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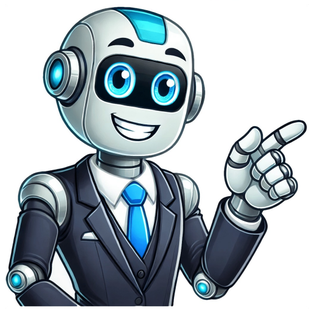

Engaging the sense of smell is a wonderful way to introduce young children to the world around them. Smell activities for preschool kids & toddlers not only provide sensory exploration but also enhance their vocabulary, cognitive development, and memory skills. Encouraging children to use their sense of smell allows them to discover and appreciate various scents in a fun and interactive manner. We will explore Exciting Smell Activities for Preschoolers curriculum or home environment. These activities are designed to be simple, safe, and enjoyable, providing opportunities for children to explore different smells and create meaningful connections with their surroundings. Lets dive in and discover the scented wonders awaiting our little learners! Source: pinterest.com Create an intriguing sensory experience for preschoolers with Mystery Smell Boxes. Find a set of small, lidded containers and place a variety of scented items inside each one. These can include herbs, spices, fruits, flowers, or even everyday objects with distinct smells like coffee beans or soap. Poke a few small holes in the lids to allow the scents to escape. Invite the children to take turns smelling each box and guessing whats inside based on the scent alone. This activity not only enhances their olfactory senses but also promotes critical thinking, vocabulary development, and sensory discrimination as they learn to associate scents with specific objects. Source: theprairiehomestead.com Engage your preschoolers creativity and sense of smell with scented playdough. Make a batch of homemade playdough and add different scents to each color. For example, you can use essential oils or extracts such as lavender, lemon, peppermint, or vanilla to infuse delightful aromas into the dough. Let the children explore and manipulate the scented playdough, encouraging them to describe the smells and engage in imaginative play. This activity not only stimulates their sense of smell but also promotes fine motor skills, sensory integration, and imaginative thinking. Related: 20 Colorful Parachute Games for Toddlers Source: kidsdogardening.com Take your preschoolers on an enchanting sensory garden exploration. Set up a small garden area with a variety of fragrant plants and flowers, such as lavender, rosemary, mint, and jasmine. Guide the children to explore the garden using their sense of smell. Encourage them to gently touch and smell the leaves and blossoms, describing the scents they encounter. You can also incorporate additional sensory elements like different textures, colors, and sounds to create a multi-sensory experience. This activity allows preschoolers to connect with nature, develop vocabulary, and foster a love for gardening and the environment. Source: theimaginationtree.com Create scented sorting trays to engage your preschoolers in a tactile and olfactory matching activity. Gather a set of small containers or sections of an egg carton and add a distinct scent to each one. You can use scented markers, spices, extracts, or natural scents like lemon, orange, cinnamon, or peppermint. Provide a corresponding set of objects or pictures that match each scent. Invite the children to explore the smells and match the objects to the correct scented tray. This activity promotes sensory discrimination, vocabulary development, and cognitive skills such as categorization and matching. Related: 20 Quick Interactive Activities for Preschoolers & Toddlers (Age 3 5) Source: mamashappyhive.com Construct scented sensory bottles to captivate your preschoolers sense of smell. Fill clear, plastic bottles with various scented materials like dried herbs, spices, flowers, or essential oils. Seal the bottles tightly and let the children gently shake or roll them to release the aromas. As they explore the scents, encourage them to describe what they smell and how it makes them feel. You can also incorporate visual elements like colorful beads or glitter to enhance the sensory experience. Scented sensory bottles provide a calming and engaging activity that develops olfactory awareness, concentration, and language skills. Source: pbs.org Create a smell-matching game by placing scented stickers or labels on small containers. Fill each container with a corresponding scented item, such as a cotton ball soaked in a specific fragrance or a small sample of scented lotion. Hide the scented items in the containers and mix them up. Invite the preschoolers to match the scents by smelling each container and finding its corresponding pair. This game enhances their memory skills, concentration, and sensory recognition as they match scents and objects together. Source: thecraftathomefamily.com Prepare scented sensory bags by filling resealable plastic bags with different scented items such as dried flowers, spices, or scented gel beads. Make sure the bags are securely sealed. Encourage the preschoolers to explore the scents by gently pressing, squishing, and smelling the bags. You can also add visual elements like glitter or small toys to make the experience more engaging. This activity provides a mess-free sensory experience and promotes tactile exploration, sensory awareness, and descriptive language skills. Source: playtolearnpreschool.us Combine storytelling and smell exploration in a fun and interactive way. Choose a book that incorporates different scents or scented objects within the story. As you read the book aloud, invite the preschoolers to smell the corresponding scents or objects at specific points in the story. For example, if the story mentions a field of flowers, provide small scented flowers for the children to smell. This activity stimulates their imagination, listening skills, and connections between scents and narratives. Source: littlehandslearning.co.uk Transform a water table or basin into a scented water play experience. Add a few drops of scented extract or food coloring with pleasant aromas, such as strawberry, orange, or mint, to the water. Provide various scoops, containers, and water-friendly toys for the children to explore and play with. As they splash and scoop, the scents will be released, creating a multisensory water play adventure. This activity promotes sensory integration, fine motor skills, and sensory exploration. Source: surprisinglyspecial.com Turn snack time into a smell-and-guess activity. Offer a variety of scented snacks, such as fresh fruit slices, flavored crackers, or aromatic cheese cubes. Blindfold one child at a time and present them with a snack to smell. Encourage them to describe the scent and guess the food item before they taste it. Rotate the blindfold among the children, allowing everyone to participate. This activity not only engages their sense of smell but also develops their descriptive skills, memory, and deductive reasoning. Source: mommaonthemove.ca Take the preschoolers on a delightfully scented nature walk in a nearby park or garden. Encourage them to explore their surroundings using their sense of smell. Guide them to smell different flowers, leaves, and natural materials like pinecones or tree bark. Encourage them to describe the scents they encounter and discuss their favorite smells in nature. This activity fosters a connection with the natural world, promotes sensory awareness, and develops language and observation skills. Source: supplyme.com Engage the preschoolers in a creative and sensory-rich activity by making scented sensory collages. Provide a variety of textured materials like fabric, paper, feathers, and buttons, along with scented markers or scented glue. Invite the children to create collages by gluing or drawing on the materials while adding their desired scents. They can match scents to specific textures or create imaginative scent combinations. This activity stimulates artistic expression, fine motor skills, sensory exploration, and creativity. Source: thekavanaughreport.com Transform a play kitchen area into a smell and sort activity. Collect various food items with distinct scents, such as coffee beans, vanilla extract, cinnamon sticks, or lemon wedges. Place the items in labeled containers. Provide kitchen utensils like spoons or tongs for the children to smell and sort the items into groups based on their scents. This activity not only introduces different food aromas but also promotes sensory discrimination, fine motor skills, and cognitive categorization. Source: preschoolinspirations.com Create scented rainbow sensory bottles by filling clear plastic bottles with layers of scented liquids. Use colored water mixed with scented extracts, such as lavender for purple, lemon for yellow, or peppermint for green. Seal the bottles securely and let the children shake and observe the swirling colors and smell. This activity provides a visual and olfactory experience, stimulating their senses, promoting color recognition, and calming their minds. Source: rhythmsofplay.com Play a scented memory game to enhance memory skills and olfactory awareness. Prepare a set of small containers, each containing a different scented item or substance. Place them in a row and invite the preschoolers to smell and remember the scents. Then, cover the containers and remove one or two items. Challenge the children to identify the missing scents and guess which items were removed. This activity encourages concentration, memory recall, and sensory memory development. Source: theimaginationtree.com Combine the sense of smell with tactile exploration through scented texture painting. Set up a painting station with different textured materials such as sandpaper, bubble wrap, fabric scraps, or sponge cutouts. Mix scented extracts or essential oils into various paint colors. Encourage the preschoolers to dip their fingers or brushes into the scented paint and explore the textures while creating unique artwork. As they paint, they can also describe the scents and textures they encounter, promoting sensory integration, fine motor skills, and descriptive language. Source: andnextcomesl.com Enhance storytelling experiences by incorporating scents into the narrative. Choose a familiar story or create your own. Introduce scented props or materials that match the story elements. For example, if the story takes place in a bakery, provide the scent of freshly baked bread or cookies. As you read the story, invite the children to smell the corresponding scents at specific moments. This activity stimulates imagination, sensory recall, and connections between scents and storytelling. Source: makeandtakes.com Engage preschoolers in a hands-on smell science experiment. Fill several small containers with different substances like vinegar, lemon juice, vanilla extract, or soap. Provide cotton balls or small pieces of fabric for the children to dip into the substances and smell. Ask them to predict and observe the scents and discuss the differences between them. This activity introduces basic scientific concepts, encourages inquiry and observation skills, and expands their understanding of the properties of different substances. Source: 7daysofplay.com Create scented sensory puzzles by cutting out different shapes or pictures from scented materials like felt, foam, or scented paper. Mix up the puzzle pieces and challenge the preschoolers to match the scents and assemble the puzzles correctly. As they work, they can describe the scents and engage in problem-solving and fine motor skill development. This activity combines sensory exploration, cognitive skills, and hand-eye coordination. Source: yoremikids.com Introduce a calming and aromatic experience with a scented yoga or relaxation session. Choose relaxing scents like lavender, chamomile, or eucalyptus. Set up a peaceful environment with soft lighting and soothing music. Guide the preschoolers through simple yoga poses or relaxation exercises, incorporating scented elements like scented eye pillows or diffusing essential oils. As they breathe in the scents and engage in gentle movements, they can experience a sense of relaxation, mindfulness, and sensory well-being. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. These sense of smell activities will help you explore the senses with children in a fun, practical way. 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Watch them below. For each smell mentioned in the book, challenge the children to decide if it belongs in the good or bad column. Sometimes they might disagree because of personal preferences. Depending on the books shared and your goals, you could also add a Dangerous Smells category for things like gasoline and smoke. While walking around the neighbourhood or in a garden, focus on how different things smell. Small items could be collected and added to a smelling box. The children can draw pictures of larger items. Discuss pleasant fragrances and unpleasant odours, why things in nature smell as they do, and what animals can discover by sniffing. Before serving snacks or a meal, challenge kids to close their eyes and use their sense of smell to guess what you are serving them. Next, ask them to taste the food with their noses pinched closed to show the close connection between smell and taste. Remind them about when they have a stuffy nose and have trouble tasting their food. Explain that the flavours we detect while eating are a combination of smell and taste. Offer smelly materials for children to use in their arts & crafts projects. Some options include scented markers/dotters, smelly playdough/slime, scented paint and crushed fruit cereal with glue. can attach coloured cupcake paper flowers to construction paper, with each centre made of a cotton ball scented with essential oil or perfume. Stems and leaves can be drawn on with scented markers. Purchase various flavours (scents) of powdered gelatin. Children spread glue thinly on heavy paper or cardboard and then sprinkle one type of gelatin at a time onto the glue. They can scratch and sniff the different areas, guessing the scents. Assemble many types of items with smells: leaves from herbs, flowers, dried spices, coffee and flavoured dry gelatin. Add cotton balls or fabric swatches with essential oils or flavour extracts. Offer an assortment of fruit herbal tea bags. 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Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.Members of the victorious Blondie crewThe Boat Race 2018 took place on 24March. Held annually, The Boat Race is a side-by-side rowing race between crews from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge along a 4.2-mile (6.8km) tidal stretch of the River Thames in south-west London, England. For the third time in the history of the event, the men's, the women's and both reserves' races were all held on the Tideway on the same day. The women's race saw Cambridge lead from the start, eventually winning by a considerable margin to take the overall record to 4330 in their favour. In the women's reserve race, Cambridge's Blondie (crew pictured) defeated Oxford's Osiris by nine lengths. The men's reserve race was won by Cambridge's Goldie, who defeated Oxford's Isis by a margin of four lengths. The men's race was the final event of the day and completed a whitewash as Cambridge won, taking the overall record to 8380 in their favour. The races were watched by around 250,000 spectators live, and broadcast around the world. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroNosy KombaArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutKitty Marion... that Kitty Marion (pictured) was force-fed over 200 times during a hunger strike?... that the North Korean destroyer Choe Hyon is the largest ship constructed for the Korean People's Navy?... that after the release of High and Low, director Akira Kurosawa received telephone calls imitating his film that threatened to kidnap his daughter?... that May Bradford Shockley is why Silicon Valley is where it is?... that the conservation of a goat might endanger the survival of Aquilegia paui?... that Joy Laking predicted in a school writing assignment that within ten years she would be making a living as an artist?... that the Taiwanese restaurant chain Formosa Chang drew inspiration from McDonald's for its non-greasy atmosphere and corporate practices?... that Haridas Mitra had his death sentence commuted after the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi?... that "Steve's Lava Chicken" recently became the shortest song to enter the UK Top 40?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'oKenyan writer and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87.In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleMay 31: Dragon Boat Festival in China and Taiwan (2025); World No Tobacco DayBessarion455 Petronius Maximus, the ruler of the Western Roman Empire, was stoned to death by a mob as he fled Rome ahead of the arrival of a Vandal force that sacked the city.1223 Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus': Mongol forces defeated a Kievan Rus' army at the Battle of the Kalka River in present-day Ukraine.1468 Cardinal Bessarion (pictured) announced his donation of 746 Greek and Latin codices to the Republic of Venice, forming the Biblioteca Marciana.1935 A magnitude-7.7 earthquake struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing between 30,000 and 60,000 people.2013 A tornado struck Central Oklahoma, killing eight people and injuring more than 150 others.Albertino Mussato (d.1329)Joseph Grimaldi (d.1837)Dina Boluarte (b.1962)Mbaye Diagne (d.1994)More anniversaries: May 30May 31June 1ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutCucumis metuliferus, the African horned cucumber, is an annual vine in the cucumber and melon family, Cucurbitaceae. Its fruit has horn-like spines, hence the name "horned melon". The ripe fruit has orange skin and lime-green, jelly-like flesh. It is native to Southern Africa, where it is a traditional food. Along with the gemsbok cucumber and the citron melon, it is one of the few sources of water during the dry season in the Kalahari Desert. This photograph, which was focus-stacked from 25 separate images, shows two C.metuliferus fruits, one whole and the other in cross-section.Photograph credit: Ivar LeidusRecently featured: Ignace TonenAustralian white ibisHell Gate BridgeArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2This article is about the year 455. For other uses, see 455 (disambiguation).This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources:"455"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (April 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillenniumCenturies4thcentury5thcentury 6thcenturyDecades430s440s450s 460s470sYears452453454455 456457458vte455 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersCategoriesBirthsDeathsDisestablishmentsvte455 in various calendarsGregorian calendar455CDLVAb urbe condita1208Assyrian calendar5205Balinese saka calendar376377Bengali calendar139 138Berber calendar1405Buddhist calendar999Burmese calendar183Byzantine calendar59635964Chinese calendar (WoodHorse)3152 or 2945to (WoodGoat)3153 or 2946Coptic calendar171172Discordian calendar1621Ethiopian calendar447448Hebrew calendar42154216Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat511512- Shaka Samvat376377- Kali Yuga35553556Holocene calendar10455Iranian calendar167 BP 166 BPIslamic calendar172 BH 171 BHJavanese calendar340341Julian calendar455CDLVKorean calendar2788Minguo calendar1457 before ROC1457Nanakshahi calendar1013Seleucid era766/767 AGThai solar calendar997998Tibetan calendar(male Wood-Horse)581 or 200 or 572to(female Wood-Goat)582 or 201 or 571King Genseric sacks Rome (455)Year 455 (CDLV) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Valentinianus and Anthemius (or, less frequently, year 1208 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 455 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years.March 16 Emperor Valentinian III, age 35, is assassinated by two Hunnic retainers of the late Flavius Aetius, while training with the bow on the Campus Martius (Rome), ending the Theodosian dynasty. His primicerius sacri cubiculi, Heraclius, is also murdered.March 17 Petronius Maximus, former domesticus ("elite bodyguard") of Aetius, becomes (with support of the Roman Senate) emperor of the Western Roman Empire. He secures the throne by bribing officials of the imperial palace. Maximus consolidates his power by a forced marriage with Licinia Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian III.Maximus appoints Avitus, most trusted general, to the rank of magister militum and sends him on an embassy to Toulouse, to gain the support of the Visigoths. He elevates his son Palladius to Caesar and has him marry Eudocia, eldest daughter of Valentinian III.May 31 Maximus is stoned to death by an angry mob while fleeing Rome. A widespread panic occurs when many citizens hear the news that the Vandals are plundering the Italian mainland.June 2 Sack of Rome: King Genseric leads the Vandals into Rome, after he has promised Pope Leo I not to burn and plunder the city. Genseric sacks the city for a period of two weeks. Eudoxia and her daughters, Eudocia and Placidia, are taken hostage. The loot is sent to the harbour of Ostia and loaded into ships, from whence the Vandals depart and return to Carthage.July 9 Avitus is proclaimed Roman emperor at Toulouse, and later recognised by the Gallic chiefs in Viernum (near Arles).September 21 Avitus enters Rome with a Gallic army. He restores the imperial authority in Noricum (modern Austria) and leaves a Gothic force under Remistus, Visigoth general (magister militum), at Ravenna.The Ostrogoths conquer Pannonia and Dalmatia.Battle of Aylesford: Prince Vortimer rebels against the pro-Anglo-Saxon policies of his father, Vortigern. He is defeated in the battle at Aylesford (Kent). Hengist and his son Oisc become king of Kent. Horsa and Catigern, brother of Vortimer, are killed. The Britons withdraw to London (according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle).Skandagupta succeeds Kumaragupta I as ruler of the Gupta Empire (India). During his reign he crushes the Hun invasion; however, the expense of the wars drains the empire's resources and contributes to its decline.Gaero becomes king of the Korean kingdom of Baekje.[1]Earliest recorded date at Chichen Itza on the Yucatn Peninsula (Mexico) (approximate date).Barter economy replaces organized trade as Romans and other citizens desert their towns for the countryside, where they will be less vulnerable to barbarian raids (approximate date).The city of Vindobona (Vienna) is struck by an epidemic that spreads through the Roman provinces. The disease is probably streptococcus or a form of scarlet fever with streptococcus pneumoniae (approximate date).Rusticus, archbishop of Lyon (approximate date)Wang Baoming, empress of the Southern Qi (d. 512)March 16Valentinian III, emperor of the Western Roman Empire (b. 419)Heraclius, Roman courtier (primicerius sacri cubiculi)May 31 Petronius Maximus, emperor of the Western Roman EmpireBiyu of Baekje, king of Baekje[1]Catigern, prince and son of Vortigern (approximate date)Horsa, leader of the Anglo-Saxons (approximate date)Kumaragupta I, ruler of the Gupta Empire (India)Niall Noigiallach, High King of Ireland (approximate date)Palladius, son of Petronius Maximus (approximate date)Prosper of Aquitaine, disciple and Christian writer (approximate date)^ a b "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved April 20, 2019.Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 301 to 400Millennia1stmillenniumCenturies3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyTimelines3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyState leaders3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyDecades300s310s320s330s340s350s360s370s380s390sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 4th century CE.Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 4th century CE.The 4th century was the time period from 301 CE (represented by the Roman numerals CCCI) to 400 CE (CD) in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the West, the early part of the century was shaped by Constantine the Great, who became the first Roman emperor to adopt Christianity. Gaining sole reign of the empire, he is also noted for re-establishing a single imperial capital, choosing the site of ancient Byzantium in 330 (over the current capitals, which had effectively been changed by Diocletian's reforms to Milan in the West, and Nicomedeia in the East) to build the city soon called Nova Roma (New Rome); it was later renamed Constantinople in his honor.The last emperor to control both the eastern and western halves of the empire was Theodosius I. As the century progressed after his death, it became increasingly apparent that the empire had changed in many ways since the time of Augustus. The two-emperor system originally established by Diocletian in the previous century fell into regular practice, and the east continued to grow in importance as a centre of trade and imperial power, while Rome itself diminished greatly in importance due to its location far from potential trouble spots, like Central Europe and the East. Late in the century Christianity became the official state religion, and the empire's old pagan culture began to disappear.[citation needed] General prosperity was felt throughout this period, but recurring invasions by Germanic tribes plagued the empire from 376[1][2] CE onward. These early invasions marked the beginning of the end for the Western Roman Empire.In China, the Jin dynasty, which had united the nation prior in 280, began rapidly facing trouble by the start of the century due to political infighting, which led to the insurrections of the northern barbarian tribes (starting the Sixteen Kingdoms period), which quickly overwhelmed the empire, forcing the Jin court to retreat and entrench itself in the south past the Yangtze river, starting what is known as the Eastern Jin dynasty around 317. Towards the end of the century, Emperor of the Former Qin, Fu Jin, united the north under his banner, and planned to conquer the Jin dynasty in the south, so as to finally reunite the land, but was decisively defeated at the Battle of Fei River in 383, causing massive unrest and civil war in his empire, thereby leading to the fall of the Former Qin, and the continued existence of the Eastern Jin dynasty.According to archaeologists, sufficient archaeological evidence correlates of state-level societies coalesced in the 4th century to show the existence in Korea of the Three Kingdoms (300/400668 CE) of Baekje, Goguryeo, and Silla.Historians of the Roman Empire refer to the "Long Fourth Century" to the period spanning the fourth century proper but starting earlier with the accession of the Emperor Diocletian in 284 and ending later with the death of Honorius in 423 or of Theodosius II in 450.[3]See also: Christianity in the 4th centuryGregory the Illuminator mosaic, converted Armenia from Zoroastrianism to ChristianityContemporary bronze head of Constantine I (r. 306337 AD)Early 4th century Former audience hall now known as the Basilica, Trier, Germany, is built.Early 4th century The Gupta Empire is established.301: Armenia first to adopt Christianity as state religion.304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins.306337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire (see also Constantinian shift) and Constantinople becomes new seat of government (New Rome).Tikal had a population of about 100,000 when it was conquered by Teotihuacan, less than a fourth of its peak population[4]320: Butuan Boat One, the oldest known Balangay, a multi-purpose ship native to the Philippines is built.325328: The Kingdom of Aksum adopts Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity in the grip of the Arian controversy.335380: Samudragupta expands the Gupta Empire.337: Constantine the Great is baptized a Christian on his death bed.350: About this time the Kingdom of Aksum conquers the Kingdom of Kush.350400: At some time during this period, the Huns began to attack the Sassanid Empire.[2]350: The Kutai Martadipura kingdom in eastern Borneo produced the earliest known stone inscriptions in Indonesia known as the Mulavarman inscription written in the Sanskrit language using Pallava scripture.[5]Mid-4th century Dish, from Mildenhall, England, is made. It is now kept at the British Museum, London.Mid-4th century Wang Xizhi makes a portion of a letter from the Feng Ju album. Six Dynasties period. It is now kept at National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.365: An earthquake with a magnitude of at least eight strikes the Eastern Mediterranean. The following tsunami causes widespread destruction in Crete, Greece, Libya, Egypt, Cyprus, and Sicily.376: Visigoths appear on the Danube and are allowed entry into the Roman Empire in their flight from the Huns.378: Battle of Adrianople: Roman army is defeated by the Visigoth cavalry. Emperor Valens is killed.378395: Theodosius I, Roman emperor, bans pagan worship, Christianity is made the official religion of the Empire.378: Siyaj K'ak' conquers Waka on (January 8), Tikal (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery, Romania381: First Council of Constantinople reaffirms the Christian doctrine of the Trinity by adding to the creed of Nicaea.383: Battle of Fei River in China.395: The Battle of Canhe Slope occurs.395: Roman emperor Theodosius I dies, causing the Roman Empire to split permanently.Late 4th century: Cubiculum of Leonis, Catacomb of Commodilla, near Rome, is made.Late 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome.For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century.The Stirrup was invented in China, no later than 322.[6][1]Kama Sutra, dated between c.400 BC to c. 300 AD.[7][8]Iron pillar of Delhi, India is the world's first Iron Pillar.[citation needed]Trigonometric functions: The trigonometric functions sine and versine originated in Indian astronomy.[9]Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus Graecus 1209, are the earliest Christian bibles.[10][11]Book of Steps, Syriac religious discourses.[citation needed]^ a b "The invention and influences of stirrup". Archived from the original on December 3, 2008.^ a b Roberts, J: "History of the World". Penguin, 1994.^ The Long Fourth Century 284450: Continuity and Change in the Later Roman Empire ed. S. McGill, C. Sogno and E. Watts (Cambridge 2008).^ "The Maya: Glory and Ruin". National Geographic Magazine. Archived from the original on April 9, 2008.^ "The Austronesians: Historical and Comparative Perspectives". ANU Press. Archived from the original on 2013-12-25. Retrieved 2013-04-29.^ Lee, Adela C.Y. "The stirrup and its effect on chinese military history". Silkroad Foundation.^ Sengupta, J. (2006). Refractions of Desire, Feminist Perspectives in the Novels of Toni Morrison, Michle Roberts, and Anita Desai. Atlantic Publishers & Distributors. p.21. ISBN978-81-269-0629-1. Archived from the original on 4 May 2016. Retrieved 7 December 2014.^ Kakar, Sudhir; Doniger, Wendy (2003). Kamasutra. Oxford; Toronto: Oxford University Press. pp.xi. ISBN978-0-19-283982-4.^ Bag, A.K. (1979). 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Retrieved 16 March 2013.Retrieved from " 4The following pages link to 4th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)Religion in pre-Islamic Arabia (links | edit)Rosetta Stone (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)14th century (links | edit)1st century (links | edit)13th century (links | edit)397 (links | edit)12th century (links | edit)11th century (links | edit)7th century (links | edit)10th century (links | edit)9th century (links | edit)8th century (links | edit)6th century (links | edit)5th century (links | edit)3rd century (links | edit)2nd century (links | edit)405 (links | edit)4th century BC (links | edit)432 (links | edit)200s (decade) (links | edit)300s (decade) (links | edit)1st century BC (links | edit)2nd century BC (links | edit)3rd century BC (links | edit)5th century BC (links | edit)6th century BC (links | edit)400s (decade) (links | edit)310s (links | edit)320s (links | edit)321 (links | edit)21st century BC (links | edit)11th century BC (links | edit)286 (links | edit)476 (links | edit)385 (links | edit)7th century BC (links | edit)410 (links | edit)325 (links | edit)380s (links | edit)381 (links | edit)470s (links | edit)430s (links | edit)430 (links | edit)510s (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/4th_century"

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