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Have you ever used a cousin chart when trying to figure out what to call your distant cousins? Even if you know what it means to be a second, third, or fourth cousin, it can sometimes be hard to visualize these relationships in real life. The following cousin chart and other cousin-calculating methods will come in handy and provide the answers you're looking for!Use the Cousin Chart The cousin chart helps you calculate and figure out what to call your more distant cousins through a visual guide. Follow the steps below to use the chart.Note: These cousin naming-conventions are primarily used in English-speaking societies and may be different in other languages and cultures.StepsExamples1. Identify the grandparents you and your cousin share.Your 5th great-grandparent is your cousins 7th great-grandparent.2. On the horizontal line, find your shared grandparent. Your 5th great-grandparent.3. On the vertical line, find your cousins shared grandparent. Your cousins 7th great-grandparent.4. See where the lines intersect. You connect the lines and see that you are 6th cousins, 2x removed. Use the Cousin Calculator You can quickly figure out how you are related to your cousins with this fast and easy-to-use Cousin Calculator! In the first box, select how you are related to the common ancestor. For example, if the common ancestor is your great-grandparent, select "great grandparent" from the first drop-down menu. In the second box, select your cousin's relationship to the common ancestor. The calculator will use this information and tell you how you and you're cousin are related! The common ancestor is my: Grandparent Great Grandparent 2nd Great Grandparent 3rd Great Grandparent 4th Great Grandparent 5th Great Grandparent 6th Great Grandparent 7th Great Grandparent 8th Great Grandparent 9th Great Grandparent 10th Great Grandparent The common ancestor is my relative's: Grandparent Great Grandparent 2nd Great Grandparent 3rd Great Grandparent 4th Great Grandparent 5th Great Grandparent 6th Great Grandparent 7th Great Grandparent 8th Great Grandparent 9th Great Grandparent 10th Great Grandparent Your family relationship will be calculated here. Use Math to Calculate Family Relationships If you enjoy math, you can use it to calculate your cousinship. First, answer the three questions below:Who is the common ancestor of my cousin and me?How many generations am I separated from this ancestor? How many generations is my cousin separated from this ancestor?Tip: Count the number of "G's" in the common ancestor's title and add 1.Your Grandparents (1G + 1 = 2) are 2 generations awayYour Great-Grandparents (2Gs + 1) are 3 generations awayYour Great-Great Grandparent (3Gs + 1 = 4) are 4 generations awayWho is more removed (more generations away) from the common ancestor?The next steps will be different depending on how many generations both you and your cousin are from your common ancestor. Discover Your Family What with all your second, third, and fourth cousins and grandaunts and granduncles, your family tree is much larger than just your direct line. Discover more about your family by starting your own family tree at FamilySearch. At FamilySearch, we care about connecting you with your family, and we provide fun discovery experiences and family history services for free. Why? Because we cherish families and believe that connecting generations can improve our lives now and forever. We are a nonprofit organization sponsored by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.To learn more about our beliefs, click here. Sorry to interruptCSS Error Home Knowledge Base Visual Vocabulary Family Vocabulary Family Members Vocabulary in English Talking about your family tree in English can be challenging. This reference will help you describe your family members and their relationships clearly. You will find sections on names of family members, relatives with pictures and examples.Learning these terms is useful for discussing your family and understanding others when they talk about theirs. Dive into the basics and make your conversations about family smoother and more confident. Family Members VocabularyPinFamily Members Vocabulary Created by 7ESLFamily Members Vocabulary WordsGreat-grandfatherGreat-grandmotherGreat-uncleGrandfatherGrandmotherGreat-auntUncleAuntFatherMotherUncle (Husband of Aunt)SisterBrother-in-lawBrotherSister-in-lawHusbandWifeCousinCousins wifeCousinCousins husbandNephewNieceSonDaughter-in-lawDaughterSon-in-lawFirst cousin once removedGrandsonGranddaughterPinFamily Relationship Chart Created by 7ESLRelatives Name with Pictures and ExamplesLearnfamily members in English with examples and video lesson.Great-grandfather The father of a persons grandparent, who is two generations older than the person.Example: The personsgreat-grandfatherimmigrated to the United States from Italy in the early 1900s.PinGreat-grandmother The mother of a persons grandparent, who is two generations older than the person.Example: The personsgreat-grandmotherwas known for her delicious homemade apple pie.PinGreat-uncle The brother of a persons grandparent, who is two generations older than the person.Example: The personsgreat-uncleserved in the military during World War II and was awarded several medals for his bravery.PinGrandfather The father of a persons parent, who is one generation older than the person.Example: The personsgrandfathertaught them how to fish and shared stories about his childhood.PinGrandmother The mother of a persons parent, who is one generation older than the person.Example: The personsgrandmotherwas an excellent cook and passed down many family recipes.PinGreat-aunt The sister of a persons grandparent, who is two generations older than the person.Example: The personsgreat-auntwas a talented artist and painted beautiful landscapes.PinUncle The brother of a persons parent, who is one generation older than the person.Example: The personsunclewas a firefighter and risked his life to save others during his career.PinAunt The sister of a persons parent, who is one generation older than the person.Example: The personsauntwas a nurse and cared for many patients during her career.PinFather The male parent of a person.Example: The personsfatherworked long hours to provide for their family and taught them the value of hard work.PinMother The female parent of a person.Example: The personsmotherwas a stay-at-home mom who always put her family first and taught them important life skills.PinUncle (Husband of Aunt)The husband of a persons aunt, who is married to the sister of a persons parent.Example: The personsunclewas a successful businessman who loved to travel and explore new cultures.PinSister The female sibling of a person.Example: The personssisterwas a talented musician who played the piano and sang in a choir.PinBrother-in-law The husband of a persons sister or the brother of a persons spouse.Example: The personsbrother-in-lawwas a skilled carpenter who built furniture and cabinets as a hobby.PinBrother The male sibling of a person.Example: The personsbrotherwas a sports enthusiast who loved to play basketball and football.PinSister-in-law The wife of a persons brother or the sister of a persons spouse.Example: The personssister-in-lawwas a nurse who worked in a hospital and cared for patients with compassion and skill.PinHusband The male partner in a marriage or committed relationship.Example: The personshusbandwas a loving and supportive partner who always encouraged their dreams and ambitions.PinWife The female partner in a marriage or committed relationship.Example: The personswifewas a strong and independent woman who pursued her career and family goals with determination and grace.PinCousin The child of a persons aunt or uncle, who is one generation removed from the person.Example: The personscousinwas a fun-loving and adventurous person who loved to travel and try new things.PinCousins wife The wife of a persons cousin, who is married to the child of a persons aunt or uncle.Example: The personscousins wifewas a talented chef who loved to cook and entertain guests.PinCousin The child of a persons aunt or uncle, who is one generation removed from the person.Example: The personscousinwas a successful lawyer who specialized in environmental law and social justice issues.PinCousins husband The husband of a persons cousin, who is married to the child of a persons aunt or uncle.Example: The personscousins husbandwas a professor of literature who taught at a prestigious university.PinNephew The son of a persons sibling or sibling-in-law.Example: The persons nephewwas a talented athlete who played football and basketball in high school.PinNiece The daughter of a persons sibling or sibling-in-law.Example: The personsniecewas a gifted artist who loved to draw and paint in her free time.PinSon The male child of a person.Example: The personssonwas a hardworking and responsible young man who excelled in school and sports.PinDaughter-in-law The wife of a persons son or the daughter of a persons spouse.Example: The personsdaughter-in-lawwas a successful businesswoman who ran her own marketing agency.PinDaughter The female child of a person.Example: The personsdaughterwas a caring and compassionate young woman who volunteered at a local animal shelter.PinSon-in-law The husband of a persons daughter or the son of a persons spouse.Example: The personsson-in-lawwas a skilled carpenter who built furniture and cabinets as a career.PinFirst cousin once removed The child of a persons cousin or the cousin of a persons parent, who is one generation removed from the person.Example: The personsfirst cousin once removedwas a retired teacher who loved to read and travel in her free time.PinPinGrandson The son of a persons child.Example: The personsgrandsonwas a curious and adventurous young boy who loved to explore the outdoors.PinGranddaughter The daughter of a persons child.Example: The personsgranddaughter was a creative and imaginative young girl who loved to draw and write stories.PinPinFamily Chart Created by 7ESLPinFamily Words Created by 7ESLFamily Members Vocabulary | VideoFamily tree chart video with American English pronunciation. ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,185 active editors 7,001,842 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! 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"Browse all flowchart templatesBrowse all mind map templatesBrowse all concept map templatesBrowse all ER diagram templatesBrowse more web mockup templatesBrowse all BPMN templatesBrowse all org chart templatesBrowse all SWOT analysis templatesBrowse more sequence diagram templatesBrowse genogram templates Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. 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For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. 4d8d74f6-e316-4323-8556-ee09b9eb0bb4 Family relationship calculator chart Although most of us are confident in working out the cousins, aunts, uncles and great-grandparents on our family tree, terms such as second cousin once removed can be more of a challenge. Use our handy family relationship calculator to work outwhos who when exploring your ancestry. What is a relationship calculator? A family relationship calculator is a chart that allows you to calculate the relationship between two blood relatives by means of the ancestor they have in common. How to use your calculator 1. Using the downloadable chart imagine you meet someone and discover that you have the same great-grandparents. Firstly, visualise how that great-grandparent (the ancestor you both have in common) would describe you (as a great-grandchild in this example) and then find that term on the horizontal top line. 2. Next, move your finger down that column until you reach the person to whom youre related on the vertical column (the other great-grandchild). The point where the two boxes meet shows your relationship to the other person; second cousins in our example here. Once you become used to these kinship terms, theyll soon become second nature and you might just find yourself in great demand at the next family gathering! Second cousins & other family relationships Second cousins share the same great-grandparents Third cousins share the samegreat-great-grandparents Second cousin once removed the child or parent of a second cousin Second cousin twice removed second cousins with a two-generation difference Removed always indicates that two people are not in the same generation as each other Family Tree Plus is a brand new online community for family historians around the world. Members can enjoy three exclusive clubs each month: DNA Club, Genealogy Gadgets and Study Club. Find out more and start your free trial (no credit card, no commitment)here. See Another chart below and an See example. Cousins1st, 2nd & 3rd cousins etc. are on the same generation level as yourself. For example if you have common Grandparents, then you are equally 2 generations away making you 1st cousins. If you have common great-grandparents, then you are equally 3 generations away making you 2nd cousins.Cousin or First Cousin: You are a cousin or first cousin to the child of your uncle or aunt. Second Cousin: Your are a second cousin to the children of your parents' first cousins. Removed: Used to describe a difference in generations."once removed" means that there is a difference of one generation.First cousin Once Removed: You are a first cousin once removed to the children of your first cousins and the parents of your second cousin (your parents first cousin). Second Cousin once Removed: The child of one's second cousin is a second cousin once removed, sometimes called third cousin.Cousin relationships are reciprocal. i.e. Your relation to a cousinis the same as their relation to you.To determine the relation for a cousin older than you. - Go back up your tree to an ancestor (G G ... Grandparent) in the same generation. - The relationship between the person and your ancestor determines level (1st, 2nd, ..) of cousin. - The number of steps back up to your ancestor is the number of times removed. See example below. Other (technically incorrect) uses of Cousin- 1) sometimes used to indicate a relationship by marriage rather than blood;2) in early New England it can mean a niece or nephew;3) sometimes used to refer to a close friend;4) used to refer to someone who is kin, but the exact relationship is unknown.5) Used as a title by a sovereign in addressing a nobleman.While the definition alludes to friendship and marriage as definitions for the word cousin, these definitions are intended to alert you so that youdo not make any misconceptions when it comes to reading that term in old documents and letters. When dealing with present-day relationships, a cousin is a blood relation of some sort.Great-Uncle/Aunt: A brother/sister to any of one's grandparents.In-lawsIn-laws only apply to brother, sister, and parents. e.g. There is no relationship between you and your spouses cousins.My sister-in-law could be:1.the sister of my spouse, or 2.the wife of my brother, or 3.the wife of my spouse's brother. (This meaning is accepted by The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Third Edition, but not by all authorities.) However Aunt, Uncle, Niece and Nephew can apply to your spouses relatives also. - UNCLE: Uncle in American society this term can refer to a man in four different relative positions: father's brother; mother's brother; father's sister's husband; mother's sister's husband. - NEPHEW - NIECE: Nephew or Niece is one who is the child of a sibling (or a half-sibling, or step-sibling, or a child of a spouse's sibling, or your spouse's spouse's sibling. Since the term derives from the Latin term, "nepos" meaning grandson, it is possible an early colonial reference may have this meaning.Step and Half RelataionshipsThese terms apply when parents remarry. Sometimes they are used interchangeably, but they have distinct and well-defined meanings. The key distinction is that half siblings have one parent in common but not both; stepsiblings have no parents in common. 1 John FINLEY (b. 8 JUN 1579 (b.lchrystie, Scot.; d: 1670) 2 James FINLEY (b. 9 SEP 1631 Inchervie, Fife, Scot.; d: 16 FEB 1681 Inchervie, Fife) | 3 Alexander FINLEY (b. 30 JUL 1667 Inchervie, St. Andrew's, Fife, Scot. d: 28 JAN 1736 Dublin Ire) | 4 James Finley (b. 1687/8, Dublin, Ireland; d. 1753 Green Twp., Cmbr Co., PA) | 5 William Finley (b. 1712, Dublin, Ireland; d. 1789 Augusta Co., VA) | 6 John Finley (b. 15 Dec 1737 in Augusta Co,VA; d. (b.f 25 OCT 1802 in Augusta Co,VA) | 7 James Finley (b. 1783, Staunton, Augusta Co., VA; d. 1866, Lincoln Co., MO) | 8 Andrew Ramsey Finley (b. 1818, Shelbyville, KY; d. 1896, Santa Ana, CA) | 9 Martha Emma Finley (b. 1856, Troy, MO; d. 1947, Santa Ana, CA) | (Emma is Generation 6 in my table working back from the current generation) 2 Robert FINLEY (b. 1634 Incharvie,Fife, Scot.; d: 18 JUN 1712 in Armagh County, Ire) 3 Michael FINLEY (b. 7 MAY 1683 Co. Armagh, Ire; d. 1747 Sadsbury Twp., Chester Co., PA) 4 Rev. Samuel FINLEY (b. 2 Jul 1715 in Armaugh Co., Ire; d. 17 Jul 1766 in Philadelphia, PA) [Was 5th president of The College of New Jersey (now Princeton U.) 1761-1766] 5 Rebecca (b. 1745 Nottingham, Cecil, MD; d. 1770 Monmouth NJ) +Samuel Breese (b. 1737 in Shrewsbury, Monmouth, NJ; 1802 in Shrewsbury, NJ) 6 Elizabeth Ann Breese (b. 1766 New York, NY; d. 1828 New Haven, CT) + Rev. Jedidiah Morse (b. 1761 Woodstock, CT; d. 1826/28 New Haven, CT) 7 Samuel Finley Breese Morse (b. 1791 Charlestown, MA ;d. 1872 New York City) Invented the Telegraph 4 Rev. James FINLEY (b. 4 Feb 1724 in Armaugh Co., Ire; d. 1795 Rehoboth Twp, PA) [Original draft of Declaration of Independence was made in his Philadelphia home.]In the above example, James and Robert are brothers, Alexander and Michael arefirst cousins, James (1687) and Samuel are second cousins, Martha Emma and Samuel Finley are second cousins 5 times removed, Martha Emma and Samuel Morse are fifth cousins twice removed.To find the relation between 9. Martha and 7. Samuel Morse.1. Find the person closest (7. Samuel) to the common ancestor (1. John in this case).2. Determine the relationship between the person closest to the common ancestor (7. Samuel) and his cousin in the other branch (7. James). They are 5th cousins (5 levels down from 2. James and 2. Robert who are brothers).3. Find how many generations there are between the person farthest from the common ancestor (9. Emma) and the cousins (e.g. 2 generations from cousins (level 7) and Martha (level 9)So Samuel is Martha's 5th cousin twice removed. Another Chart from www.genealogy.com/16_cousn.htmlPick two people in your family and figure out which ancestor they have in common. For example, if you chose yourself and a cousin, you would have a grandparent in common.Look at the top row of the chart and find the first person's relationship to the common ancestor.Look at the far left column of the chart and find the second person's relationship to the common ancestor.Determine where the row and column containing those two relationships meet.CommonAncestorChildGrandchildG-grandchildG-g-grandchildChildSister or BrotherNephew or NieceGrand-nephew or nieceG-grand-nephew or nieceGrandchildNephew or NieceFirst cousinFirst cousin, once removedFirst cousin, twice removedG-grandchildGrand-nephew or nieceFirst cousin, once removedSecond cousinSecond cousin, once removedG-g-grandchildG-grand-nephew or nieceFirst cousin, twice removedSecond cousin, once removedThird cousin Links:genealogy.com/Nevrez Family PageRelationship Terms at Oak Road Syst. The Generic Family Tree Return to Califorina Settlers. 4d8d74f6-e316-4323-8556-ee09b9eb0bb4 Family relationship calculator chart Although most of us are confident in working out the cousins, aunts, uncles and great-grandparents on our family tree, terms such as second cousin once removed can be more of a challenge. Use our handy family relationship calculator to work outwhos who when exploring your ancestry. What is a relationship calculator? A family relationship calculator is a chart that allows you to calculate the relationship between two blood relatives by means of the ancestor they have in common. How to use your calculator 1. Using the downloadable chart imagine you meet someone and discover that you have the same great-grandparents. Firstly, visualise how that great-grandparent (the ancestor you both have in common) would describe you (as a great-grandchild in this example) and then find that term on the horizontal top line. 2. Next, move your finger down that column until you reach the person to whom youre related on the vertical column (the other great-grandchild). The point where the two boxes meet shows your relationship to the other person; second cousins in our example here. Once you become used to these kinship terms, theyll soon become second nature and you might just find yourself in great demand at the next family gathering! Second cousins & other family relationships Second cousins share the same great-grandparents Third cousins share the samegreat-great-grandparents Second cousin once removed the child or parent of a second cousin Second cousin twice removed second cousins with a two-generation difference Removed always indicates that two people are not in the same generation as each other Family Tree Plus is a brand new online community for family historians around the world. Members can enjoy three exclusive clubs each month: DNA Club, Genealogy Gadgets and Study Club. Find out more and start your free trial (no credit card, no commitment)here. 4d8d74f6-e316-4323-8556-ee09b9eb0bb4 Family relationship calculator chart Although most of us are confident in working out the cousins, aunts, uncles and great-grandparents on our family tree, terms such as second cousin once removed can be more of a challenge. Use our handy family relationship calculator to work outwhos who when exploring your ancestry. What is a relationship calculator? A family relationship calculator is a chart that allows you to calculate the relationship between two blood relatives by means of the ancestor they have in common. How to use your calculator 1. Using the downloadable chart imagine you meet someone and discover that you have the same great-grandparents. Firstly, visualise how that great-grandparent (the ancestor you both have in common) would describe you (as a great-grandchild in this example) and then find that term on the horizontal top line. 2. 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Find out more and start your free trial (no credit card, no commitment)here. f7b7d2c9-1f78-416a-aec0-762b0ab21285 Cousin Kinship chart for family history Find out how you are related to people in your family tree with this cousin tree, which shows cousins, first cousins once removed and more... Most of us are familiar with the first steps in a family tree, for example that the parents of our own parents are our grandparents, and the children of our brothers and sisters are our nieces and nephews. But what about other relationships? For example, how are you related to your great uncle's children? And what is a second cousin once removed? These family history questions and many more can be explored in this chart, which allows you to easily explore the different degrees of kinship, using yourself as the starting point. For more on family relationships, try our Relationship Calculator. (chart courtesy of Dimario, Creative Commons Licence) Richard Dawkins gives a great explanation of how to calculate relatedness coefficients in The Selfish Gene: First identify all the common ancestors of A and B. For instance, the common ancestors of a pair of first cousins are their shared grandfather and grandmother. Once you have found a common ancestor, it is of course logically true that all his ancestors are common to A and B as well. However, we ignore all but the most recent common ancestors. In this sense, first cousins have only two common ancestors. If B is a lineal descendant of A, for instance his great grandson, then A himself is the common ancestor we are looking for. Having located the common ancestor(s) of A and B, count the generation distance as follows. Starting at A, climb up the family tree until you hit a common ancestor, and then climb down again to B. The total number of steps up the tree and then down again is the generation distance. For instance, if A is Bs uncle, the generation distance is 3. The common ancestor is As father (say) and Bs grandfather. Starting at A you have to climb up one generation in order to hit the common ancestor. Then to get down to B you have to descend two generations on the other side. Therefore the generation distance is 1 + 2 = 3. Having found the generation distance between A and B via a particular common ancestor, calculate that part of their relatedness for which that ancestor is responsible. To do this, multiply 1/2 by itself once for each step of the generation distance. If the generation distance is 3, this means calculate 1/2 x 1/2 x 1/2 or $(1/2)^3$. If the generation distance via a particular ancestor is equal to g steps, the portion of relatedness due to that ancestor is $(1/2)^g$. But this is only part of the relatedness between A and B. If they have more than one common ancestor we have to add on the equivalent figure for each ancestor. It is usually the case that the generation distance is the same for all common ancestors of a pair of individuals. Therefore, having worked out the relatedness between A and B due to any one of the ancestors, all you have to do in practice is to multiply by the number of ancestors. First cousins, for instance, have two common ancestors, and the generation distance via each one is 4. Therefore their relatedness is $2 \times (1/2)^4 = 1/8$. If A is Bs great-grandchild, the generation distance is 3 and the number of common ancestors is 1 (B himself), so the relatedness is $1 \times (1/2)^3 = 1/8$. 4d8d74f6-e316-4323-8556-ee09b9eb0bb4 Family relationship calculator chart Although most of us are confident in working out the cousins, aunts, uncles and great-grandparents on our family tree, terms such as second cousin once removed can be more of a challenge. Use our handy family relationship calculator to work outwhos who when exploring your ancestry. What is a relationship calculator? 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What is my moms sisters daughters daughter to me. What is my sister's daughter to me. What is my sisters daughters child to me. What relation is my sisters daughters daughter to me. What is my dads sisters daughters daughter to me. What is my grandmothers sisters daughters daughter to me. What do i call my sister's daughter's daughter. What is my grandpas sisters daughters daughter to me.