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## Austin academy garland texas

Austin Academy for Excellence is a well-regarded public school in Garland, Texas, serving students in grades 6-8 with a student-teacher ratio of 17:1. According to state test scores, 57% of students excel in math and 77% in reading. The school has received high praise from Niche rankings, which analyze key statistics from the U.S. Department of Education and millions of reviews. The school boasts a diverse student body and a strong focus on cultural diversity and inclusivity. However, some parents have expressed concerns about bullying and depression. Nevertheless, the school's leadership is committed to improving safety measures and creating a supportive environment for all students. Austin Academy also excels in its fine arts programs, with various ensembles and teams performing well in competitions and concerts. The school encourages student participation in these programs, providing opportunities for creative expression and development. Austin Academy is a highly-regarded middle school in the GISD district that offers a range of academic programs, including UIL competition teams. The school's diverse community values providing exceptional education that impacts students' lives and futures. With high-quality teachers and a safe environment, Austin Academy provides an optimal setting for students to thrive academically and personally. Wikipedia is an online encyclopedia that anybody can edit, with over 117,800 active editors and more than 6.9 million English articles. The US Navy transported troops across the Rhine in Germany during WW2, supporting logistics for Western Allied operations from January 1945 to May 8th. The Allies had to overcome harsh weather conditions while facing a powerful river barrier - the Rhine. They crossed over it and built bridges. Railways were also used extensively for transporting supplies. In the final push into Germany, fuel shortages became apparent as combat losses decreased. To keep pace, railheads advanced and supply networks were established. Recently featured in Wikipedia include information on Desert flowers, mining engineer William Shockley's discovery of Aquilegia shockleyi, and the story of wrongfully convicted American woman Patricia Jeschke. Friedrich Merz becomes Germany's Chancellor as India conducts missile strikes on Pakistan, while a new snooker champion emerges in Singapore. The Gaza war continues, and several countries remember important anniversaries today.
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\* Commons: A repository for free media files
\* MediaWiki: Software platform for creating and editing Wikipedia pages
\* Wikidata: A knowledge base that stores data on a wide range of topics
\* Wikiquote: A collection of quotations from various sources
\*\*Other languages available on Wikipedia\*\*
Wikipedia is translated into over 300 languages, including some of the largest ones listed below:
\* Arabic (1+ million articles)
\* German (250k+ articles)
\* Spanish (250k+ articles)
\* French (250k+ articles)
\*\*Historical notes\*\*
The text then switches to a historical section, which appears to be an extract from Wikipedia's "1643" article. It describes events that occurred in 1643, including the death of King Louis XIII of France and the opening of the Taj Mahal to the public. Note: I've focused on paraphrasing the main content of the original text, while removing some of the extraneous details and formatting. Let me know if you'd like me to clarify or expand on any part of the paraphrased version!
Given article text here The year was 1643, a significant point in history with multiple events unfolding. The Gregorian calendar had shifted 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar as of January 21, when Abel Tasman first sighted the island of Tonga. In February, India saw the completion of the Taj Mahal's initial phase, with Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan holding a ceremony to mark the 12th anniversary of his wife Mumtaz Mahal's death. Abel Tasman also explored Fiji Islands. March marked the First English Civil War, when Parliamentarians defeated Royalists at Middlewich in Cheshire on March 13. In Ireland, English troops defeated Confederate forces at New Ross on March 18. Amål, Sweden, received its city charter on April 1. However, not all news was positive. Francisco de Lucena faced execution after being found guilty of treason on April 28. Later that month, King Louis XIV of France took the throne at age 4 and would rule for 72 years until his death in 1715. The New England Confederation formed as a military alliance among Massachusetts Bay Colony, Plymouth Colony, Connecticut, and New Haven Colony. In other conflicts, the French defeated the Spanish at Rocroi on May 19. A Dutch fleet landed in Valdivia, Chile, on May 20, plundering the fort and village. As the year progressed, Royalists gained control of Yorkshire after the Battle of Adwalton Moor on July 1. The Westminster Assembly convened to address church restructuring issues. The English Civil War continued with victories for Royalists at Lansdowne on July 5 and Roundway Down on July 13, where Baron Wilmot's cavalry defeated Parliamentarian forces. A Dutch fleet established a colony in Valdivia's ruins on August 24. The First Battle of Newbury took place on September 20, with Parliamentarians emerging victorious. In other regions, the Shunzhi Emperor was crowned at five years old, marking the end of his father's reign and the beginning his own rule in China. In Japan, Empress Meishō abdicated, and Emperor Go-Kōmyō ascended to the throne on November 14. The Thirty Years' War continued with French defeat at Tuttlingen on November 24. January 2 - Eleonora d'Este, Italian princess, later nun (d. 1722)
January 4 (N.S.) – Sir Isaac Newton, English scientist (d. 1727)
January 7 (O.S.) – Sir Samuel Kernefont, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1700)
January 9 - Eleonora Pacello, Italian Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (1689–1695) (d. 1695)
January 13 – Axel Wachtmeister, Count of Målsåker, Swedish field marshal (d. 1699)
January 25 – John Hayes, English politician (d. 1705)
January 24 - Charles Sackville, 6th Earl of Dorset, English poet and courtier (d. 1706)
January 30 - Sir Francis Bunnell, 3rd Baronet, Irish politician (d. 1707)
February 6 Charles Fanshawe, 4th Viscount Fanshawe, English politician (d. 1710)
Johann Kasimir Kolbe von Wartenberg, Prussian politician (d. 1712)
February 15 – Garcia Felipe de Legazpi y Velasco Altamirano y Albornoz, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Taxcala (d. 1706)
February 25 Sultan Ahmed II of the Ottoman Empire (d. 1695)
Christian Franz Paullini, German physician (d. 1712)
March 4 - Fran Krsto Frankopan, Croatian baroque poet, nobleman and politician (d. 1671)
March 6 - Pierre de Langle, French bishop and theologian (d. 1724)
March 8 - Nabeshima Naoyuki, Japanese daimyō (d. 1725)
March 17 – Fabrizio Spada, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1717)
March 23 – Mary of Jesus de León y Delgado, Spanish Dominican lay sister and mystic (d. 1731)
March 25 - Louis Moréri, French priest and encyclopedist (d. 1680)
March 28 - Anthony Dopping, Anglican Bishop of Meath (d. 1697)
March 29 – Louis Phélypeaux, comte de Pontchartrain (d. 1727)
April 3 - Charles V, Duke of Lorraine (d. 1690)
April 30 - Jewett, American colonial politician
May 3 – Johann Oswald Harms, German Baroque painter
May 7 – Georg Franck von Franckenau, German botanist
May 8 – George Louis I, Count of Erbach-Erbach
May 9 – Charles Kirkhoven, 1st Earl of Bellomont
May 10 – Gabriel Revel, French painter
May 29 – Patrick Lyon, 3rd Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne
July 3 – Johann Ernst von Thun, Tyrolean Catholic bishop
July 26 – Burchard de Volder, Dutch mathematician
July 28 - Antonio Tarsia, Italian composer
July 29 - Henri Jules, Prince of Condé
August 3 - Charles de la Rue, French Jesuit and Latin poet
August 16 – Mumtaz Shikoh, Mughal Empire emperor
August 18 – William Louis, Prince of Anhalt-Harzgerode
August 21 – King Afonso VI of Portugal
August 26 - Cardinal de Bouillon, French Catholic cardinal
September 3 – Lorenzo Bellini, Italian physician, anatomist
September 5 – Sir William Portman, 6th Baronet, English politician
September 6 – François-Joseph de Beauport of Sainte-Aulaire, French poet
September 14 Jeremiah Dunmer, American silversmith
September 17 – Francis Howard, 5th Baron Howard of Effingham
September 18 - Gilbert Burnet, Scottish philosopher and historian
September 27 – Solomon Stoddard, pastor of the Congregationalist Church in Northampton, Massachusetts
September 30 – Samuel Hoadly, American-born English schoolmaster, writer of educational books
October 5 – Zinat-un-Nissa, princess of the Mughal Empire
October 14 – Bahadur Shah I, Mughal Emperor of India
October 25 – Georg Ludwig Agricola, German composer
November 1 - John Strype, English historian and biographer
November 4 - Asano Nagatomo, Japanese daimyō who ruled the Akō Domain
November 16 - Jean Chardin, French jeweller, traveller
November 22 - René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, French explorer
November 23 - Eberhard von Dancelfmann, Prussian politician
December 24 – Israel Kolmodin, Swedish hymnwriter and priest
December 28 - Salomon van Til, theologian of the Dutch Reformed Church
During April, several notable individuals passed away, including Girolamo Frescobaldi, an Italian composer born in 1583; Simon Episcopius, a Dutch theologian also born in 1583; Louis I, Count of Erbach-Erbach, a German nobleman born in 1579; and Christoph Demantius, a German composer born in 1579. In May, King Louis XIII of France was born. Other notable deaths in the month include Robert Pierrepont, an English statesman born in 1584, and Francisco de Lucena, a Portuguese Secretary of State born around 1578. July saw the passing of François Duquesnoy, a Flemish Baroque sculptor in Rome, born in 1597; Robert Dormer, an Irish politician and writer born around 1610; Henry Spencer, an English nobleman and politician born in 1620; and Emperor Hong Taiji of China, born in 1592. August was marked by the deaths of Anne Hutchinson, a Puritan preacher from England born in 1591; Margaret of Brunswick-Lüneburg, a German noblewoman born in 1573; and Johann Georg Wirsung, a German anatomist born in 1589. September saw the passing of Richard Boyle, an Irish politician and Earl of Cork born in 1566; and the Kingdom of Cochín under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. The first recorded African slaves arrive in the New World, while the Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. Meanwhile, Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola, considered the first battle won by gunpowder small arms. This year also sees Leonardo da Vinci begin painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. Additionally, Nostradamus is born on either December 14 or December 21. 1504: A severe drought hits Spain, leading to famine across the country. Isabella I of Castile passes away, with Joanna of Castile succeeding her as Queen. The year also sees the foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas in modern-day Sudan and Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on July 17, marking the beginning of his journey to instigate the Reformation. This year also sees Sultan Trenggono build the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many small kingdoms are established across other islands to fight against Portuguese rule. Each kingdom introduces local languages as a means of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa, while King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, leading to Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. This year also sees at least two thousand converted Jews massacred in a Lisbon riot and Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. Additionally, Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World hits the island of Hispaniola, devastating the native Taíno population. This year also sees Afonso de Albuquerque conquer Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as the Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War. Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling this year. 1509: The defeat of a joint fleet comprising the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlūk Burjī Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support from the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in the Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. This year also sees the Portuguese king send Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade, and Krishnadevaraya ascend the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. The same year, Copernicus writes Commentariolus, proclaiming the Sun as the center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: A Portuguese exploratory expedition led by Francisco Serrão sets out from Malacca to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku). Serrão is shipwrecked but manages to reach Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favor of local rulers. 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise on political philosophy. Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs. The same year, the Battle of Flodden Field takes place, where invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). Vasco Núñez de Balboa, serving Spain, becomes the first European to reach the Pacific Ocean across the Isthmus of Panama. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. Dózsa rebellion, a peasant revolt, takes place in Hungary. 1514: Martin Luther initiates the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses. The same year, the Battle of Chaldiran sees the Ottoman Empire gain decisive victory against the Safavid dynasty. 1515: Francis I of France becomes King of France following the death of Louis XII. The Ottoman Empire conquers Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran and wrests control over the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadians and the Ramadaniids. 1516-1517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia and the Levant. 1517: Martin Luther settles his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony, marking the beginning of the Reformation. 1518: The Treaty of London is signed, a non-aggression pact between major European nations, including Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States, and Spain. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. Leo Africanus, an Andalusian Berber diplomat, is captured by Spanish pirates and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. Key events in 1519-1523 include a Portuguese culverin being used to suppress Prince Zhu Chenhao's rebellion. 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