

# Estimo

## Diriyah

*Wahhabism Ideology Into Tourist Spot*“; *The New York Times* – via *NYTimes.com*. Estimo Jr, Rodolfo (5 January 2017). “Diriyah on course to become world-class tourist

Diriyah (Arabic: ديرة, romanized: ad-Dir‘yah, lit. 'place of armor'; formerly romanized as Dereyeh and Dariyya) is a town and governorate in Saudi Arabia. Located on the northwestern outskirts of the Saudi capital, Riyadh, Diriyah was the original home of the House of Saud, and served as the capital of the Emirate of Diriyah under the first Saudi dynasty from 1727 to 1818. Today, the town is the seat of the Diriyah Governorate, which also includes the villages of Uyayna, Jubayla, and Al-Ammariyyah, among others—and is part of Riyadh Province.

At-Turaif District, the first capital of Saudis in Diriyah, was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2010. The layout of the city itself can be studied in the National Museum of Saudi Arabia with the help of a large-scale detailed model of the city on display there. Diriyah also hosted the Diriyah ePrix race for the Formula E championship from 2018–2024.

## Republic of Florence

*system. The current estimo system was replaced with the catasto. The catasto was based on a citizen's entire wealth, while the estimo was simply a form*

The Republic of Florence (Latin: Res publica Florentina; Old Italian: Republica di Fiorenza), known officially as the Florentine Republic, was a medieval and early modern state that was centered on the Italian city of Florence in Tuscany, Italy. The republic originated in 1115, when the Florentine people rebelled against the Margraviate of Tuscany upon the death of Matilda of Tuscany, who controlled vast territories that included Florence. The Florentines formed a commune in Rabodo's (Matilda's successor) successors' place. The republic was ruled by a council known as the Signoria of Florence. The signoria was chosen by the gonfaloniere (titular ruler of the city), who was elected every two months by Florentine guild members.

During the Republic's history, Florence was an important cultural, economic, political and artistic force in Europe. Its coin, the florin, was the dominant trade coin of Western Europe for large scale transactions and became widely imitated throughout the continent. During the Republican period, Florence was also the birthplace of the Renaissance, which is considered a fervent period of European cultural, artistic, political and economic "rebirth".

The republic had a checkered history of coups and countercoups against various factions. The Medici faction gained governance of the city in 1434 under Cosimo de' Medici. The Medici kept control of Florence until 1494. Giovanni de' Medici, who later became Pope Leo X, reconquered the republic in 1512.

Florence repudiated Medici authority for a second time in 1527, during the War of the League of Cognac. The Medici reassumed their rule in 1531 after an 11-month siege of the city, aided by Emperor Charles V. Pope Clement VII, himself a Medici, appointed his relative Alessandro de' Medici as the first "Duke of the Florentine Republic", thereby transforming the Republic into a hereditary monarchy.

The second duke, Cosimo I, established a strong Florentine navy and expanded his territory, conquering Siena. In 1569, the pope declared Cosimo the first grand duke of Tuscany. The Medici ruled the Grand Duchy of Tuscany until 1737.

## Destruction of early Islamic heritage sites in Saudi Arabia

*Birthplace of Wahhabism Ideology Into Tourist Spot*; *The New York Times*. Estimo Jr, Rodolfo (5 January 2017). *Diriyah on course to become world-class tourist*

The destruction of heritage sites associated with early Islam is an ongoing phenomenon that has occurred mainly in the Hejaz region of western Saudi Arabia, particularly around the two holiest cities of Islam, Mecca and Medina. The demolition has focused on mosques, burial sites, homes and historical locations associated with the Islamic prophet Muhammad, his companions, and many of the founding personalities of early Islamic history by the Saudi government. In Saudi Arabia, many of the demolitions have officially been part of the continued expansion of the Masjid al-Haram at Mecca and the Prophet's Mosque in Medina and their auxiliary service facilities in order to accommodate the ever-increasing number of Muslims performing the pilgrimage (hajj).

Walter VI, Count of Brienne

*imposed harsh economic correctives on the Florentines, including the flat tax estimo, and prestanze, postponements of the city's repayment of loans forced from*

Walter VI of Brienne (c. 1304 – 19 September 1356) was a French nobleman and crusader. He was the count of Brienne in France, the count of Conversano and Lecce in southern Italy and claimant to the Duchy of Athens in Frankish Greece.

Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab

*Times*. Archived from the original on 18 June 2016. Retrieved 27 May 2016. Estimo Jr, Rodolfo (5 January 2017). *Diriyah on course to become world-class tourist*

Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab ibn Sulayman al-Tamimi (1703–1792) was an Arab Muslim scholar, theologian, preacher, activist, religious leader, jurist, and reformer, who was from Najd in Arabian Peninsula and is considered as the eponymous founder of the Wahhabi movement.

The label "Wahhabi" is not claimed by his followers but rather employed by Western scholars as well as his critics. Born to a family of jurists, Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab's early education consisted of learning a fairly standard curriculum of orthodox jurisprudence according to the Hanbali school of Islamic law, which was the school most prevalent in his area of birth. He promoted strict adherence to traditional Islamic law, proclaiming the necessity of returning directly to the Quran and 'ad' literature rather than relying on medieval interpretations, and insisted that every Muslim – male and female – personally read and study the Quran. He opposed taqlid (blind following) and called for the use of ijtihad (independent legal reasoning through research of scripture).

Being given religious training under various Sunni Muslim scholars during his travels to Hejaz and Basra, Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab gradually became opposed to certain rituals and practices such as the visitation to and veneration of the shrines and tombs of Muslim saints, which he condemned as heretical religious innovation or even idolatry. While being known as a Hanbali jurist, Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab minimized reliance on medieval legal manuals, instead engaging in direct interpretation of religious scriptures, based on the principles of Hanbali jurisprudence. His call for social reforms was based on the key doctrine of tawhid (oneness of God), and was greatly inspired by the treatises of classical scholars Ibn Taymiyya (d. 728 A.H/ 1328 C.E) and Ibn Qayyim (d. 751 A.H/ 1350 C.E).

Despite being opposed or rejected by some of his contemporary critics amongst the religious clergy, Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab charted a religio-political pact with Muhammad bin Saud to help him to establish the Emirate of Diriyah, the first Saudi state, and began a dynastic alliance and power-sharing arrangement between their families which continues to the present day in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Al ash-Sheikh, Saudi Arabia's leading religious family, are the descendants of Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab, and have historically led the ulama in the Saudi state, dominating the state's clerical institutions.

## Red Sand (Riyadh)

*activities are available. Geography of Saudi Arabia Thumamah National Park Estimo Jr., Rodolfo C. (November 9, 2013). &quot;Visitors throng Red Sand on weekends*

Red Sand (aka Red Sand Dunes) is an area of red desert sand dunes near Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

The area is a popular destination among Saudis, expatriates, and Filipino workers. Organized tours and other activities are available.

## Santiago del Estero Province

*Argentina. Tomo I. Buenos Aires: J. A. Bernheim, pp. 108. La Guardia Nacional estimó en 19 000 hombres en edad militar. Laura Marcela Méndez (2007). Las Efemérides*

Santiago del Estero (Spanish pronunciation: [sanˈtjaˈo ðel esˈteˈo]), also known simply as Santiago, is a province in the north of Argentina. Neighboring provinces, clockwise from the north, are Salta, Chaco, Santa Fe, Córdoba, Catamarca and Tucumán.

## Rita Payés

*(with Elisabeth Roma, 2021) De camino al camino (2024) 2021 – La gent que estimo (with Oques Grasses) &quot;Rita Payés Roma&quot;. Rita Payés's official website. Archived*

Rita Payés Roma (born 1999) is a Spanish jazz and bossa nova trombonist, singer and songwriter.

## Ciompi Revolt

*continued to enact Ciompi-led reforms, such as the establishment of the estimo—a direct tax on household wealth on 29 October 1378. Overall, the Ciompi*

The Ciompi Revolt ([tʰom.pi], CHOM-pee; Italian: Tumulto dei Ciompi) was a rebellion among unrepresented labourers which occurred in the Republic of Florence in Tuscany, Italy, from 1378 to 1382. Those who revolted consisted of artisans, labourers, and craftsmen who did not belong to any guilds and were therefore unable to participate in the Florentine government. These labourers had grown increasingly resentful over the established patrician oligarchy. In addition, they were expected to pay heavy taxes which they could not afford, forcing some to abandon their homes. The resulting insurrection over such tensions led to the creation of a government composed of wool workers and other disenfranchised workers which lasted for three and a half years.

The Ciompi Revolt developed in three stages: reform in May and June, the violent "revolution" of the revolt and fighting in mid-July, and the fall of the Ciompi government – the "reaction", at the end of August 1378. These workers' underrepresentation led to their exploitation, low wages, and political impotence. In June 1378 the city's fourteen minor guilds demanded greater representation in civic office from elites – the Signoria. These guildsmen still wanted to keep the Sotto posti, who were low wage textile workers with no guild representation, from forming their own guilds and being able to gain increased political power. To prevent this, the Signoria quadrupled the fee for admittance to the system. This action sparked indignation and turned the Sotto posti into opponents of the Signoria, aligning them with the lower class Ciompi. On 22 June the Ciompi took up arms for the first time but it was not until 21 July that they violently took over the city's government and forced the Signoria to create three new guilds and grant them political office.

Historians commonly highlight a few individuals as central to the events. Representing the middle and upper class was Salvestro de' Medici. Representing the lower class was the mysterious group known as "The Eight (Saints)". Finally caught in the middle of these two groups is Michele di Lando. He was "separated from his

social superior due to inferior birth, but he was also separated from his peers by his superior vision".

Although the Ciompi Revolt was brief, it left an impact on future generations. The three-and-a-half-year revolt not only affected Florentine society throughout the 15th century, but was a flashpoint in Florentine history, which continued to intrigue historians. Interpretations of the events evolved across the centuries.

#### List of largest LGBTQ events

*derechos". Página 12. "Al momento de cerrar esta nota, el Gobierno de la Ciudad estimó entre 1.5 y 2 millones de personas movilizadas." "Pride Toronto Economic*

The list presents the largest LGBTQ events (pride parades and festivals) worldwide by attendance. Statistics are announced both by the organizers and authorities (police). In this table, the largest single event by city as well as notable international events such as WorldPride or Europride are indicated. Only referenced statistics are accepted. National parades are generally further supported by nationwide LGBTQ associations and media organizations. Certain statistics may include celebrations or festivals that may be exclusive of the parade. They are typically held in late June, in commemoration of the 1969 Stonewall riots in Lower Manhattan.

The NYC Pride March in New York City, considered an epicenter of the global LGBTQ sociopolitical ecosystem, is consistently North America's biggest pride parade, with 2.1 million attendees in 2015 and 2.5 million in 2016; in 2018, and again in 2023, attendance was estimated around two million, increasing back up to 2.5 million in 2024. During Stonewall 50 – WorldPride NYC 2019 in Manhattan, over 5 million took part over the final weekend, with an estimated four million in attendance at the parade. While NYC Pride still has the largest Pride March, since 2023 Pride Toronto has had the largest Pride Festival in North America with 2.9 million attendees in 2023 and 3.1 million in 2024.

The São Paulo Gay Pride Parade in Brazil is South America's largest event, and was listed by Guinness World Records as the world's largest Pride parade in 2006 with 2.5 million people. It broke the Guinness record in 2009 with four million attendees, with similar numbers to at least 2016, and up to five million attending in 2017. As of 2019, it had three to five million each year. There are Pride parades held as well in Argentina and Chile.

Pride Toronto is the largest pride event in North America (and Canada) while NYC Pride is the largest Pride event in the United States, with Mexico City Pride as the largest Pride event in Mexico. In Asia, Taiwan Pride, Tokyo Rainbow Pride in Japan and Tel Aviv Pride in Israel are Asia's largest pride events. In Oceania, Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras in Australia is Oceania's largest Pride event. The March of Pride (Buenos Aires) is the largest Pride event in Argentina while São Paulo Gay Pride Parade is the largest Pride event in Brazil, with Santiago Pride as the largest Pride event in Chile. Paris Pride is the largest Pride event in France while Copenhagen Pride is the largest Pride event in Denmark, with Helsinki Pride as the largest Pride event in Finland.

As of June 2019, the largest LGBTQ events in other parts of the world included:

in Europe: Madrid Pride, Orgullo Gay de Madrid (MADO), with 3.5 million attendees when it hosted WorldPride in 2017;

in Asia: Taiwan Pride in Taipei;

in the Middle East: Tel Aviv Pride in Israel;

in Oceania: Sydney Mardi Gras Parade in Australia;

in Africa: Johannesburg Pride in South Africa

Brooklyn Liberation March, the largest transgender rights demonstration in LGBTQ history, took place on June 14, 2020, stretching from Grand Army Plaza to Fort Greene, Brooklyn in New York City, and focused on supporting Black transgender lives, drawing an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 participants.

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