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## Blue exam booklets

The term "examination book" or "blue book" refers to a specific type of notebook used by students in post-secondary schools in the United States. These books are commonly utilized for essay writing and answering multiple short-answer questions during assessments. The standard size of blue books ranges from 8.5 x 7 inches to 11 x 8.5 inches, with most containing between four to twelve sheets of ruled paper. The covers of these notebooks often have a blue hue, which gives them their name. Some may also be labeled as "examination book" rather than "blue book". In terms of physical attributes, the pages within are typically stapled together and feature a standard grid pattern for writing. It's worth noting that the use of examination books is widespread among students in post-secondary institutions across the US. Despite their commonality, there is limited information available on these notebooks beyond their basic characteristics and uses. May 11 Mergenthaler born into German family in Hachtel before apprenticing with watchmaker in Bietigheim then emigrating to US work with cousin in Washington DC 1876 approached by James O Clephane and Charles T Moore for quicker way of publishing legal briefs the idea of creating metal letter molds and casting molten metal into them in one machine was first used commercially in the new york tribune's printing office in july 1886 by the mergenthaler linotype company 924-925 - 789-790 - 3968-3969 Holocene calendar 10868 Iranian calendar 246-247 Islamic calendar 253-255 Japanese calendar Jōgan 10 (貞観 10年) Javanese calendar 765-766 Julian calendar DCCCLXVIII Korean calendar 3201 Minguo calendar 1044 before ROC民國1044年 Nanakshahi calendar –600 Seleucid era 1179/1180 AG Thai solar calendar 1410-1411 Tibetan calendar The 8th century AD marked a pivotal period in world history, characterized by significant events that shaped the course of civilizations. The year 701 saw the enactment of the Taihō Code in Japan, while 705 witnessed the death of Arab caliph Abd al-Malik and the overthrow of Empress Wu Zetian in China. In Europe, the westward expansion of the Umayyad Empire was halted by the Byzantine Empire and the Battle of Tours, leading to a decline in Arab conquests. Meanwhile, the Vikings began raiding European and Mediterranean coasts, establishing several important kingdoms. In Asia, the Pala Empire was founded in Bengal, while the Tang dynasty reached its pinnacle under Chinese Emperor Xuanzong. The Nara period started in Japan, and Buddhist Jataka stories were translated into Syriac and Arabic. The 8th century also saw significant cultural and religious developments. The Giant Wild Goose Pagoda in Xi'an, China was extended by 5 stories, while the Buddhist monk Śāntideva composed the Bodhicaryāvatāra. In the Middle East, the Byzantine Empire paid annual tributes to Bulgaria, marking a shift in power dynamics. Key events of the century include the Battle of Anchialus, where the Bulgarians defeated Justinian II, and the invasion of Sindh by an Arab Umayyad army under Muhammad ibn al-Qasim. The year 711 saw the conquest of Palenque by Toniná, while Tariq ibn Ziyad crossed the Straits of Gibraltar, leading to the creation of Al-Andalus. 712, Muslim forces led by Abd al-'Aziz defeated Theodemir, Christian king of a southern region in Spain, leading to the establishment of Islamic rule. The Eastern Roman Empire and the Byzantine Empire faced significant challenges as they fought against the expansion of Islam into Western Europe. In 713, the sixth and last Patriarch of Chán Buddhism, Dajian Huineng, passed away, while the Caliphate campaigns in India were halted in 712-776. Abd al-'Aziz signed a treaty with Theodemir, Christian king of Spain in 713, while Luitprand became King of the Lombards in 712 and ruled until 744. The death of al-Walid I in 715 led to his brother Sulayman ibn Abd al-Malik succeeding him as caliph. The year of 748 marked significant events in various regions. Jian Zhen, a Chinese Buddhist monk, documented international trade routes to Guangzhou, where vessels from Borneo, Persia, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia arrived with goods. During the same period, Marwan II was forced to abdicate in favour of his brother Ibrahim ibn al-Walid. This led to the overthrow and execution of Marwan II by Abu al-Abbas al-Saffah, who moved the Caliphate to Baghdad. The Ghana Empire emerged in western Africa. In China, the Tang dynasty continued, with Jian Zhen's writings providing insight into international trade. Meanwhile, the Arabian armies defeated Chinese Tang dynasty troops at the Battle of Talas, gaining control over Central Asia. Abbasid caliph al-Saffah passed away and was succeeded by al-Mansur. The year 758 saw a major incident where Arab and Persian pirates burned and looted Guangzhou, forcing the city to remain closed for nearly five decades. The construction of Borobudur in Indonesia began around this time. On the European front, King Offa dominated England, while Pepin died, leading to Charles becoming king at Noyan and Carloman taking over at Soissons. Charlemagne invaded what is now northwestern Germany and battled the Saxons for thirty years before incorporating Saxony into the Frankish Empire. Abbasid caliph al-Mansur passed away in 775, succeeded by al-Mahdi. Meanwhile, Harun al-Rashid married Abbasid princess Zubaidah, while Buddhist monk Prajna translated sutras into Chinese. The Second Council of Nicaea aimed to restore the use and veneration of icons. In 785, caliph al-Mahdi succeeded his father, following the death of al-Hadi on July 24th that year. This marked a significant shift in maritime trade with regular missions landing on East Africa's coast, bypassing Arab sea merchants. Irene of Athens convened the Seventh Ecumenical Council, marking the end of Byzantine Iconoclasm's first phase. 786 saw the death of Abbasid caliph al-Hadi and the ascension of Harun al-Rashid. The Bulgarian victory over the Byzantines in 792 put an end to half a century of political instability in Bulgaria. That same year, the Manjusriṛgha temple was completed according to its inscription. In 793, the first written account of a Viking raid on the abbey of Lindisfarne in northern England emerged. The Frisian-Frankish wars came to an end with the last uprising of the Frisians that same year. Emperor Kanmu moved the Japanese capital from Nara to Heian-kyō (present-day Kyoto) in 794, inaugurating the Heian period. An Arab fleet sailed up the Tiber River in 800, while Aghlabids ruled as an autonomous province of Caliphate in North Africa with their capital at Tunis from 800 to 909. The ancient West African state of Takrur or Tokrour flourished roughly parallel to the Ghana Empire around this time. On Christmas Day in 800, Charlemagne was crowned the first Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Leo III. The agriculturally based Buddhist Sailendra kingdom rose and fell from 800 to 832. Heavy plows were used in the Rhine valley, while horse collars became common in Northern Europe. Mid-8th-century papermaking was introduced from China to Arabs, iron horseshoes gained popularity around 770, and Pattadakal showcased Chalukya architecture. Yi Xing applied a clockwork mechanism to his celestial globe, and the Picts of Scotland designed the first European triangular harp. \*\*Decades and Centuries Hub\*\*: This webpage serves as a comprehensive resource for navigating various time periods, including centuries and millennia. \*\*Quick Links\*\* \* Explore lists of decades, centuries, and millennia by clicking on the corresponding links. \* Access detailed information about Empress Suiko, Kanem-Bornu Empire, and the Latin alphabet. \* Browse through centuries from the 1st to the 21st century BC and AD. \*\*Select a Century or Millennium\*\* \* Delve into specific time periods such as the 8th century, 14th century, 16th century, and more. \* View the contents of each century by clicking on the respective link. \*\*Related Information\*\* \* The webpage also includes links to other relevant articles, including those about specific years like 622, 714, 768, and others. \* Explore centuries in reverse chronological order or browse through them alphabetically.