completeness of this concise guide, I did not differentiate. Agreement / Addition / SimilarityThe transition words like also, in addition, and, likewise, add information, reinforce ideas, and express agreement with preceding material. in the first placenot only ... but alsoas a matter of factin like mannerin additioncoupled within the same fashion / wayfirst, second, thirdin the light ofnot to mentionto say nothing ofequally importantby the same token againtoandalsothenequallyidenticallyuniquelylikeastoomoreoveras well astogether withof courselikewisecomparativelycorrespondingly similarlyfurthermoreadditionally Opposition / Limitation / ContradictionTransition phrases like but, rather and or, express that there is evidence to the contrary or point out alternatives, and thus introduce a change the line of reasoning (contrast). although this may be truein contrastdifferent fromof course ..., buton the other handon the contraryat the same timein spite ofeven so / thoughbe that as it maythen againabove allin realityafter all but(and) stillunlikeor(and) yetwhilealbeitbesidesas much aseven though althoughinsteadwhereasdespiteconversely otherwisehoweverrathernevertheless nonethelessregardlessnotwithstanding Cause / Condition / PurposeThese transitional phrases present specific conditions or intentions. in the event thatgranted (that)as / so long ason (the) condition (that)for the purpose ofwith this intentionwith this in mindin the hope thatto the end thatfor fear thatin order toseeing / being thatin view of If... thenunless whenwhenever while because ofassincewhilelest in caseprovided thatgiven thatonly / even ifso thatso as toowing toinasmuch asdue to Examples / Support / EmphasisThese transitional devices (like especially) are used to introduce examples as support, to indicate importance or as an illustration so that an idea is cued to the reader. in other wordsto put it differentlyfor one thingas an illustrationin this casefor this reasonto put it another waythat is to saywith attention toby all means important to realizeanother key pointfirst thing to remembermost compelling evidencemust be rememberedpoint often overlookedto point outon the positive sideon the negative sidewith this in mind notablyincludingliketo be surenamelychieflytrulyindeedcertainlysurelymarkedlysuch as especiallyexplicitlyspecificallyexpresslysurprisinglyfrequentlysignificantlyparticularlyin factin generalin particularin detailfor examplefor instanceto demonstrateto emphasizeto repeatto clarifyto explainto enumerate Effect / Consequence / ResultSome of these transition words (thus, then, accordingly, consequently, therefore, henceforth) are time words that are used to show that after a particular time there was a consequence or an effect. Note that for and because are placed before the cause/reason. The other devices are placed before the consequences or effects. as a resultunder those circumstancesin that casefor this reasonin effect forthusbecause thethenhence consequentlythereforethereuponforthwithaccordinglyhenceforth Conclusion / Summary / RestatementThese transition words and phrases conclude, summarize and / or restate ideas, or indicate a final general statement. Also some words (like therefore) from the Effect / Consequence category can be used to summarize.as can be seengenerally speakingin the final analysisall things consideredas shown abovein the long rungiven these pointsas has been notedin a wordfor the most part after allin factin summaryin conclusionin shortin briefin essenceto summarizeon balancealtogetheroverallordinarilyusually by and largeto sum upon the wholein any eventin either caseall in all ObviouslyUltimatelyDefinitely Time / Chronology / SequenceThese transitional words (like finally) have the function of limiting, restricting, and defining time. They can be used either alone or as part of adverbial expressions. at the present timefrom time to timesooner or laterat the same timeup to the present timeto begin within due time as soon asas long asin the meantimein a momentwithout delayin the first placeall of a suddenat this instantfirst, second immediatelyquicklyfinally afterlaterlastuntiltillsincethenbeforehencesincewhenonceaboutnextnow formerlysuddenlyshortly henceforthwhenever eventuallymeanwhilefurtherduring in timeprior to forthwithstraightaway by the timewhenever until nownowthat instantlypresentlyoccasionally Many transition words in the time category (consequently; first, second, third; further; hence; henceforth; since; then, when; and whenever) have other uses. Except for the numbers (first, second, third) and further they add a meaning of time in expressing conditions, qualifications, or reasons. The numbers are also used to add information or list examples. Further is also used to indicate added space as well as added time. Space / Location / Place These transition words are often used as part of adverbial expressions and have the function to restrict, limit or qualify space. Quite a few of these are also found in the Time category and can be used to describe spatial order or spatial reference. in the middleto the left/rightin front ofon this sidein the distancehere and therein the foregroundin the backgroundin the center of adjacent toopposite toheretherenextwherefromovernearabovebelowdownupunder further beyondnearbywhereveraroundbetweenbeforealongside amidamongbeneathbeside behindacross List of Transition WordsTransition Words are also sometimes called (or put in the category of) Connecting Words. Please feel free to download them via this link to the category page: Linking Words & Connecting Words as a PDF. It contains all the transition words listed on this site. The image to the left gives you an impression how it looks like. Usage of Transition Words in EssaysTransition words and phrases are vital devices for essays, papers or other literary compositions. They improve the connections and transitions between sentences and paragraphs. They thus give the text a logical organization and structure (see also: a List of Synonyms). All English transition words and phrases (sometimes also called 'conjunctive adverbs') do the same work as coordinating conjunctions: they connect two words, phrases or clauses together and thus the text is easier to read and the coherence is improved.Usage: transition words are used with a special rule for punctuation: a semicolon or a period is used after the first 'sentence', and a comma is almost always used to set off the transition word from the second 'sentence'.Example 1: People use 43 muscles when they frown; however, they use only 28 muscles when they smile. Example 2: However, transition words can also be placed at the beginning of a new paragraph or sentence - not only to indicate a step forward in the reasoning, but also to relate the new material to the preceding thoughts. Use a semicolon to connect sentences, only if the group of words on either side of the semicolon is a complete sentence each (both must have a subject and a verb, and could thus stand alone as a complete thought). Further helpful readings about expressions, writing and grammar: Compilation of Writing TipsHow to write good Correct Spelling Study by an English University Are you using WORD for writing professional texts and essays? There are many easy Windows Shortcuts available which work (almost) system-wide (e.g. in every programm you use). | see definition as a result : THEREFORE : CONSEQUENTLY The executives flight was delayed and they accordingly arrived late. | see definition in or by way of addition : FURTHERMORE The mountain has many marked hiking trails; additionally, there are several unmarked trails that lead to the summit. | see definition at a later or succeeding time : SUBSEQUENTLY, THEREAFTER Afterward, she got a promotion. | see definition even though : ALTHOUGH She appeared as a guest star on the show, albeit briefly. | see definition in spite of the fact that : even though used when making a statement that differs from or contrasts with a statement you have just made They are good friends, although they don't see each other very often. | see definition in addition to what has been said : MOREOVER, FURTHERMORE I can't go, and besides, I wouldn't go if I could. | see definition as a result : in view of the foregoing : ACCORDINGLY The words are often confused and are consequently misused. | see definition in a contrasting or opposite way used to introduce a statement that contrasts with a previous statement or presents a differing interpretation or possibility Large objects appear to be closer. Conversely, small objects seem farther away. | see definition used to introduce a statement that is somehow different from what has just been said These problems are not as bad as they were. Even so, there is much more work to be done. | see definition used as a stronger way to say "though" or "although" I'm planning to go even though it may rain. | see definition in addition : MOREOVER I had some money to invest, and, further, I realized that the risk was small. | see definition in addition to what precedes : BESIDES used to introduce a statement that supports or adds to a previous statement These findings seem plausible. Furthermore, several studies have confirmed them. | see definition because of a preceding fact or premise : for this reason : THEREFORE He was a newcomer and hence had no close friends here. | see definition from this point on : starting now She announced that henceforth she would be running the company. | see definition in spite of that : on the other hand used when you are saying something that is different from or contrasts with a previous statement I'd like to go; however, I'd better not. | see definition as something more : BESIDES used for adding information to a statement The city has the largest population in the country and in addition is a major shipping port. | see definition all things considered : as a matter of fact used when making a statement that adds to or strengthens a previous statement He likes to have things his own way; indeed, he can be very stubborn. | see definition for fear that often used after an expression denoting fear or apprehension He was concerned lest anyone think that he was guilty. | see definition in addition : ALSO often used to introduce a statement that adds to and is related to a previous statement She is an acclaimed painter who is likewise a sculptor. | see definition at or during the same time : in the meantime You can set the table. Meanwhile, I'll start making dinner. | see definition BESIDES, FURTHER : in addition to what has been said used to introduce a statement that supports or adds to a previous statement It probably wouldn't work. Moreover, it would be very expensive to try it. | see definition in spite of that : HOWEVER It was a predictable, but nevertheless funny, story. | see definition in spite of what has just been said : NEVERTHELESS The hike was difficult, but fun nonetheless. | see definition without being prevented by (something) : despiteused to say that something happens or is true even though there is something that might prevent it from happening or being true Notwithstanding their youth and inexperience, the team won the championship. | see definition if not : or else Finish your dinner. Otherwise, you won't get any dessert. | see definition more correctly speaking used to introduce a statement that corrects what you have just said We can take the car, or rather, the van. | see definition in spite of that used to say that something happens or is true even though there is something that might prevent it from happening or being true I tried again and still I failed. | see definition by that : by that means He signed the contract, thereby forfeiting his right to the property. | see definition for that reason : because of that This tablet is thin and light and therefore very convenient to carry around. | see definition immediately after that The committee reviewed the documents and thereupon decided to accept the proposal. | see definition because of this or that : HENCE, CONSEQUENTLY This detergent is highly concentrated and thus you will need to dilute it. | see definition while on the contrary used to make a statement that describes how two people, groups, etc., are different Some of these species have flourished, whereas others have struggled. | see definition NEVERTHELESS, HOWEVER used to introduce a statement that adds something to a previous statement and usually contrasts with it in some way It was pouring rain out, yet his clothes didnt seem very wet. transition words in a sentence cake/ice cream: hollymolly / iStock / Getty Images Plus , girl: Qvasimodo / iStock / Getty Images Plus Used under Getty Images license Transitional words and phrases help make a piece of writing flow better and connect one idea to the next. Because there's more than one way to connect ideas, there are many types of transitional phrases to show a variety of relationships. View several transition words and examples of phrases used in sentences, paragraphs and essays. So, what are transition words? Well, transition words work to connect thoughts, sentences and paragraphs together. Transition words are important within a sentence or paragraph because they allow your arguments to flow seamlessly from one sentence or thought to another. When introducing transition words, the most basic transition words are conjunctions that join words, phrases or clauses together. For example, words like and, but and or can connect two sentences together.I ran home, and I got there just in time. (and is a transition word that connects the two occurrences equally)I ran home, but I was still late. (but introduces a contrast)I could run home, or I could stay at school and work. (or presents two different options)As you can see in the examples above, even simple conjunctions serve different purposes. Knowing the different categories of transition words, which you'll see below, will help you choose the ones that best get your point across.Other transition words are adverbs that describe the way an action is performed or how it relates to another idea. I went to the mall after he gave me my paycheck.Bowling is a sport in which the player with the highest score wins. Conversely, the goal in golf is to get the lowest score.First, we are going fishing. Then, we will get ready for dinner. Simple transition words dont just work on a singular sentence level. They can work to bring together an entire paragraph. Read through the paragraph without transition words. Then, look at the same paragraph with transition words added. Do you see how the example without transition words is choppy and abrupt? Transition words help your thoughts flow from one idea to the next and connect sentences for conciseness.Paragraph Without Transition Words:Drawing is all about taking the time to master each step. Mastering the art of drawing doesnt happen in a day. Its a skill that takes daily practice. You need dedication to hone your craft. Its important not to burn yourself out. You need to stick with it.Paragraph With Transition Words:Drawing is all about taking the time to master each step. In other words, mastering the art of drawing doesnt happen in a day. Furthermore, its a skill that takes daily practice as well as dedication to hone your craft. Its important not to burn yourself out, but you need to stick with it. transition words animation redchocolatte / iStock / Getty Images Plus Used under Getty Images license There are several types of transition words and phrases, and each category helps the reader to make certain connections. Some signal the building of an idea, while others help readers compare ideas or draw conclusions. Here is a list of transition words and common transition sentence examples.TypeDefinitionSentence Examplescompare/contrastpoint out alternatives or differencesThe boy liked birds, but he was afraid of cats.Similarly, he did not like lions and tigers.On the contrary, he liked animals that could fly, such as sparrows and falcons.chronologyhelp define timeBefore you go home, make sure you jot down your assignments.During the evening, you can review your work.Youll be able to simultaneously eat dinner and review your work.cause/effectshow the consequences of an actionSince you're such a good student, you'll get into a good college.Therefore, you can get a job you like.As a result, you should be a happy person.illustration/examplesadd emphasis or introduce evidenceEllen loves ice cream. Truly, she'd be happy to eat sundaes every day.Specifically, Ellen loves chocolate fudge brownie sundaes.To demonstrate her love of ice cream, Ellen is planning an ice cream social for all her friends.additionadd information or reinforce ideasJonas promised to love, honor and also obey his wife.Moreover, he will do all the cooking and cleaning while he studies at home.Furthermore, he is grateful that his new wife earns enough money to pay the bills.clarificationshow supportI hate school; that is, I dislike it intensely.In other words, I want to drop out.To put it another way, school is the worst place in the world.qualificationpresent conditions or intentionsWith what was possibly the greatest catch of all time, the Patriots won the Super Bowl.They almost always win big games.With this in mind, they could be called the greatest team of all time.summary/conclusionrestate ideasAll the facts have been presented and, as can be seen, the results are clear.Given these points, it's clearly time to consider some changes.In the long run, these recommendations will benefit our company.sequenceshows orderFirst, he will go to school.Then, he might meet up with some friends. Finally, his family will meet him at the park. When it comes to the creation of essays and papers, using transitions becomes more important. You need to use transitions within and between sentences, to connect paragraphs and to connect whole sections of an essay. See how transition words and phrases work to connect sentences, paragraphs and sections through examples. Transition words can be used to connect thoughts within a sentence. This transition highlights chronology or the order in which events occurred. Check out these transition word examples. Original: Susan spoke up, thinking of the right answer.With Transitions: Susan spoke up after thinking of the right answer.Original: Susan wanted cake. She wanted ice cream. With Transitions: Susan wanted cake, but she also wanted ice cream.Original: Drawing takes talent. Drawing takes dedication. Everyone can learn to draw.With Transitions: While it may be true that drawing takes talent and dedication, everyone can learn to draw. When transitions are used between paragraphs, they are often in the form of a phrase or clause that refers to the previous information while introducing a new idea. These transitions often come at the beginning of new paragraphs. See how this works by exploring these transition sentence examples. In conclusion, the thesis is clear.It follows logically that the answer results from the points made earlier in this paper.Lastly, it is important to link all these points together.Next, we will look at the evidence for improving nutrition in schools.Despite the previous argument, it is also important to think about bees when discussing pollution.Examine how this works through a longer paragraph example. Notice how the transition words and phrases make the flow from one paragraph to the next seamless. Lastly, the effect poverty has on education needs to be examined. Many students below the poverty line do not have access to transportation and other resources that allow them to take advantage of school of choice. Additionally, the services available through programs within their area are lacking. It follows logically that these students lack access to quality education and services students in middle class homes have.As you can see, poverty can have an impact on several aspects of an individuals life. Not only does it impact their work and home life, but their education as well. Therefore, as a community, its pivotal to provide advanced services and assistance to individuals in lower-income areas. When writing a longer essay or research paper, its important to use transitions to link one section to another. Not only do you use transition words to create this section, but the paragraph itself is a transitional paragraph. Here's what a transition paragraph might look like. In the previous section, this study explored the demographics of the Chicago, Illinois area. Understanding the diversity of the population throughout the area is particularly important to dissecting the implementation of after-school programs. In the following paragraphs, the study will consider the importance demographics play in understanding the need-based programs. If you want a quick reference guide for using transition words in sentences, paragraphs and papers, this infographic is the perfect tool. transition words examples infographic river: colematt / iStock / Getty Images Plus , people icons: browndogstudios / iStock / Getty Images Plus Used under Getty Images license When students start out as writers, it can be hard to know exactly when to use transition words. However, there are a few things you can look for to know when you should include transition words in your essay. If the paragraph or sentence you are writing sounds abrupt, transition words are needed. Original: Michael didn't have enough money to buy his mom flowers. He wasn't old enough to get a job. He felt sad on Mother's Day.With Transitions: Michael didn't have enough money to buy his mom flowers because he wasn't old enough to get a job. Nevertheless, he felt sad on Mother's Day. While writing without transitions can be abrupt, it can also be confusing. Its important to guide readers from one thought to the next. Original: Tracy did not have money. Jill had money. Tracy bought a gift for her mother. With Transitions: While Tracy did not have money, Jill did. Therefore, Tracy bought a gift for her mother. Without using the transition words, its hard to follow how Tracy could buy the gift. Since you write the way you think, it can be easy to jump from one idea or point in your thesis statement to the next. However, this can be hard for readers to follow. Use transition words in these areas to guide readers from one idea to the next easier. Original: Locations below the poverty level need more education services. Its important to discuss how poverty affects work life. With Transitions: As you can see, locations below the poverty level need more education services. Next, its important to also discuss how poverty affects work life. While using transition words might seem easy, its anything but. Many times, transition words are used incorrectly in a sentence or paragraph. Explore a few common mistakes of transition words to ensure you use them correctly in your writing. When adding transition words to your writing, you need to know what they mean to use them correctly. For example, therefore is commonly used incorrectly in a phrase. Incorrect: Low-income households do not have disposable income. Therefore, backpacks are expensive. Correct: Low-income households do not have disposable income. Therefore, it might be hard for them to buy expensive backpacks. When using cause and effect words like therefore, make sure the connection from one sentence to the next is a logical one. Additionally, words like and or as well as can get confused because people think they are interchangeable. However, they are not. When youre presenting two things of equal importance, you need to use and. For two topics that are related but one is more important, you can use as well as. Incorrect: Both my introduction as well as my conclusion presented my thesis statement. Correct: Both my introduction and conclusion presented my thesis statement. Another area thats important to watch when using transition words in technical writing is adding informal writing techniques. And, also and so are transition words you should be adding to sentences. However, adding them to the beginning of the sentence makes it less formal. Therefore, you might want to consider more formal transition words like additionally and furthermore. Informal: So the research points to a clear correlation between demographics and location. Formal: Furthermore, the research points to a clear correlation between demographics and location. Informal: And the research examined the demographics of each area. Formal: Additionally, the research examined the demographics of each area. When you use transition words, its important to ensure you dont accidentally create an incomplete sentence. For example, words like, if, although and since are subordinating conjunctions. Therefore, you can easily create a fragment sentence if you arent careful. Fragment: Jones argues for the Oxford comma. Although everyone doesnt agree. Complete: Jones argues for the Oxford comma, although everyone doesnt agree. Fragment: Because the research showed a correlation. We completed the experiment. Complete: Because the research showed a correlation, we completed the experiment. Transition words require a delicate balance. While you can have too few transition words, you can also add too many. Not only is using too many transition words distracting in the writing, but it can also make the piece hard to read and understand. See how too many transition words can disrupt a passage through this example. Overusing transition words - During spring break, we went to see my aunt. Therefore, I wanted to bring a present. However, I wasn't sure what to bring. At the same time, we didn't have time to go to the store, so I went without a present.Corrected version - During spring break, we went to see my aunt. I wanted to bring a present. However, I wasn't sure what to bring. We didn't have time to go to the store, so I went without a present. See how the transition words "therefore" and "at the same time" aren't really serving any purpose in the article. By removing them the story actually flows better and is easier to understand. These are just a few examples of the many transition words and phrases available in the English language to make your writing more cohesive. Bear in mind that it is possible for some words to be placed in more than one category, depending on the way you use them or the ideas you're trying to connect. Additionally, transition words used by 2nd graders will differ from 6th grade transition word usage. For even more on transition words, see our comprehensive list of 51 useful transitional words. The more transition words you use in your writing, the smoother and more interesting it will be for your readers. Now, with transition words firmly solidified in your mind, learn how to write a memorable speech. Transition words are the glue that holds writing together, providing smooth shifts from one idea to the next. These words and phrases enhance readability, flow, and comprehension. With that said, Ive put together the largest and best list of transition words and phrases for you below. And I just updated this entire blog post with more words, examples, and free tools. If youre looking for a cheat sheet to the best transition words and phrases, this next chart is for you. In the chart, youll find use cases that will come up time and time again. Thats when you need to pull out one of these versatile language bridges, these logic linkages, these meaning mergers. Use CaseBest Transition Words/PhrasesAdditionFurthermore, Moreover, In additionContrastHowever, On the other hand, YetCause & EffectTherefore, As a result, ConsequentlyTimeMeanwhile, Subsequently, EarlierConclusionIn conclusion, To sum up, FinallyExampleFor example, Specifically, Such asSequenceFirst, Next, ThenComparisonSimilarly, Likewise, In the same wayConditionIf, Unless, Provided thatClarificationIn other words, To clarify, Simply putChart: Best Transition Words and Phrases for Common Use Cases (This post may have affiliate links. Please see my full disclosure)I made this image with AI Transition Words & Phrases Addition transition words and phrases help introduce new ideas that build upon what was previously said. FurthermoreExample: The project was a success. Furthermore, it opened doors for future collaboration. MoreoverExample: Hes an excellent athlete. Moreover, his academic record is outstanding. In additionExample: In addition to the rain, the wind was particularly strong today. AlsoExample: She enjoys reading. Also, she loves to travel. AdditionallyExample: Additionally, the report highlights new market trends. AndExample: We visited the museum, and we took a walk in the park. PlusExample: She completed the report ahead of time, plus she helped others finish theirs. Along withExample: Along with learning new languages, he also mastered coding. Not only but alsoExample: Not only did she ace the test, but she also set a new record. Alongside thatExample: Shes working on several projects. Alongside that, shes taking night classes. These transitions show a shift in ideas or highlight a difference between two points. HoweverExample: I wanted to go out. However, the weather was terrible. On the other handExample: Shes good at math. On the other hand, her science grades need improvement. NeverthelessExample: It was difficult. Nevertheless, we succeeded. YetExample: Hes very capable, yet he tends to procrastinate. DespiteExample: Despite the challenges, the team persevered. In contrastExample: In contrast to her outgoing personality, her brother is shy. StillExample: The work is tiring. Still, I find it fulfilling. Although this may be trueExample: Although this may be true, there are still some risks involved. ButExample: We planned a picnic, but it started raining. ConverselyExample: Conversely, the new policy brought unexpected benefits. These transitions indicate a reason or result. ThereforeExample: He didnt study. Therefore, he failed the exam. As a resultExample: The marketing strategy was flawed. As a result, sales dropped. ConsequentlyExample: The team didnt prepare. Consequently, they lost the match. ThusExample: Thus, we decided to change our approach. For this reasonExample: She was unwell. For this reason, she missed the meeting. HenceExample: The demand increased. Hence, the prices rose. BecauseExample: We stayed indoors because it was raining heavily. Due toExample: Due to the heavy snow, flights were canceled. SinceExample: Since youre here, we can start the meeting early. As a consequence ofExample: The team did not complete the assignment on time. As a consequence of this, the project was delayed. Time transitions indicate when something happens or the order in which events occur. MeanwhileExample: The bread was baking. Meanwhile, I prepared the salad. Later onExample: The team worked on the project. Later on, they presented it to the client. EarlierExample: She arrived earlier than expected. LaterExample: Well meet for dinner later. At the same timeExample: She was speaking at the same time as the presentation started. EventuallyExample: Eventually, the project was completed after several delays. And ThenExample: We visited the museum, and then we went for lunch. BeforeExample: Before leaving, she checked her emails one last time. AfterwardExample: We finished the meeting and went to dinner afterward. SoonExample: Soon, the results will be announced. These transitions emphasize or strengthen an argument or idea. IndeedExample: She is indeed one of the best in her field. CertainlyExample: This is certainly an opportunity not to be missed. Of courseExample: Of course, hard work plays a crucial role in success. In factExample: In fact, this study proves the theory. TrulyExample: He truly understands the essence of leadership. As a matter of factExample: As a matter of fact, the data supports this conclusion. To explain furtherExample: To explain further, the data suggests that the market will grow. Without a doubtExample: Without a doubt, she is the most qualified candidate. UndoubtedlyExample: Undoubtedly, this decision will benefit the company. DefinitelyExample: This solution will definitely improve our workflow. These transitions signal the end of a discussion or summarize the key points. In conclusionExample: In conclusion, the evidence strongly supports the hypothesis. To sum upExample: To sum up, we achieved our goals and exceeded expectations. In summaryExample: In summary, the results were better than anticipated. OverallExample: Overall, it was a successful event. As the last stepExample: As the last step, review the document before submission. To wrap upExample: To wrap up, lets review the key points. UltimatelyExample: Ultimately, the decision rests with the board. In briefExample: In brief, the project was a great success. As a final pointExample: As a final point, we should consider future challenges. In the endExample: In the end, teamwork led to our success. Example transitions help introduce clarifying examples to support a point. For exampleExample: She loves outdoor activities. For example, she often goes hiking on weekends. To cite an instanceExample: To cite an instance, weve seen this strategy succeed in similar markets. As an exampleExample: There are many forms of renewable energy, as an example, solar and wind power. As a demonstrationExample: As a demonstration of the process, the team shared their prototype. SpecificallyExample: She was concerned with one specific issue, specifically the lack of resources. NamelyExample: Several factors contributed to the failure, namely poor planning and execution. Such examples areExample: Several products showed promising results. Such examples are electric vehicles and energy-efficient appliances. Specifically speakingExample: Specifically speaking, the North American market saw a significant increase. More preciselyExample: The policy needs revision. More precisely, its not suitable for the current situation. As an illustrationExample: As an illustration, heres how the new system works. Sequence transitions show the order of steps, instructions, or events. FirstExample: First, mix all the dry ingredients. SecondExample: Second, add the wet ingredients to the mixture. NextExample: Next, stir the ingredients together until smooth. ThenExample: Then, pour the mixture into the baking tray. FinallyExample: Finally, bake for 20 minutes at 180 degrees. After thatExample: After that, let the cake cool before serving. InitiallyExample: Initially, the project faced some challenges. At firstExample: At first, the plan seemed too ambitious, but we succeeded. SubsequentlyExample: Subsequently, we saw a significant increase in performance. LastlyExample: Lastly, ensure all documents are signed before submission. Comparison transitions highlight similarities between two or more elements. SimilarlyExample: Her approach to problem-solving is similarly effective. LikewiseExample: Likewise, his presentation was well-received by the audience. In the same wayExample: In the same way, the new policy aims to increase efficiency. Just asExample: Just as water is essential for life, education is crucial for success. As well asExample: He is skilled in design as well as programming. EquallyExample: The students were equally enthusiastic about the project. In a similar mannerExample: In a similar manner, the new system will streamline operations. CorrespondinglyExample: The demand for electric cars increased. Correspondingly, the production rate was adjusted. AnalogouslyExample: Analogously, the marketing strategy needs a similar revamp. In like mannerExample: In like manner, the second phase will follow the same structure. Condition transitions set up hypothetical or conditional situations. IfExample: If you work hard, youll achieve your goals. UnlessExample: We cant proceed unless the documents are signed. Provided thatExample: You can go on the trip, provided that you finish your homework. As long asExample: You can stay here as long as you behave responsibly. In caseExample: In case of emergency, follow the exit signs. On the condition thatExample: Ill help you, on the condition that you help me later. SupposingExample: Supposing it rains tomorrow, well have to cancel the event. Even ifExample: Even if its difficult, we must continue trying. Only ifExample: The refund will be issued only if the product is returned within 30 days. AssumingExample: Assuming we have enough time, we can visit both museums. Clarification transitions help explain or clarify a point that was previously made. In other wordsExample: Hes not interested in the project. In other words, he wont be joining the team. That isExample: Shes focused on her career, that is, shes not considering moving. To clarifyExample: The terms are non-negotiable. To clarify, youll need to agree before proceeding. Simply putExample: Simply put, we need to improve our customer service. To put it another wayExample: We need to cut costs. To put it another way, were overspending. In simpler termsExample: The process is complex. In simpler terms, it involves several stages of approval. Let me explainExample: Were facing budget cuts. Let me explain why this is happening. To be more specificExample: Were changing the layout. To be more specific, were removing redundant elements. To rephraseExample: The plan failed. To rephrase, we didnt achieve our target. That is to sayExample: Hes very talented, that is to say, he has a natural aptitude for art. These transitions explain the intent or purpose behind an action. In order toExample: We updated the software in order to improve performance. For the purpose ofExample: He studied hard for the purpose of passing the exam. So thatExample: She left early so that she could catch the train. With the intention ofExample: We designed the app with the intention of making it user-friendly. ToExample: They organized the meeting to discuss the project. With this in mindExample: With this in mind, we adjusted the timeline for delivery. For this reasonExample: For this reason, we decided to postpone the event. To that endExample: The company hired more staff. To that end, they could meet demand. For the sake ofExample: She made sacrifices for the sake of her children. In an effort toExample: In an effort to reduce waste, we implemented recycling initiatives. Concession transitions acknowledge a counter-argument or alternate view. AlthoughExample: Although it was raining, we went for a walk. Even thoughExample: Even though the odds were against us, we tried our best. GrantedExample: Granted, this approach takes more time, but its more effective. While it is true thatExample: While it is true that the market is competitive, our product stands out. Even withExample: Even with the challenges, the team completed the project. AdmittedlyExample: Admittedly, the project went over budget, but it was a success. ThoughExample: Though the task was difficult, we managed to finish it. Recognizing your opinion/feelings/reluctanceExample: Recognizing your opinion on the matter, we need to make a decision. RegardlessExample: Regardless of the weather, well have the event outdoors. NonethelessExample: The hike was exhausting. Nonetheless, it was worth it for the view. These transitions help describe where something is located or where an event happens. NearbyExample: Theres a coffee shop nearby where we can meet. OppositeExample: The library is opposite the park. Adjacent toExample: The hotel is adjacent to the conference center. BeyondExample: Beyond the mountains, theres a small village. Next toExample: The restaurant is next to the bookstore. In the distanceExample: In the distance, we could see the city skyline. AlongsideExample: The path runs alongside the river. To the leftExample: To the left, youll find the entrance to the gallery. UnderneathExample: We stored the supplies underneath the table. In front ofExample: The car is parked in front of the building. These transition words emphasize similarity between ideas or topics. In the same veinExample: In the same vein, the second proposal offers cost savings. Just likeExample: Just like her brother, she excels at sports. Comparable toExample: The new policy is comparable to the one introduced last year. In a similar wayExample: In a similar way, the redesign will improve user experience. Corresponding toExample: The results are corresponding to our expectations. In much the same wayExample: In much the same way, we plan to tackle the next phase. Equally importantExample: Customer satisfaction is equally important as product quality. LikeExample: Like the first version, this model is user-friendly. Similarly toExample: The new process works similarly to the old one. Comparable withExample: The outcomes are comparable with last years data. These transitions indicate something that is outside the norm or an exception. ExceptExample: Everyone was invited except John. Apart fromExample: Apart from the weather, the trip was perfect. BesidesExample: Besides the main course, we offer several desserts. Aside fromExample: Aside from the noise, the neighborhood is peaceful. Other thanExample: Other than the cost, there are no downsides to the plan. ExcludingExample: Excluding the holidays, I work from home most days. All butExample: All but Sarah agreed. With the exception ofExample: With the exception of the CEO, all executives were present. Save forExample: Save for a few glitches, the software runs smoothly. ExceptingExample: Excepting unforeseen delays, the project will be completed on time. These transition words help emphasize a point by illustrating it with examples. To illustrateExample: To illustrate, lets examine this case study. Such asExample: The report highlighted several concerns, such as lack of funding. By way of illustrationExample: By way of illustration, lets look at how this principle applies in practice. In particularExample: In particular, the north wing requires renovation. EspeciallyExample: The summer months are especially busy for the tourism industry. IncludingExample: The library offers several services, including free Wi-Fi. To demonstrateExample: To demonstrate the issue, heres a relevant case study. For instanceExample: He is proficient in several languages, for instance, French and Spanish. ParticularlyExample: Particularly, the lack of affordable housing is a pressing concern. To give an exampleExample: To give an example, this tool can automate daily tasks. These transition words summarize or bring together the main points. In summaryExample: In summary, the experiment confirmed our hypothesis. To sum upExample: To sum up, we achieved our objectives with minimal setbacks. All in allExample: All in all, the conference was a great success. In shortExample: In short, the project exceeded our expectations. To concludeExample: To conclude, the data clearly supports the theory. On the wholeExample: On the whole, the report was well-received by the board. In briefExample: In brief, the event was a learning experience for everyone. OverallExample: Overall, the new policy was well implemented. In a nutshellExample: In a nutshell, the solution worked. In conclusionExample: In conclusion, we should move forward with the current plan. Degree transitions show varying degrees or levels of something. To some extentExample: The plan succeeded, to some extent, but there were unexpected challenges. More or lessExample: The project is more or less complete, just a few finishing touches are needed. AlmostExample: The launch was almost flawless, except for one minor glitch. PartiallyExample: The system is partially operational. A great dealExample: This decision will impact the company a great deal. To a certain degreeExample: We were successful to a certain degree, but theres room for improvement. EntirelyExample: The system is entirely dependent on external factors. MarginallyExample: The results improved marginally after the software update. To a large extentExample: To a large extent, the changes were well-received by the team. ThoroughlyExample: The product was thoroughly tested before launch. Amplify your statements with these transitions. They add emphasis or expand on a previous idea. IndeedExample: The situation is dire. Indeed, we may need to reevaluate our approach. Whats moreExample: The project was a success. Whats more, we finished ahead of schedule. FurthermoreExample: The product is user-friendly. Furthermore, it is highly affordable. MoreoverExample: The company grew its revenue. Moreover, it expanded into new markets. In factExample: The results were impressive. In fact, they exceeded our expectations. Not to mentionExample: The new design is sleek, not to mention more efficient. AdditionallyExample: We added several features. Additionally, the user interface was improved. Above allExample: Above all, customer satisfaction remains our priority. To say the leastExample: The results were surprising, to say the least. Beyond thatExample: We completed the task successfully. Beyond that, we discovered new opportunities. Show a reversal or opposite direction in ideas with what are called reversal transition words and phrases. On the contraryExample: He wasnt shy at all. On the contrary, he was very outgoing. ConverselyExample: The first method was efficient. Conversely, the second method wasted time. On the flip sideExample: The software is easy to use. On the flip side, it lacks advanced features. In contrastExample: In contrast to her quiet demeanor, her work speaks volumes. Quite the oppositeExample: He wasnt upset. Quite the opposite, he was thrilled with the news. On the other handExample: The project was completed on time. On the other hand, it went over budget. InsteadExample: Instead of going to the meeting, he decided to work from home. ConverselyExample: Conversely, the product became more popular as the price increased. RatherExample: He didnt reject the offer. Rather, he asked for more time to decide. AlternativelyExample: We could hire more staff. Alternatively, we could outsource the work. These transition words qualify or limit an argument, providing nuance to a statement. With some reservationsExample: We approve the plan with some reservations regarding the budget. Under certain circumstancesExample: Under certain circumstances, we might reconsider our decision. If applicableExample: The policy can be extended if applicable to your department. In certain casesExample: In certain cases, an extension may be granted. With this limitationExample: With this limitation in mind, we proceeded cautiously. Provided thatExample: You can borrow the equipment, provided that its returned by Friday. Given these conditionsExample: Given these conditions, we opted for a conservative approach. As long asExample: You may continue using the facility as long as you follow the guidelines. If necessaryExample: We can adjust the schedule if necessary. Assuming thatExample: Assuming that the weather improves, well proceed with the outdoor event. Use these transitions to emphasize what you mean by repeating or restating ideas in a new way. As mentioned earlierExample: As mentioned earlier, the deadline is Friday. To reiterateExample: To reiterate, the meeting will be held at 10 a.m. AgainExample: Again, we emphasize the importance of submitting the form on time. As stated previouslyExample: As stated previously, the product launch is next month. In other wordsExample: We need to increase our efficiency. In other words, we need to cut costs. Let me repeatExample: Let me repeat, the project must be completed by the end of the week. To restateExample: To restate, the goal is to increase customer satisfaction. Once againExample: Once again, wed like to thank everyone for their hard work. As noted beforeExample: As noted before, we should proceed with caution. Lets go over this againExample: Lets go over this again to ensure were all on the same page. These transitions explore possibilities or hypothetical situations. Now were getting into the more advanced transition language. In the event thatExample: In the event that the meeting is postponed, we will notify you immediately. If this happensExample: If this happens, well need to adjust the timeline accordingly. Should the need ariseExample: Should the need arise, well schedule additional meetings. AssumingExample: Assuming the data is accurate, we can move forward with the proposal. In case ofExample: In case of any delays, please contact the project manager. In a scenario whereExample: In a scenario where demand exceeds supply, well increase production. If we were toExample: If we were to expand into new markets, wed need additional funding. Hypothetically speakingExample: Hypothetically speaking, if we doubled our output, what would be the cost? Suppose thatExample: Suppose that the deal goes through, whats our next step? In the unlikely eventExample: In the unlikely event that theres a system failure, we have a backup plan. These transitions are used to show direct contradictions or highlight conflicting information in a nuanced way. Use them sparingly and always strategically. Be that as it mayExample: The results were unexpected. Be that as it may, we must move forward. ParadoxicallyExample: Paradoxically, more automation led to higher labor costs. NotwithstandingExample: The proposal was risky, notwithstanding, it was approved unanimously. IronicallyExample: Ironically, the more we cut costs, the lower our profits became. NeverthelessExample: The conditions were unfavorable. Nevertheless, the event was a success. On the contraryExample: We expected sales to fall. On the contrary, they increased. ContrarilyExample: Contrarily, we saw an increase in performance after reducing hours. Despite the fact thatExample: Despite the fact that the budget was cut, we delivered on time. Even soExample: The plan was flawed. Even so, it yielded positive results. Oddly enoughExample: Oddly enough, the simplest solution proved to be the most effective. If youre looking for a custom transition word, try my free transition word tool: Your generated words will appear here... Ive added another 250 transition words and phrases to my original post to make this the most helpful resource on the internet. Alongside this Together with that Coupled alongside As a complement Joined by Moreover beyond Added alongside In company with Complementary to that Together as well Plus furthermore Complementing that Jointly with In alliance with Supporting that Linked to In concert with Side by side Hand in hand with Alongside these lines Example: Alongside this, the new initiative will increase community engagement. In direct opposition Contrastingly enough In opposition to this On the inverse Contrary to popular belief Opposite to that Defying expectations Set against this Against the grain In resistance to In opposition Counter to that At odds with In defiance In contradiction Opposed to On the reverse side Clashing with At variance with In dissent Example: In direct opposition to earlier reports, the new data shows a positive trend. Owing entirely to As a natural consequence For this very reason Triggered by Stemming from Prompted by As an inevitable outcome Born of this Consequently arising From this sequence Induced by Under the influence of Because hence By virtue of As a derivative Following that logic Deriving from In consequence thereof As a byproduct From the standpoint of Example: Owing entirely to the new policy, customer satisfaction has soared. Without question Markedly so Emphatically At its core In clear terms To spotlight Undeniably At the forefront To highlight specifically Most critically Chiefly Preeminently At its essence Supremely To stress Above everything else With particular emphasis Underscoring this First and foremost Essentially Example: Without question, this change will redefine industry standards. Echoing this Mirroring that Paralleling Bearing similarity Symmetrically Homologous with Reflective of Resonating with Matching that Comparable in scope By analogy Along similar lines Homogeneously Correspondent to Comparably Consonant with Along parallel lines Coinciding with On equal footing Consistent with Example: Echoing this approach, the second model offers similar efficiency. In successive order Chronologically following Sequentially thereafter In the aftermath In the interim During this phase Preceding this event Following in sequence Temporally aligned At successive stages In chronological order In the ensuing period Upon conclusion At that instant Beforehand previously In the interim period At the appointed time Thereupon Subsequent to In the final stage Example: In successive order, the tasks were completed without delay. By way of demonstration For illustrative purposes As a concrete example To exemplify In demonstrative terms Let us consider Case in point being As an illustration of this To make clear As evidenced by As an instance of this Illustratively As a case study Particularly illustrative is By way of instance As a testament to To give an illustration In demonstrative fashion As an evidential point Serving as example Example: By way of demonstration, consider how this technology transformed the market. Drawing conclusions Wrapping things up Bringing to a close To finalize Ultimately concluding To recapitulate Summarily Conclusively To end on this note To sum everything up Bringing to a resolution In the final reckoning As the summation Concluding remarks As a closing note To recapture In definitive terms Bringing full circle In closing thoughts Summing all up Example: Drawing conclusions, the strategy proved effective beyond expectations. Contingent upon Subject to conditions Provided the circumstances On the proviso that Given the prerequisites Allowing for that Admitting that Bearing in mind that While conceding With allowance for Insofar as In view of the fact Contingent upon meeting On the proviso Provided that it be Granting that In the case that Conditional upon With the understanding Notwithstanding the fact Example: Contingent upon approval, the project will commence next quarter. With the objective of For the sake of achieving Aiming to accomplish Intending to realize So as to facilitate For the express purpose In pursuit of fulfilling To serve the goal of Targeting to reach With the aim of ensuring To serve the purpose In an effort towards So as to accomplish With the objective in mind For the goal of To bring about With the hope of For the intention of With a view towards In a bid to Example: With the objective of improving service, new training sessions were launched. To put it succinctly To reframe the idea Simply expressed In more precise terms To phrase differently Clarifying the point To articulate better In plainer words To make explicit To restate clearly Put another way Recasting the idea Rearticulating Explicating Elucidating further In clearer terms Setting it out differently Shedding light on Giving a clearer picture Making plain Example: To put it succinctly, the plan requires additional resources. By all indications Without fail At all costs In due respect For all practical purposes In broad terms To a marked degree Without reservation In the full measure To the utmost extent At any moment On a frequent basis In a manner of speaking On no account In the fullness of time For the time being From time to time At regular intervals In keeping with On all fronts Example: By all indications, the launch will be a major success. Viewed from another perspective In the grand scheme Through the lens of From a different angle In the broader context At a deeper level On a larger scale In the bigger picture From a macro viewpoint In retrospect Seen through a different prism Taking a broad view At the intersection of Under the microscope Viewed in totality From a fresh perspective In the fullness of perspective Amid the larger picture From a meta-level Within the grand narrative Example: Viewed from another perspective, the decision was a strategic move. Here is a good video about using transition words and phrases in writing: YouTube Video by Scribblr Transition words and phrases With these transition words and phrases, you can connect your sentences and statements in almost limitless ways. But you still might need other types of words. Up your word game with the blog posts below. Research Gate Research on Transition Words ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.107,590 active editors 7,028,049 articles in EnglishLesley James McNair (25May 1883 25July 1944) was a lieutenant general of the United States Army who served in both world wars, and previously saw service in the Veracruz occupation and the Pancho Villa Expedition. During World WarI, he served with the American Expeditionary Forces on the Western Front. At 35, he became the Army's second-youngest general officer. During the early stages of World WarII, he was the commander of Army Ground Forces, and played the leading role in the organization, equipping, and training of Army units before they departed for overseas combat. He was killed on 25July 1944 while in France as commander of the fictitious First United States Army Group, part of Operation Quicksilver, a deception plan for the invasion of Normandy. McNair died when the US Eighth Air Force attempted to use heavy bombers in support of ground combat troops, and several planes dropped payloads short of their targets. He received a posthumous promotion to general. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Second Test, 1948 Ashes seriesDaily News BuildingHippocampusArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutState flag of Transnistria... that the state flag of Transnistria (pictured) features communist symbols, even though Transnistria is not a communist state?... that actor Suja Khondokar served as a flight attendant aboard the inaugural commercial flight of Biman Bangladesh Airlines?... that Peru's fishing industry is the world's largest producer of fishmeal and fish oil?... that the Albanian noble Blasius Mataranga may have been captured and killed by the Balsha familyafter they lured him into peace talks with a false promise of safe conduct?... that Mayu Sakai found drawing Peter Pan Syndrome difficult because of its fantasy elements?... that American football player Bob Wicks was teammates with the same quarterback from fourth grade through college?... that from 1986 to 1988, a Boston TV station was the only one in the U.S. to broadcast digital audio in its video signal?... that Archbishop LetardII of Nazareth was one of only a few fellow bishops about whom William of Tyre had something nice to say?... that some Italians eat eggplants with chocolate?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleOzzy OsbourneOzzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76.A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people.In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship.A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in H Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead.Ongoing: Gaza warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Des van JaarsveldtBryan BramanPhoebe AsiyoGary KarrClaus PeymannWayne ThomasNominate an articleJuly 25: National Day of Galicia, Saint James's Day, Tenjin MatsuriThe Concorde involved in the Air France Flight 4590 accident1261 Alexios Strategopoulos led Nicaean forces to recapture Constantinople, leading to the reestablishment of the Byzantine Empire and the end of the Latin Empire.1893 The Corinth Canal was formally opened, bisecting the narrow Isthmus of Corinth in Greece to connect the Ionian Sea's Gulf of Corinth with the Aegean Sea's Saronic Gulf.1950 Korean War: After American troops withdrew, North Korean forces captured the village of Yongdong in South Korea.2000 Air France Flight4590 (plane used pictured), a Concorde en route from Paris to New York, crashed in Gonesse, France, killing all 109 passengers on board and four people on the ground.2010 WikiLeaks published 75,000 classified documents about the War in Afghanistan in one of the largest leaks in U.S. military history.Sibylla, Queen of Jerusalem (d.1190)Matt LeBlanc (b.1967)Meg Donnelly (b.2000)Azimzhan Askarov (d.2020)More anniversaries: July 24July 25July 26ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutThe Carousel at Glen Echo ParkAmusement rides on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are located throughout the United States. These individual ride listings consist mainly of carousels, but also include

roller coasters, trains, and other ride types. Many NRHP-listed rides operate within amusement parks, with more than one present in Cedar Point, Lagoon, and Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk. There are also high concentrations in New York City, the Greater Binghamton area in New York state, and Portland, Oregon. The first NRHP amusement ride listing was added in 1975 for the Idora Park Merry-Go-Round (delisted in 1985). The listing for the Crescent Park Looff Carousel was added in 1976 and is the ride that has existed on the NRHP the longest. The listing for the Portland Zoo Railway Historic District was created in 2020 and is the newest ride entry on the NRHP. Several NRHP-listed rides, including the Leap-the-Dips roller coaster, have a higher National Historic Landmark status. Of the nearly 100,000 NRHP listings, fewer than 100 are for amusement rides. (Fulllist...)Recently featured: Tages discographyKerivoulinesAccolades received by InceptionArchiveMore featured listsHudson Yards is a 28-acre (11-hectare) real-estate development located in Hudson Yards, a neighborhood of the New York City borough of Manhattan. It is situated on the waterfront of the Hudson River, on a platform built over the West Side Yard, a storage depot for the Long Island Rail Road. Related Companies and Oxford Properties are the primary developers and major equity partners in the project, with the master plan designed by the architectural firm Kohn Pedersen Fox. Construction began in 2012 and the first phase opened in 2019, with completion of the second phase expected by 2032. Major office tenants in the development include Warner Bros. Discovery, L'Oral, and Wells Fargo among others. This photograph shows the skyscrapers of Hudson Yards, viewed across the Hudson River from Weehawken, New Jersey, in 2021.Photograph credit: Tony JinRecently featured: Emperor angelfishAmlia RodriguesAtari video game burialArchiveMore 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 nynorskShqipSloveninaRetrieved from " 2Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies12thcentury13thcentury 14thcenturyDecades1240s1250s1260s 1270s1280sYears1258125912601261 126212631264vte1261 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesBirths DeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishments DisestablishmentsArt and literature1261 in poetryvte1261 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1261MCCLXIAb urbe condita2014Armenian calendar710 Assyrian calendar6011Balinese saka calendar11821183Bengali calendar667668Berber calendar2211English Regnal year45Hen.346Hen.3Buddhist calendar1805Burmese calendar623Byzantine calendar67696770Chinese calendar (MetalMonkey)3958 or 3751to (MetalRooster)3959 or 3752Coptic calendar977978Discordian calendar2427Ethiopian calendar12531254Hebrew calendar50215022Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat13171318- Shaka Samvat11821183- Kali Yuga43614362Holocene calendar11261Igbo calendar261262Iranian calendar639640Islamic calendar659660Japanese calendarBun' 2 / Kch 1()Javanese calendar11701171Julian calendar1261MCCLXIKorean calendar3594Minguo calendar651 before ROC651Nanakshahi calendar207Thai solar calendar18031804Tibetan calendar(male Iron-Monkey)1387 or 1006 or 234to(female Iron-Bird)1388 or 1007 or 235Michael VIII Palaiologos (12231282)Year 1261 (MCCLXI) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar.March 13 Treaty of Nymphaeum: Emperor Michael VIII Palaiologos signs a trade and defense agreement with the Republic of Genoa, to counterweight the Venetian presence in the region. Genoa agrees to ally with the Empire of Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaean siege of Constantinople, while 16 galleys are to be immediately sent against the Latin Empire.[1]July Michael sends his general Alexios Strategopoulos with a small advance force of 800 soldiers, most of them Cumans, to keep watch on the Bulgarians and scout the defending positions of the Latin forces in the surroundings of Constantinople. When they reach the village of Selymbria, Strategopoulos is informed by local farmers that the entire Latin garrison and the Venetian fleet, are absent conducting a raid against the Nicaean island of Daphnousia. He decides not to lose such a golden opportunity and makes plans (without the consent of Michael) to retake the capital.[2]July 25 Reconquest of Constantinople: Alexios Strategopoulos and his men hide at a monastery near the city gates, before entering through a secret passage. After a short struggle, the guards who are completely taken by surprise are killed and the Venetian quarter is set ablaze. Panic spreads through the capital and Emperor Baldwin II rushes out to save his life, evacuating along with many other Latins with the help of the Venetian fleet. Baldwin manages to escape to the still Latin-held parts of Greece, but Constantinople is lost for good.[3]August 15 Michael enters Constantinople in triumph and is crowned as emperor of the Byzantine Empire at the Hagia Sophia. To solidify his claim, the legitimate ruler, John IV Laskaris, is blinded on Michael's orders on December 25, his 11th birthday. Michael banishes him to a monastery and marries his two sisters to lesser Latin and Bulgarian nobles in an attempt to wipe out the Laskarid dynasty.[4]Kublai Khan releases 75 Chinese merchants who were captured along the border of the Mongol Empire. By doing this, Kublai hopes to bolster his popularity and depend on the cooperation of his Chinese subjects to ensure that his army receives more resources.[5]June 13 Al-Mustansir II becomes the first Abbasid ruler in Cairo (after his escape during the Siege of Baghdad). He is sent with an army by Sultan Baibars to recover Baghdad, but is killed in a Mongol ambush near Anbar (modern Iraq), on November 28. The Abbasid caliphs continue as religious figureheads for the Mamluks in Egypt until the 16th century.[6]June 12 King Henry III of England obtains a papal bull to absolve himself from his oath to maintain the Provisions of Oxford. He hires an army of 300 French knights as a bodyguard and takes up position in the Tower of London. He dismisses the baronial officials (led by Simon de Montfort) who wish the royal power to be modified by the principle of representation. This sets the stage for the Second Barons' War.[7]August Battle of Callann in Ireland: Norman forces under John FitzThomas are defeated by a Gaelic army led by King Fnghin Mac Carthaigh. John FitzGerald is killed during the fighting.[8]February The Japanese Bun' era ends and the Kch era begins during the reign of the 11-year-old Emperor Kameyama (until 1264).Early Following disputes, northern academics from the University of Cambridge in England set up a University of Northampton by royal charter but it is suppressed by the Crown in 1265.[9]The earliest extant Chinese illustration of "Pascal's Triangle" is from Yang Hui's (or Qianguang's) book Xiangjie Jiuzhang Suanfa, published this year.May 25 Pope Alexander IV dies after a pontificate of 6-years at Viterbo. He is succeeded by Urban IV as the 182nd pope of the Catholic Church.August 29 Urban IV offers the crown of Sicily to Charles of Anjou, youngest son of King Louis VIII of France, hoping to strengthen his position.Wurmsbach Abbey (located in Bollingen) is established by Count Rudolf V of Rapperswil in Switzerland.February 1 Walter de Stapledon, English bishop of Exeter (d. 1326)February 11 Otto III, Duke of Bavaria, king of Hungary and Croatia (d. 1312)February 28 Margaret of Scotland, queen consort of Norway (d. 1283)March 1 Hugh Despenser the Elder, English chief adviser (d. 1326)July 25 Arthur II, Breton nobleman (House of Dreux) (d. 1312)October 9 Denis I ("the Poet King"), king of Portugal (d. 1325)Abu Abdallah ibn al-Hakim, Andalusian vizier and poet (d. 1309)November 'Ala' al-Dawla Simnani, Persian Sufi mystic and writer (d. 1336)Albertino Mussato, Paduan statesman, poet and chronicler (d. 1329)Constantine Palaiologos, Byzantine prince and general, son of Michael VIII (d. 1306)Daniel of Moscow (Aleksandrovich), Russian prince (d. 1303)Zangpo Pal, Tibetan religious leader (d. 1323)Elizabeth of Sicily, queen consort of Hungary (House of Anjou) (d. 1303)Konoe Iemoto, Japanese nobleman (kugy) and regent (d. 1296)Pier Saccone Tarlati di Pietramala, Italian nobleman and condottiero (d. 1356)Wadysaw I okietek ("Elbow-High"), king of Poland (d. 1333)February 28 Henry III ("the Good"), duke of Brabant (b. 1230)April 1 Ahi Evran, Bektashi Sufi preacher and poet (b. 1169)May 25 Alexander IV, pope of the Catholic Church (b. 1199)July 8 Adolf IV of Holstein, German nobleman (House of Schaumburg)July 25 Nicephorus II of Constantinople, Byzantine patriarchAugust John FitzThomas, 1st Baron Desmond, Norman Irish nobleman, killed in battleAugust 24 Ela of Salisbury, English noblewoman (b. 1187)September 18 Konrad von Hochstaden, German archbishopSeptember 22/27 Plaisance of Antioch, queen consort of Cyprus (b. 1235)October 27 Sancho of Castile, Spanish archbishop (b. 1233)November 2 Bettisia Gozzadini, Bolognese noblewoman and academic lawyer (b. 1209)November 9 Sanchia of Provence, Queen of the Romans, German queen consort (b. 1225)November 26 Hj Shigetoki, Japanese samurai (b. 1198)November 27 Athanasius III of Alexandria, Egyptian popeNovember 28 Al-Mustansir II, Abbasid ruler (caliph) of Cairo, killedAbu Bakr Ibn Sayyid al-Ns, Andalusian theologian (b. 1200)An-Nasir Dawud, Kurdish ruler, Ayyubid ruler (emir) of Damascus (b. 1206)Benedict II of Esztergom, Hungarian chancellor, governor and archbishopConrad I, Burgrave of Nuremberg ("the Pious"), German nobleman and knight (b. 1186)Qin Jiushao, Chinese mathematician and writer (b. 1202)Sayf al-Din Bakharzi, Persian poet and sheikh (b. 1190)Stephen of Bourbon, French Dominican preacher (b. 1180)^ Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, p. 240. ISBN978-0-241-29877-0.^ Bartusis, Mark C. (1997). The Late Byzantine Army: Arms and Society, 12041453, pp. 4041. University of Pennsylvania Press. ISBN0-8122-1620-2.^ Nicol, Donald M. (1993). The Last Centuries of Byzantium, 12611453, p. 35 (Second ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. ISBN978-0-521-43991-6.^ Hackel, Sergei (2001). The Byzantine Saint, p. 71 (2001 ed.). St. Vladimir's Seminary Press. ISBN0-88141-202-3.^ Rossabi, Morris (1988). Khubilai Khan: His Life and Times, p. 51. Los Angeles: University of California Press. ISBN978-0-520-06740-0.^ Lock, Peter (2013). The Routledge Companion to the Crusades. Routledge. p.112. ISBN9781135131371.^ Williams, Hywel (2005). Cassell's Chronology of World History. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson. pp.144146. ISBN0-304-35730-8.^ BBC History, July 2011, p. 12.^ Lawrence, C. H. (1984). "The University in State and Church". In Aston, T. H.; Catto, J. I. (eds.). The History of the University of Oxford. Vol.1. Oxford University Press.Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1101 to 1200See also: Renaissance of the 12th centuryMillennia2ndmillenniumCenturies11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyTimelines11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyState leaders11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyDecades1100s1110s1120s1130s1140s1150s1160s1170s1180s1190sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th centuryThe 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: 1100sThe 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.11011103: 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 Seoro de Valencia.11031104: 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.11071111: 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 Nako, 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: 1110s1111: 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 doa Jimena Daz, governor of Valencia from 1099 to 1102.c. 1119: The Knights Templar are founded to protect Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem.Main article: 1120sA Black and White Photo of the 12th century Cuenca Cathedral (built from 1182 to 1270) in Cuenca, Spain1120: 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 JinSong 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 Len at the Battle of So Mamede; (recognised by Len in 1143).Main article: 1130sThe temple complex of Angkor Wat, built during the reign of Suryavarman II in Cambodia of the Khmer Era.11301180: 50-year drought in what is now the American Southwest.11301138: 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.11321183: 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]11351154: 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: 1140sAverroes in a 14th-century painting by Andrea di Bonaiuto11401150: 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 Len. Portugal also recognizes the suzerainty of the pope.1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi.11451148: 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: 1150s1150: Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona marries Petronilla, the Queen of Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and Raymond Berengar IV, Count of Barcelona, recognizing the Aragonese conquests south of the Jcar 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 Sahagn ends the war between Castile and Len.Main article: 1160sThe Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, 11651161: 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 Temjin in present-day Mongolia.1163: The Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect.11651182: 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 Rgen, 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: 1170sThe defense of the Carroccio during the battle of Legnano (1176) by Amos Cassioli (18321891)1170: The Treaty of Sahagn 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 Mardan of Valencia and Murcia.1170: On December 29, Thomas Becket is murdered in Canterbury Cathedral.1171: Saladin deposes the last Fatimid Caliph Al-'id 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: Hnen Shnin (Genk) founds the Jdo sh (Pure Land) sect of Buddhism.1175: The Treaty of Windsor is signed by King Henry II of England and the High King of Ireland, Ruaidr 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 Sava) 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: 1180s1180: The Portuguese Navy defeats a Muslim fleet off the coast of Cape Espichel.11801185: 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.11891192: The Third Crusade is an attempt by European leaders to wrest the Holy Land from Saladin.Main articles: 1190s and 1200sRichard 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 Jerusalem1192: 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 Taishgun, "barbarian-subduing great general", shgun for short, the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first Muslim empire in India for 14 years (11921206) 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 centuryChina 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 Chj-jinbutsu-giga is made and attributed to Toba Sj. It ends up at the Kzan-ji, Kyoto.In Oceania, the Tui 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 trouvre 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 Nemanji 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 EmpireIn West Africa the Ife Empire is established.See also: Timeline of historic inventions 12th century1104: 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). Kairi. Encyclopedia Britannica.^ Enn Tarvel (2007). Sigtuna hukkumine. Archived 2017-10-11 at the Wayback Machine Haridus, 2007 (7-8), p 3841^ Notice sur les Arabes hilaliens. Ismal 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.(680KB)^ 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. ISBN0226470822.Warren, Wilfred Lewis (1961). King John. University of California Press. p.362. ISBN9780520036437. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help)Retrieved from " 4The following pages link to 12th 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)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"Transitional words and phrases are like the glue that holds our sentences and paragraphs together, creating a smooth and logical flow in our writing. They signal to the reader that youre moving from one point to the next, and they make our communication clearer and more organized. Understanding transitional words and phrases effectively can greatly improve the clarity and coherence of our writing and speaking, making it easier for our audience to follow our thoughts and ideas. In this article, well explore transitional words and phrases, their various types, and provide examples to illustrate their usage. Lets get started!What are Transitional Words and Phrases?Transitional words are like helpers in writing. Theyre words or phrases that connect different parts of a story, essay, or any piece of writing, making the whole thing flow smoothly.These words show relationships between ideas, helping readers understand how one thought leads to another. Words like first, next, and finally guide readers through a sequence of events. If you want to show similarities, you might use words like also or in addition. On the other hand, if you want to highlight differences, words like but or however come in handy.In simpler terms, when youre telling a story or explaining something, transitional words help the reader move from one point to the next without getting lost. They make the journey through a piece of writing more comfortable and enjoyable by showing the logical progression of thoughts. For example: Imagine youre telling a friend about your day. You might say, First, I went to the store. Next, I met a friend for lunch. Finally, I came home and relaxed. These transitional words help your friend follow the flow of your day.Examples of Transitional Words and Phrases:AdditionallySimilarlyHoweverThereforeMeanwhileFor exampleIn conclusionIn other wordsOn the other handAs a resultIn the same wayIn other wordsSuch asTo sum upNext toWithout a doubtDuring that timeTransitional Words and Phrases RulesHere are some basic rules for using Transitional Words and Phrases:Start with Simple Transitions: Begin by using straightforward transitions like first, next, and finally for sequencing ideas. These show the order in which things happen.Show Cause and Effect: When explaining reasons or results, use words like because, so, or therefore to help readers understand why something happened.Highlight Similarities: To show similarities between ideas, use words like also, similarly, or likewise. This indicates that two things are alike.Indicate Differences: When pointing out differences, use words like but, however, or on the other hand. This helps readers see contrasts between ideas.Use Time Transitions: For temporal relationships, use words like then, later, or afterward to signal when events occur in a sequence.Clarify Examples: When providing examples, use phrases like for instance or such as to make your point clearer.Repeat Key Terms: Repeat important words or phrases from the previous sentence or paragraph to create cohesion and remind readers of the main idea.Keep it Simple: Stick to common transitions and avoid overcomplicating. Simple words like and, but, and so often work well.Consider the Flow: Think about how your ideas connect. If theres a shift in focus or time, use transitions to guide your reader through these changes.Choose Wisely: Choose transitions that make sense in your sentence. For example, use and to add, but to contrast, because to show cause and effect, meanwhile for time, similarly for comparisons, and in conclusion for wrapping up.Avoid Repeating:Dont use the same transitional word too much. Mix it up to keep your writing interesting and varied. Think of them as seasoning too much of one flavor can be overwhelming!Transitional Words and Phrases UsesTransitional words and phrases are like helpers in your writingthey make sure your ideas flow smoothly, making it easier for readers to understand your message. Here are simple ways to use them:Sequencing Ideas: Use words like first, next, and finally to show the order in which events or ideas happen.Cause and Effect: Words like because, so, and therefore explain why something happened or its result.Comparing and Contrasting: For similarities, use words like also or similarly. For differences, use but, however, or on the other hand.Time Relationships: Indicate when events occur using words like then, later, or afterward.Providing Examples: Use phrases like for example or such as when giving specific instances to support your points.Emphasizing Points: Words like indeed or in fact can be used to highlight and emphasize important information.Concluding or Summarizing: Use words like in conclusion or to sum up to signal that you are wrapping up your thoughts.Showing Agreement: Words like similarly or likewise indicate agreement between ideas.Expressing Contrast: Transitional words like although or yet show a difference between two ideas.Clarifying Relationships: If youre shifting between ideas or topics, use transitional words to clarify the relationships between them.Creating Flow: Think about how your ideas connect and flow. Transitional words and phrases help your writing feel organized and connected.Types of Transitional Words and Phrases1. Addition:Addition transitional words are used when you want to introduce new information or ideas that support or extend your existing point. They help in expanding upon existing thoughts, providing further details, and ensuring a continuous flow in your writing. These words ensure a smooth transition between thoughts, allowing your writing to flow seamlessly. Whether youre presenting arguments or sharing examples, addition transitional words strengthen your narrative by expanding upon the existing content.Examples:AdditionallyMoreoverFurthermoreIn additionAlso2. Comparison:Comparison transitional words are employed when you want to highlight similarities between ideas or concepts. They assist in drawing connections and illustrating relationships, allowing readers to see the parallels in your writing.Examples:SimilarlyLikewiseIn the same wayJust asCompared to3. Contrast:Contrast transitional words are essential for expressing differences between ideas. They help create a balance by presenting opposing viewpoints or showcasing distinctions, promoting a well-rounded understanding.Examples:HoweverOn the contraryNeverthelessOn the other handAlthough4. Cause and Effect:Cause and effect transitional words are used to illustrate relationships between events or ideas. They clarify the reasons behind certain outcomes, establishing a logical connection that enhances the coherence of your writing.Examples:ConsequentlyThereforeAs a resultThusBecause5. Time:Time transitional words are crucial for indicating the sequence or timing of events in your writing. They help in organizing information chronologically, making it easier for readers to follow the progression of ideas. Whether you are narrating a story, describing a process, or discussing historical events, time transitions provide a clear temporal framework for your content.Examples:MeanwhileAfterwardBeforeDuringSubsequently6. Example/Illustration:These transitional words are employed when you want to provide specific instances or examples to support your ideas. They serve to clarify and reinforce your points, making your writing more vivid and convincing.Examples:For instanceTo illustrateSuch asSpecificallyIn particular7. Conclusion:Conclusion transitional words are used to summarize or bring closure to your thoughts. They signal the end of a section or the overall piece, helping readers understand the finality of your message.Examples:In conclusionTo sum upThereforeFinallyIn summary8. Sequence/Order:Sequence or order transitional words are used to organize ideas in a chronological or step-by-step manner. They indicate steps, stages, or the progression of events, ensuring a logical flow in your writing.Examples:FirstSecondNextThenFinally9. Emphasis:Emphasis transitional words are used to highlight certain points or ideas, making them stand out in your writing. They add weight to specific information, ensuring that key concepts are not overlooked.Examples:IndeedCertainlyIn factNotablyWithout a doubt10. Clarification:Clarification transitional words or phrases are used to provide additional explanation or to rephrase information for better understanding. They ensure that your readers have a clear understanding of the concepts presented, minimizing potential confusion.Examples:In other wordsThat isTo clarifyTo explainNamelyTransitional Words and Phrases ListAddition:AdditionallyAlsoFurthermoreIn additionMoreoverNot onlybut alsoOn top of thatAs well asBesidesCoupled withIn the same wayLikewiseFurthermore, Moreover, AdditionallyTo add onIn a similar veinEqually importantAlong withIn like mannerPlusAndCausation:AccordinglyAs a resultBecauseConsequentlyDue toHenceOn account ofOwing toSinceThereforeThusFor this reasonIn effectIn view ofResulting fromComparison:SimilarlyLikewiseIn comparisonJust asAsasComparable toCorrespondinglyIn the same mannerSimilarly toLikewiseContrast:HoweverOn the other handNeverthelessNonethelessButYetAlthoughEven thoughIn contrastConverselyWhereasWhileOn the contraryIn spite ofDespiteContradictionHoweverNeverthelessNonethelessButOn the other handIn contrastConverselyStillWhereasWhileAlthoughEven thoughDespiteIn 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shown byExplanation:BecauseSinceForFor the reason thatAsOwing toDue toAs a result ofIn other wordsThat is to sayIn thatBecause ofIn as much asConsidering thatSeeing thatGiven thatForasmuch asSo as toIn order toSoGeneralization:GenerallyIn generalAs a ruleIn most casesFor the most partOn the wholeIn essenceEssentiallyOverallAll in allBy and largeIn summaryTo summarizeTo sum upBroadly speakingIn a general senseWithout exceptionWithout a doubtUniversallyCommonlyImportance:ImportantlySignificantlyNotablyPrimarilyChieflyEssentiallyBasicallyIndispensablyCruciallyAbove allEspeciallyParticularlyClearlyObviouslyOf great importanceOf paramount importanceOf the essenceOf prime concernOf major significanceOf vital importanceIntensification:IndeedCertainlyWithout a doubtUndoubtedlyUnquestionablyClearlyObviouslyEspeciallyParticularlyVeryExtremelyIncrediblyRemarkablyTrulyAbsolutelyPositivelyWithout reservationIn truthIn factAbsolutelyLocation:HereThereNearbyIn the distanceBeyondTo the rightTo the leftUpDownAboveBelowIn front ofBehindIn the backgroundIn the foregroundOn the rightOn the leftOn the other sideHere and thereAll aroundManner:In this wayIn that wayIn such a mannerIn a similar waySimilarlyLikewiseAsJust asAs ifAs thoughBy all meansIn any caseIn any eventIn other wordsIn simpler termsIn summaryIn shortIn essenceEssentiallyTo put it differentlyNegation:NoNotNeverNeitherNorNoneNo oneNothingNowhereNo wayNot at allNot in the leastNot by any meansOn no accountAbsolutely notBy no meansUnder no circumstancesIn no wayNotwithstandingDespite thisOrder:First(ly)Second(ly)Third(ly)FinallyLastNextThenAfterwardsSubsequentlyIn the meantimeMeanwhileFollowing thisConcurrentlySimultaneouslyEventuallyUltimatelyIn the endAt lastLastlyFinallyPersuasion:ClearlyObviouslyWithout a doubtUndoubtedlyUnquestionablyCertainlyIndeedAbsolutelyPositivelyWithout reservationIn truthIn factAbsolutelyOf courseGrantedGranted thatNo doubtCertainlySurelyDefinitelyPlace:HereThereNearbyIn the distanceBeyondIn front ofBehindAboveBelowTo the rightTo the leftOn the rightOn the leftOn the other sideIn the foregroundIn the backgroundAroundEverywhereSomewhereNowherePurpose:In order toSo as toForFor the purpose ofWith the intention ofWith this in mindFor the sake ofIn the hope ofIn order thatWith the aim ofSo thatTo this endToTo the end thatLestSoTransitional Words and Phrases ExercisesQ1. Which transitional word is used to show a contrast?AdditionallyNeverthelessSimilarlyMoreoverQ2: What transitional phrase indicates a cause-and-effect relationship?In additionConsequentlyLikewiseOn the other handQ3: Which word is suitable for indicating a time sequence?HoweverThereforeMeanwhileAlsoQ4: What is a transitional phrase used for adding information?ThereforeHoweverFurthermoreOn the contraryQ5: Which word shows a similarity between two ideas?HoweverIn contrastLikewiseConsequentlyQ6: What transitional phrase is used to conclude a point?MoreoverIn summaryNeverthelessSimilarlyQ7: Which term is best for emphasizing a point?HoweverSpecificallyMeanwhileMoreoverQ8: Select the transitional word that signifies a comparison.LikewiseNonethelessFurthermoreNeverthelessQ9: What word is used to show a continuation of ideas? ConsequentlyMoreoverSimilarlyNonethelessQ10: What term indicates a result or consequence?FurthermoreThereforeMeanwhileIn summaryAnswers:b. Neverthelessb. Consequentlyc. Meanwhilec. Furthermorec. Likewiseb. In summaryb. Specificallya. Likewiseb. Moreoverb. ThereforeFAQsQ1: What are transitional words?Transitional words are words that help create coherence and flow in writing. They connect ideas, sentences, and paragraphs to guide readers through the logical structure of a text.Q2: What are Transitional Phrases?Transitional phrases are groups of words that function similarly to transitional words. They often consist of two or more words and serve the same purpose as transitional words, connecting ideas and ensuring a cohesive structure in the text. Examples of transitional phrases include on the other hand, as a result, in addition to, and in the same way. Like transitional words, these phrases contribute to the overall clarity and coherence of the writing.Q3: Why are transitional words important in writing? Transitional words are important because they enhance the readability and understanding of a text. They help establish relationships between ideas, provide a smooth transition between sentences and paragraphs, and contribute to the overall coherence of an essay or document.Q4: How can transitional words improve my writing?Transitional words improve writing by making it more organized and easy to follow. They create a logical flow, preventing the text from feeling disjointed or confusing. This, in turn, helps readers navigate through your ideas and arguments more effortlessly.Q5: Are there different types of transitional words?Yes, transitional words can be categorized based on their functions. Common types include addition (e.g., furthermore, in addition), contrast (e.g., however, on the other hand), comparison (e.g., similarly, likewise), cause and effect (e.g., consequently, therefore), and time/sequence (e.g., first, meanwhile, afterward).You May Also Like: Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. 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