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Coppa italia 2024-2025

, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,328 active editors 6,995,846 articles in English Cher (born May 20, 1946) is an American singer and actress. Dubbed the "Goddess of Pop", she gained fame in 1965 as part of the folk duo Sonny & Cher, early exponents of 1960s counterculture. She became a TV star in the 1970s, with The Sonny & Cher Comedy Hour drawing more than 30 million viewers weekly, and topped the Billboard Hot 100 with narrative pop songs including "Gypsies, Tramps & Thieves" and "Half-Breed". Transitioning to film, she earned two Academy Awards nominations—for Silkwood (1983) and Moonstruck (1987), winning Best Actress for the latter—and received the Cannes Film Festival Award for Best Actress for Mask (1985). Her dance-pop comeback album Believe (1998) introduced the "Cher effect", a stylized use of Auto-Tune to distort vocals. Her 2002–2005 Farewell Tour grossed \$250 million, the highest ever by a female artist at the time. A Rock and Roll Hall of Fame inductee, Cher is the only solo artist with Billboard number-one singles in each of seven decades. (Full article...)
Recently featured:
Malcolm X
Margaret Sanger
TRAPPIST-1
Archive By email
More featured articles About HNLM\$ Java ... that the crew of HNLM\$ Java (pictured) struggled to access the sinking ship's life vests because these were locked away in a hard-to-reach compartment? ... that Gabriel Luna used a flamethrower in an episode of The Last of Us, and afterwards had recurring visions of flaming figures running towards him? ... that many North Carolina Farmers' Union members left the organization as a result of leader Henry Quincy Alexander's opposition to American entry into World War I? ... that 33 years after The New York Times called David Lynch's film Twin Peaks: Fire Walk with Me "brain-dead" and seemingly "the worst movie ever made", it conceded that the film was now "revered"? ... that two future deans of the University of Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamilaloedin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia? ... that the nearly 200 sexual encounters Molly Kochan had while terminally ill formed the basis of the Dying for Sex podcast and subsequent TV series? ... that a gun club once allegedly parked boats in the living room of a plantation house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright? ... that Jane Remover's school counselor made sure Remover felt fine after a classmate wrote an essay about lyrics from Teen Week? ... that playwright Jason Grote was involved in releasing 10,000 crickets in New York City?
Archive Start a new article
Nominate an article JJ Austria, represented by JJ (pictured) with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest.
Former president of Uruguay José Mujica dies at the age of 89.
The Socialist Party led by current prime minister Edi Rama wins an outright majority in the Albanian parliamentary election.
The Kurdistan Workers' Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey.
Ongoing:
Gaza war
M23 campaign
Russian invasion of Ukraine
timeline
Sudanese civil war
timeline
Recent deaths:
Richard Garwin
Tommy Vigorito
Eddie Marzuki
Nalapraya Alla
Osipenko Azmun
Jaafar Bob
Cowper
Nominate an article
May 20:
National Day of Remembrance in Cambodia (1975);
National Awakening Day in Indonesia (1908)
325 – The First Council of Nicaea (depicted), the first ecumenical council of the Christian Church, was formally opened by Constantine the Great.
794 – According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, King Æthelberht II of East Anglia was beheaded on the orders of Offa of Mercia.
1714 – J. S. Bach led the first performance of his Pentecost cantata Erschallet, ihr Lieder at the chapel of Schloss Weimar.
1927 – With the signing of the Treaty of Jeddah, the United Kingdom recognized the sovereignty of Ibn Saud over Hejaz and Nejd, which later merged to become Saudi Arabia.
1941 – World War II: German paratroopers began the Battle of Heraklion on the island of Crete, capturing the airfield and port in Heraklion ten days later.
William Fargo (b. 1818)
Gertrude Guillaume-Schack (d. 1903)
Nizamuddin Asir Adrawi (d. 2021)
More anniversaries:
May 19
May 20
May 21
Archive By email
List of days of the year
About Rhina Aguirre (20 May 1939 – 30 October 2021) was a Bolivian disability activist, politician, and sociologist. An opponent of the military dictatorships of the 1970s and 1980s, Aguirre was an early activist in the country's human rights movement. Exiled to Ecuador by the regime of Luis García Meza, she collaborated with Leonidas Proaño's indigenous ministry and worked closely with the country's peasant and social organizations. Blinded in both eyes by toxoplasmosis, Aguirre took up the cause of disability rights, joining the Departmental Council for Disabled Persons upon her return to Bolivia. In 2009, she joined the Movement for Socialism and was elected to represent the department of Tarija in the Chamber of Senators, becoming the first blind person in Bolivian history to assume a parliamentary seat. This photograph of Aguirre was taken in 2014.
Photograph credit: Chamber of Senators; edited by Krisgabwoosh
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More featured pictures
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Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.
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Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.
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Wikimedia project coordination
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Wiktionary
Dictionary and thesaurus
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Bahasa Melayu
Bân-lâm-gú
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Ido
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Kiswahili
Kurdî
Latviešu
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Македонски
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Malti
Mandarin
Màori
Mro
Norsk
nyorsk
Occitan
Ojibwa
Oromoo
Papiamentu
Polski
Português
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Svenska
Tagalog
Türkçe
Українська
Vèneto
Vietnamese
Walon
Xhosa
Yorùbá
Zazaki
Zhuang
20th century
Retrieved from "
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"
This article is about the year 325. For the number, see 325 (number).
This article relies largely or entirely on a single source. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please help improve this article I introducing citations to additional sources.Find sources: "325" – news – newspapers – books – scholar · JSTOR (February 2024)
Calendar year
Years
Millennium 1st millennium
Centuries 3rd century 4th century 5th century
Decades 300s 310s 320s 330s 340s
Years 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 vte
325 by topic
Leaders
Political entities
State leaders
Religious leaders
Categories
Births
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vte
325 in various calendars
Gregorian calendar325CCCXXVAb urbe condita
1078Assyrian calendar4075
Balinese saka calendar246–247
Bengali calendar–269 – –268
Berber calendar1275
Buddhist calendar869
Burmese calendar–313
Byzantine calendar5833–5834
Chinese calendar甲申年 (Wood Monkey)3022 or 2815 – to –乙酉年 (Wood Rooster)3023 or 2816
Coptic calendar41–42
Discordian calendar1491
Ethiopian calendar317–318
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Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat381–382 - Shaka Samvat246–247 - Kali Yuga3425–3426
Holocene calendar10325
Iranian calendar297 BP - 296 BP
Islamic calendar306 BH - 305 BH
Javanese calendar206–207
Jilani calendar325
CCCXXVKorean calendar265B
Minguo calendar1587 before ROC
民國1587年
Nakshatra calendar–1143
Seleucid era636/637 AG
Thai solar calendar867–868
Tibetan calendarའཕགས་ལྷན་རྒྱུ་ལོ་རྒྱུས་༧༩༩༩
Wood-Monkey451 or 70 or –702 – to –卯木猴年 (female Wood-Rooster)452 or 71 or –701
Constantine the Great summons the Christian Church to Nicaea (mosaic in Hagia Sophia, Istanbul)
Year 325 (CCXXV) was a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Proculus and Paulinus (or, less frequently, year 1078 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 325 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.
German and Sarmatian campaigns of Constantine: Emperor Constantine I personally assures the security of the Danube frontier by defeating the Goths, the Vandals and the Sarmatians. Constantine has deposed Emperors Licinius and Martinian executed in Thessalonica and Cappadocia respectively for conspiring and raising troops against him.[1] Constantine forbids criminals being forced to fight to the death as gladiators.[2]
April 1 – Crown Prince Cheng of Jin, age 4, succeeds his father Ming of Jin as emperor of the Eastern Jin dynasty. During his reign, he is largely advised by regents, his uncle Yu Liang and high-level officials. The Colossus of Constantine in the Basilica of Maxentius and Constantine, Rome, is perhaps remodelled at about this date.[3] (The remains are moved to the Palazzo dei Conservatori, Rome, in the 15th century).
May 20 – First Council of Nicaea: Constantine summons an ecumenical council of bishops in Nicaea (Turkey). The Nicene Creed, adopted on June 19, declares that the members of the Trinity (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit) are equal. The council decides that Easter is celebrated on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the vernal equinox. Arius is exiled to Illyria; his works are confiscated and consigned to the flames. Wang Meng (or Jingjue), Chinese prime minister (d. 375)
July – Li Ju (or Shihui), Chinese general and warlord October 18 – Ming of Jin, Chinese emperor (b. 299)
Licinius, deposed Roman emperor (executed)
Martinian, deposed Roman emperor (executed)
Tuoba Heru, Chinese prince of the Tuoba Dai
Approximate date - Iamblichus, Syrian philosopher and writer (b. 245)
^ Scarre, Christopher (2012). Chronicle of the Roman Emperors: the Reign-by-reign Record of the Rulers of Imperial Rome. London: New York: Thames & Hudson. ISBN 978-0-500-28989-1.
^ Potter, David (December 2010). "Constantine and the Gladiators". The Classical Quarterly. 60 (2): 597. doi:10.1017/S009838810000194. JSTOR 49984834.
Rescript of Constantine. ^ Pobsander, Hans A. (1996). The Emperor Constantine. London: Routledge. p. 80. ISBN 0-415-13178-2. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 201 to 300 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: "3rd century" – news – newspapers – books – scholar · JSTOR (March 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message)
Millennia 1st millennium
Centuries 2nd century 3rd century 4th century
Timeline\$ 2nd century 3rd century 4th century
State leaders 2nd century 3rd century 4th century
Decades 200s 210s 220s 230s 240s 250s 260s 270s 280s 290s
Categories: Births – Deaths
Establishments – Disestablishments
vte
Eastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 3rd century AD.
Map of the world in AD 250. Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 3rd century AD.
The 3rd century was the period from AD 201 (represented by the Roman numerals CCI) to AD 300 (CCC) in accordance with the Julian calendar. In this century, the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Emperor Severus Alexander in 235, plunging the empire into a period of economic troubles, barbarian incursions, political upheavals, civil wars, and the split of the Roman Empire through the Gallic Empire in the west and the Palmyrene Empire in the east, which all together threatened to destroy the Roman Empire in its entirety, but the reconquests of the seceded territories by Emperor Aurelian and the stabilization period under Emperor Diocletian due to the administrative strengthening of the empire caused an end to the crisis by 284. This crisis would also mark the beginning of Late Antiquity. While in North Africa, Roman rule continued with growing Christian influence, particularly in the region of Carthage. In Persia, the Parthian Empire was succeeded by the Sassanid Empire in 224 after Artadshir I defeated and killed Artabanus V during the Battle of Hormozdgan. The Sassanids then went on to subjugate many of the western portions of the declining Kushan Empire. In Africa the most significant event was the rise of the Aksumite Empire in what is now Ethiopia, which experienced significant military expansion and became a major trading hub in northeast Africa.[1] In China, the chaos that had been raging since 189 would ultimately continue to persist with the decisive defeat of Cao Cao at the Battle of Red Cliffs in 208, which would increasingly end the hopes of unification and lead to the tripartite division of China into three main empires: Shu, Wu, and Wei, colloquially known as the Three Kingdoms period, which started in 220 with the formal abdication of Emperor Xian of Han to Cao Cao's son, Cao Pi, thereby founding Wei, which would go on to conquer Shu in 263, but would ultimately be united again under the Jin dynasty, headed by the Sima clan, who would usurp Wei in 266, and conquer Wu in 280. In other parts of the world, Korea was ruled by the Three Kingdoms of Korea, Japan entered the Kofun period and the Southeast Asian mainland was mostly dominated by Funan, the first kingdom of the Khmer people. In India, the Gupta Empire was on the rise towards the end of the century. In Pre-Columbian America, the Adena culture of the Ohio River valley declined in favor of the Hopewell culture. The Maya civilization entered its Classic Era. After the death of Commodus in the late previous century the Roman Empire was plunged into a civil war. When the dust settled, Septimius Severus emerged as emperor, establishing the Severan dynasty. Unlike previous emperors, he openly used the army to back his authority, and paid them well to do so. The regime he created is known as the Military Monarchy as a result. The system fell apart in the 230s, giving way to a fifty-year period known as the Military Anarchy or the Crisis of the Third Century, following the assassination of the 28-year-old emperor Severus Alexander (the last emperor of the Severan dynasty), where no fewer than twenty emperors held the reins of power, most for only a few months. The majority of these men were assassinated, or killed in battle, and the empire almost collapsed under the weight of the political upheaval, as well as the growing Persian threat in the east. Under its new Sassanid rulers, Persia had grown into a rival superpower, and the Romans would have to make drastic reforms in order to better prepare their state for a confrontation. These reforms were finally realized late in the century under the reign of Diocletian, one of them being to divide the empire into an eastern and western half, and have a separate ruler for each. The Baths of Caracalla The Kingdom of Funan reaches its zenith. The Goths move from Gothiclandza to Ukraine, giving birth to the Chernyakhov culture. Menorahs and Ark of the Covenant, wall painting in a Jewish catacomb, Villa Torlonia (Rome), are made. The Coptic period begins. Siddhartha in the Palace, detail of a relief from Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, India, is made.
Now kept at National Museum, New Delhi.
Two statuettes, Jonah Swallowed and Jonah Cast Up, of a group from the eastern Mediterranean, probably Asia Minor, are made.
Now kept at The Cleveland Museum of Art, Ohio.
The Magerius Mosaic is made.
Now kept at the Soussse Archaeological Museum, Tunisia.[2]
Early 3rd century: Burial in catacombs becomes commonplace.
208: The Chinese naval Battle of Red Cliffs occurs.[3]
211–217: Caracalla, Roman Emperor.
212: Constitutio Antoniniana grants citizenship to all free Roman men.
212–217: Baths of Caracalla.
220: The Han dynasty comes to an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in ancient China.[4]
220–280: The Three Kingdoms period.[5]
222–235: Alexander Severus, Roman Emperor.Rock relief of Artadshir I receiving the ring of kingship by the Zoroastrian supreme god Ahura Mazda.
224: Artadshir I of the Sassanid dynasty conquers the Parthian empire at the Battle of Hormozdgan.
230–232: Sassanid dynasty of Persia launches a war to reconquer lost lands in the Roman east.
234: Zhuge Liang dies of illness at the standoff of Wuzhang Plains.
235–284: Crisis of the Third Century shook the Roman Empire.
241: The Kingdom of Hatra dissolved after the Fall of Hatra to Persia
244: Battle of Xingshi in China.
258: Valerian's massacre of Christians.
260: Roman Emperor Valerian I is taken captive by Shapur I of Persia.Political map of China in 262 AD
263: Cao Wei conquers the Shu Han Kingdom.
266: The Jin dynasty is founded after the overthrow of the Cao Wei dynasty by Sima Yan.
280: The Jin dynasty reunites China under one empire after the conquest of Eastern Wu.
284–305: Diocletian, Roman Emperor.
291–306: The War of the Eight Princes, a civil war by the Sima Clan in China.
293: Emperor Diocletian forms the Tetrarchy in Rome.
300–538: Kofun era, the first part of the Kofun period in Japan.
Late 3rd century – early 4th century: Good Shepherd. Orants and Story of Jonah, painted ceiling of the Catacombs of Marcellinus and Peter in Rome, is made.
For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions § 3rd century.
Sarnath becomes a center of Buddhist arts in India.
Diffusion of maize as a food crop from Mexico into North America begins.
^ "Aksum" [History, Map, Empire, & Definition | Britannica". www.britannica.com. 2024-11-29. Retrieved 2024-12-03.
^ "Bomgardner, David L. (2013). The Story of the Roman Amphitheatre. Routledge. p. 211. ISBN 9781134707393.
^ McNab, Chris (2017). Famous Battles of the Ancient World. Cavendish Square Publishing, LLC. p. 74. ISBN 9781502632456.
^ "Han dynasty | Definition, Map, Culture, Art, & Facts". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 17 March 2019.
^ "Three Kingdoms" [ancient kingdoms, China". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 17 March 2019.
^ "The following pages link to 3rd century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Century (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) History of Iraq (links | edit) Latin alphabet (links | edit) Mancala (links | edit) Saxons (links | edit) Sabellianism (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) 4th century (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) 2nd century (links | edit) 4th century BC (links | edit) 100s (decade) (links | edit) 200s (decade) (links | edit) 300s (decade) (links | edit) 110s (links | edit) 120s (links | edit) AD 125 (links | edit) 1st century BC (links | edit) 3rd century BC (links | edit) 5th century BC (links | edit) 6th century BC (links | edit) 310s (links | edit) 320s (links | edit) 321 (links | edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) 286 (links | edit) 385 (links | edit) 7th century BC (links | edit) 1500 (links | edit) 325 (links | edit) 300s (links | edit) 381 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "
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ROME, ITALY - MAY 14: Lewis Ferguson, Lorenzo De Silvestri and Riccardo Orsolini of Bologna lift the Coppa Italia trophy as their team mates celebrate after the team's victory in the Coppa Italia Final match between AC Milan and Bologna at Stadio Olimpico on May 14, 2025 in Rome, Italy. (Photo by Paolo Bruno/Getty Images)
Lewis Ferguson comments on the 'amazing' Coppa Italia win with Bologna, but admits his season 'hasn't been easy' due to injuries.Ferguson lifted the cup in Rome on Wednesday night, joining Rossoblu veterans Lorenzo De Silvestri and Riccardo Orsolini."I have no words, it is incredible. It has been an amazing night, we have made history with our fans who always support us," Ferguson told Bologna's official website.epa12101016
Players of Bologna celebrate winning the Italian Cup final soccer match between AC Milan and Bologna FC in Rome, Italy, 14 May 2025. EPA-EFE/FEDERICO PROIETTI"
This Coppa is for them but also for the staff and for us players who give everything every day. There was a lot of emotion before the game, it's normal when playing a team with such dangerous players. However, we were the ones in control: we had plenty of possession in the first half, and the goal came in the second half, then we started defending and secured the win."It hasn't been an easy season for me, I have had many breaks because of injury but being here tonight, playing and winning was amazing. We are going to enjoy this win now and then we will think about the end of our season."Ferguson missed the 2024 Euros with Scotland due to a knee injury suffered with Bologna at the end of the 2023-24 campaign.He returned to action this season, scoring one goal and providing one assist in 22 appearances across all competitions.