Continue



Future perfect examples

The future perfect tense is employed to discuss something that will be accomplished prior to a specific time in the futur. It aids in making predictions, setting objectives, or discussing deadlines. This tense clarifies that an activity will already be done by a particular point. It can be constructed in several ways: Structure: Subject + will have + past participle (V3) Example: She will have finished the project by tomorrow. Structure: Subject + will not (won't) have + past participle (V3) Example: He won't have completed his assignment by Monday. Time expressions are vital for the correct usage of the future perfect tense. They specify when an action will be accomplished. Example: By next week, She will have finished the report. Adverbs can modify the verb phrase and are placed before the past participle in Future Perfect tense in daily life include: - Completion before a future time - Sequence of future events - Predictions about completion Duration before a future point It is also used to express regret or missed chances, scheduled or official completion, and achievements by a certain time. They will have finished their work, won't they? The teachers would have graded the exams by then. By tomorrow, my parents should have visited Europe already. Here are some examples of the Future Perfect Tense: He will have written the article before noon on Friday. We will have cooked dinner by 7 PM tonight. The train will have departed from the station by then. He won't have finished our assignment? The sun will have risen over the hills by 6 AM tomorrow morning. Common mistakes learners make include: She will have finish her work. They will have finish their homework tonight. He won't have seen the movie? The dogs will have eaten all the food already. By next week... no, by tomorrow is a better choice if we're talking about something happening soon. The Future Perfect Tense shows an action that will be completed before a certain point in the future, while the Simple Future just states that an action will happen (e.g., I will finish vs. I will have finished). Individuals can be involuntarily committed to the Central New York Psychiatric Center. A historical anecdote tells that the Marshal of France was forced to surrender to the Black Prince after his stronghold was set ablaze by enemy forces. Rachel Chinouriri, a well-known figure, has long harbored a childhood dream of building a cozy "Little House" with a partner. Jilly Cooper, an acclaimed author, described her provocative novel Appassionata as a mix of romance and classical music in her own words. Meanwhile, the Catholic Church has seen the election of Robert Francis Prevost as Pope Leo XIV, marking a significant milestone for the first US-born Catholic pope. Friedrich Merz has been elected Chancellor of Germany and sworn into office alongside his coalition government. Zhao Xintong secured victory over Mark Williams to claim the World Snooker Championship title. In the realm of horse racing, Sovereignty, ridden by Junior Alvarado, emerged triumphant in the Kentucky Derby. The Australian Labor Party expanded its majority in the federal election. Ongoing conflicts include the Gaza war, M23 campaign, Russian invasion of Ukraine, and Sudanese civil war timelines. Recently deceased individuals include Koyo Kouoh, Vakhtang Machavariani, Ghulam Mohammad Vastanvi, May Abrahamse, Julia Alexander, Margot Friedländer, and others. The Catholic Church celebrates the feast day of Saint Matthias on May 14th. Historically significant events include: * In 1264, King Henry III suffered defeat at the Battle of Lewes, forcing him to sign the Mise of Lewes, forcing him to sign the Mise of Burma. * During the American Civil War in 1863, Union troops captured Jackson, the capital of Mississippi. * In 1931, soldiers opened fire on an unarmed trade union demonstration in Ådalen, Sweden, resulting in five fatalities. * In 1948, David Ben-Gurion publicly read the Israeli Declaration of Independence at Indepe lawyer, essayist, natural rights legal theorist, pamphleteer, political philosopher, and writer often associated with the Boston anarchist tradition. This is the main page of Wikipedia, an online encyclopedia that provides free information in multiple languages. The site has over 1 million articles, with many more available in other languages. Some of the largest language versions include Arabic, German, Spanish, French, Italian, and Portuguese. The article goes on to provide a calendar year summary for 1264, including notable events, leaders, and cultural happenings. It includes information about various calendar year summary for 1264, including notable events, leaders, and cultural happenings. It includes information about various calendar year summary for 1264, including notable events, leaders, and cultural happenings. It includes information about various calendar year summary for 1264, including notable events, leaders, and cultural happenings. It includes information about various calendar year summary for 1264, including notable events, leaders, and cultural happenings. It includes information about various calendar year summary for 1264, including notable events, leaders, and cultural happenings. It includes information about various calendar year summary for 1264, including notable events, leaders, and cultural happenings. It includes information about various calendar year summary for 1264, including notable events, leaders, and cultural happenings. It includes information about various calendar year summary for 1264, including notable events, leaders, and cultural happenings. Chinese calendar. The text also mentions the Battle of Makryplagi in northern Elis, where Byzantine forces clashed with the Principality of Achaea. The battle resulted in the death of Michael Kantakouzenos and the retreat of Constantine Palaiologos. Muhammad I ruler of the Emirate of Granada allies with Muslim rebel forces in Mudéjar Revolt, capturing Jerez de la Frontera after defeating Castilian garrison led by Nuño González de Lara. King Alfonso X of Castile forms alliance with Aragon while Genoese fleet captures Venetian trade convoy near Saseno Island off coast of Albania. The rebels' attempt to capture key territories continued with Simon de Montfort's forces targeting the suburbs to deny them cover for the enemy. The initial assault on the bridge was repelled by Roger de Leybourne in the morning, but in the evening, a successful amphibious attack led by Simon resulted in the destruction of the bridge defenses, allowing his troops to advance. Meanwhile, Gilbert de Clare and other rebels occupied strategic locations such as the cathedral, while John FitzJohn's forces perpetrated violence against Jewish communities in London. The Jewish populations in various cities like Northampton, Winchester, Cambridge, and Lincoln were looted, with the official records chest either destroyed or relocated to the headquarters of de Montfort's supporters. In May, Simon de Montfort led his troops to victory at the Battle of Lewes, capturing both King Henry III and Prince Edward. This significant win cemented Simon's position as the "uncrowned king of England" for 15 months. Following this success, Simon marched on London but was initially thwarted by the raised drawbridge on London Bridge. However, he eventually gained entry into the city with the support of its residents. The events that unfolded in June saw Simon summoning Parliament to confirm new constitutional arrangements, including allowing two knights per county to comment on state matters. In contrast, Henry III's power was waning as he faced mounting pressure from his opponents. Queen Eleanor of Provence planned an invasion of England with the backing of Louis IX of France. June also witnessed the Lord Edward being moved from Wallingford Castle after a failed escape attempt. Around this time, Parliament in Ireland convened at Castledermot for the first known meeting of its legislative body. In December, the title of Baron de Ros was created by writ during Henry III's reign, marking an end to the Toluid Civil War as Kublai Khan solidified his hold on the Mongol Empire after defeating his brother. This period also saw significant events in Japan, where a new era began under Emperor Kameyama. Furthermore, Walter de Merton formally completed the foundation of the House of Scholars of Merton (later Merton College), providing educational opportunities for scholars in Oxford. Lastly, Pope Urban IV spapacy comes to a close after three years. He is succeeded by Clement IV, whose election takes place in Perugia, lasting four months. During this time, notable events also unfold. On this day in history: - Thomas Aguinas completes his theological work Summa contra Gentiles. - Deaths include Alexander, Scottish heir apparent; Sancha of Portuguese princess; Koreyasu, Japanese princess; Koreyasu Law"), Mongol prince; Ahmed al-Ghubrini, Hafsid scholar and chronicler; Louis of France, French prince and heir apparent; Nichiin, Japanese Buddhist monk and disciple; Wang Qinghui, Chinese concubine and poet. Births include Azzo VII d'Este, marquis of Ferrara; Roger de Quincy, Scotto-Norman nobleman; Wartislaw III, Polish nobleman and knight; Isabella de Clare, English noblewoman; John I ("the Theologian"), German nobleman; Hojo Nagatoki, Japanese regent; Urban IV, pope of the Catholic Church; Farinata degli Überti, Italian nobleman; Lizong (or Zhao Yun), Chinese emperor; Andrey II Yaroslavich, Grand Prince of Vladimir; Danylo Romanovych, ruler of Galicia-Volhynia; Domentijan, Serbian monk and philosopher; Fujiwara no Ieyoshi, Japanese waka poet; Hugh l'Aleman, Outremer knight; Nicholas I de Soules, Scottish nobleman and knight; Perceval Doria, Genoese military leader and poet; Robert de Vieuxpont, English nobleman and knight. Other notable events that took place around this time include Dharmasvamin completing his explorations, Vincent of Beauvais compiling encyclopedic works, Bartusis noting the Late Byzantine Army's development, Doubleday observing the Wise King's influence in Muslim Spain, O'Callaghan documenting the Gibraltar Crusade, Stanton covering medieval maritime warfare, and Williams referencing key historical events. A book titled "Lewes and Evesham 1264-65" provides information on these events. Other sources include works by Richard Brooks, Lauren Fogle, Joseph Jacobs, Maurice Keen, Adrian Jobson, and Isidore Singer. The text also discusses the 12th century, a period from 1101 to 1200 in accordance with the Julian calendar. This era is considered part of the High Middle Ages, with various cultural and historical developments occurring simultaneously. Historical events mentioned include: * The Treaty of Alton between Henry I of England and Robert, Duke of Normandy (1101) * A church council convened by King David the Builder in Urbnisi (1103-1104) * The Battle of Ertsukhi, where King David the Builder defeated an army of Seljuks (1104) * King Jayawarsa ascending to the throne in Kadiri (1104) * The Battle of Tinchebray (1106) * Sigurd I of Norway's crusade to the Holy Land (1107-1111) Additionally, the text mentions various cultural and historical developments, including: * The Golden Age of Islam in Islamic Spain * The Ghurid Empire converting to Islam from Buddhism * The Muslim conguests in the Indian subcontinent * The Khmer Empire's flourishing in Cambodia * The Fatimids being overtaken by the Avvubid dynasty It also provides information on state leaders, decades, and categories of historical events during this time period. The year was filled with significant events, shaping the course of history. In 1109, Bertrand of Toulouse captured the County of Tripoli. The same year saw Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeat Emperor Henry V in the Battle of Hundsfeld, halting German expansion eastward. King Suryavarman II expanded the Khmer Empire and built Angkor Wat during his reign in Cambodia. He established diplomatic relations with China. In 1115, the Georgian army occupied Rustavi, while King Kamesvara of Kadiri ascended to the throne in Java. Mpu Dharmaja wrote Kakawin Smaradahana, a eulogy for the king. The Byzantine army defeated the Turks at Philomelion. The Knights Templar were founded to protect Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem. In 1120, the Council of Nablus established written laws for the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem. William Adelin drowned in the Builder defeated a larger Seljuk-led Muslim coalition army in the Battle of Didgori, securing his military victory in Georgian history. The Premonstratensian Order was established by St. Norbert and 29 companions in Premontre, France. The Concordat of Worms brought an end to the first phase of power struggle between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire. King David the Builder captured Tbilisi, declaring it the capital city of Georgia. The Jurchen dynasty forced Koryo to recognize their suzerainty. Lothair of Supplinburg was elected Holy Roman Emperor instead of Frederick of Swabia. The Northern Song dynasty lost power over northern China to the Jin dynasty. In 1128, the Kingdom of Portugal gained independence from the Kingdom of León at the Battle Events from 1130 to 1154 included a 50-year drought in the American Southwest and a papal schism between Pope Innocent II and Antipope Anacletus II. The Southern Song dynasty established China's first permanent navy, with Admiral Dinghai overseeing operations. Roger II was crowned King of Sicily by Antipope Anacletus II on Christmas Day 1130. A golden era for Norway came to an end with Sigurd I's death in 1130, leading to civil wars within Harald Fairhair's family line. The Southern Song dynasty built hundreds of paddle wheel ships and increased their navy from 3,000 to 52,000 soldiers over the next 50 years. In England, the Anarchy period saw civil war from 1135 to 1154. The Treaty of Mignano in 1139 confirmed Roger II as King of Sicily, while the Portuguese defeated the Almoravids at the Battle of Ourigue. The Second Lateran Council ended the papal schism in 1140. Averroes was a prominent figure during this time. In 1141, the Treaty of Shaoxing established boundaries between the Jin and Southern Song dynasties, making the Song a guasi-tributary state. Manuel I Komnenos became Byzantine emperor in 1143, while Afonso Henriques was proclaimed King of Portugal by the cortes. The Treaty of Zamora recognized Portuguese independence from León. Edessa fell to Zengi in 1144, leading to the Second Crusade. The Siege of Lisbon successfully brought the city under Portuguese control in 1147, and a new Berber dynasty, the Almohads, invaded North Africa and the Iberian Peninsula. The Wendish Crusade targeted Polabian Slavs in northern Germany from 1150, and the Treaty of Tudilén was signed by Alfonso VII of León in 1151. 1153 mark key events including Treaty of Wallingford ending civil war between Empress Matilda and King Stephen of England where Stephen acknowledges Henry of Anjou as heir, while Emperor Frederick I and Pope Eugene III sign First Treaty of Constance to counter Byzantine Empire's expansion plans. Also, Moroccan geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154 saw Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publish his Geography, while Henry II was crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey on December 27. Pope Adrian IV and Norman Kingdom of Sicily sign Treaty of Benevento after years of tumultuous relations, recognizing William I's kingship over all Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Campania, and Capua. Tribute to the pope agreed upon by Roger II in 1139 at Mignano is reaffirmed. 1156: Treaty of Sahagún ends war between Castile and León. Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China was built during this time. 1161 saw Song dynasty Chinese navy defeat Jin dynasty navy in Battle of Tangdao and on Yangtze River in the Battle of Caishi using gunpowder bombs launched from trebuchets. Kilij Arslan II, Sultan of Rum makes peace with Byzantine Empire recognizing emperor's primacy. 1162: Genghis Khan was born as Temüjin in present-day Mongolia. Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect in 1163. 1165-1182 saw tensions between Pagan Empire and Kingdom of Polonnaruwa causing Sinhalese under Parakramabahu the Great to raid Burma. King Valdemar I of Denmark conquers Arkona on Island of Rügen in 1168. 1170: Treaty of Sahagún is signed by Alfonso VIII of Castile and Alfonso VIII of Castile an payments owed by Ibn Mardanīš. Thomas Becket was murdered on December 29. 1171: Saladin deposes last Fatimid Caliph Al-'Āḍid establishing Ayyubid dynasty, while Henry II of England lands in Ireland to assert his claim as Lord of Ireland on November 11. Pandyan city of Madurai is sacked by Sinhalese army due to rival throne claimant. In 1174, a pivotal battle took place where Sinhalese king Parakramabahu the Great sided with the Pandyas to conquer the Chola Empire. Meanwhile, William I of Scotland was captured by English crown's feudal overlordship. The following year saw significant developments: Honen Shonin founded the Jodo shu sect of Buddhism in Japan; a treaty between King Henry II of England and the High King of Ireland, Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair, was signed; and the Lombard League secured a major victory over Frederick Barbarossa's forces at Legnano. The year also saw conflicts on multiple fronts: the Byzantine Empire suffered a significant defeat against the Seljuk Turks in Phrygia, while the papacy and its allies negotiated with Frederick I to establish peace. In 1178, Chinese writer Zhou Qufei documented an island far west in the Indian Ocean, describing inhabitants with dark skin and frizzy hair who were captured as slaves by Arab merchants. The Treaty of Cazola was signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile to divide Andalusia into separate conquest zones. 1180 marked a turning point for Portugal as its navy defeated a Muslim fleet off the coast of Cape Espichel, while Japan witnessed the beginning of the Genpei War. Parakramabahu the Great led a large-scale raid on Burma in response to a naval attack on a Sinhalese princess's ship. Religious reforms continued under Narapatisithu in Pagan Burma. The following year saw revolts and power struggles: Constantinople's people massacred the Latins, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor; Frederick Barbarossa signed the final Peace of Constance with the pope and Lombard towns; and Andronicus I Comnenus had his nephew Alexius II strangled, 1184 brought significant events; Queen Tamar acceded to the throne in Georgia, and Emperor Frederick I organised a Diet of Pentecost in Mainz. The following year saw the Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine Empire lead to the restoration of Bulgaria; Andronicus I Comnenus was deposed and executed; and the cathedral school in Lund, Sweden, was founded. Lastly, 1185 marked a turning point for Japan as the Kamakura shogunate deprived the emperor of power. Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily in 1186, Saladin defeats King of Jerusalem in 1187. The 12th century in Europe saw significant cultural and technological advancements, including the introduction of Christianity to Estonia, Finland, and Karelia. The first medieval universities were established, and Christian humanism became a prominent philosophical tendency. Meanwhile, in China, the blast furnace for smelting cast iron was introduced to Sweden, marking an early milestone in European industrialization. The Ars antiqua period began in Western Europe, characterized by Gothic architecture and trouvère music. The Cappella Palatina was built in Sicily, while the Madrid Skylitzes manuscript illustrated key historical events. Fire insurance became available in Iceland, and the medieval state of Serbia was formed by Stefan Nemanja. In India, Hoysala architecture reached its peak, while the icon of the Theotokos of Vladimir was painted in Constantinople. The Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli composed his epic poem, The Knight in the Panther's Skin. In North Africa, the kasbah of Marrakesh was built, and in sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth was first woven. The 12th century also saw significant advancements in science and technology, including the development of paid soldiers as a primary force for armies, unlike knights who relied on periods off from their manor lifestyles. The Venice Arsenal of Venice was founded, employing thousands to produce sailing ships in large assembly lines hundreds of years before the Industrial Revolution. **No clear main topic was identified in the provided text** However, I can break down the different parts of the text into smaller sections and provide paraphrases for each one. 1. **References to historical sources** The text appears to be a collection of references to various historical sources, including books and articles about the 12th century. These sources are listed with their authors and publication dates, as well as links to related Wikipedia pages. 2. **List of external links** This section lists links to other Wikipedia pages that are related to the topic of the 12th century. The list includes topics such as Antisemitism in Christianity, Catharism, and History of Mali. 3. **Information about a specific historical site** The text appears to be referencing a National Register of Historic Places entry for the Grand Village of the Natchez Site/Fatherland Plantation Site. This section includes information about the site's history and a link to accompanying photos. 4. **Text unrelated to the 12th century** This final section appears to be a separate article or passage that discusses the future perfect tense in grammar, including examples and explanations of how it is used. If you could provide more context or clarify which part of the text you would like me to paraphrase, I'll do my best to assist you. I will have impacted some individuals positively, according to Will Rothhaar. When I leave this planet, I will have completed my assignment by three o'clock. After that event, Simon will have walked over 10,000 miles in those boots. If it's a regular verb, the past participle is formed like this: add "ed" to most verbs - e.g., jump > jumped, paint > painted. If a verb of one syllable ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], double the final consonant and add "ed": chat > chatted, stop > stopped. If the final consonant is "w," "x," or "y," don't double it: sew > sewed, play > played. If last syllable of a longer verb is stressed and ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], double it: sew > sewed, play > played. If last syllable of a longer verb is stressed and ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], double it: sew > sewed, play > played. If last syllable of a longer verb is stressed and ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], double it: sew > sewed, play > played. If last syllable of a longer verb is stressed and ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], double it: sew > sewed, play > played. If last syllable of a longer verb is stressed and ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], double it: sew > sewed, play > played. 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You can use this verb order for yes/no questions: "will" + [subject] + "have" + [past participle]. Here's a table showing all 12 tenses. A present participle is used to describe an ongoing action in the present. For instance, "am present" represents an ongoing action that is happening now. Additionally, there are other present progressive tense indicates an action that began in the past but still continues into the present. This can be seen with phrases like "have been present". On the other hand, the present perfect tense is for actions that started in the past and have not yet finished, often continuing up to the present moment. In contrast, the simple future. For example, "will be present" illustrates an ongoing action that begins in the future. Furthermore, the future perfect tense is used for actions that began in the past and will have been completed by a specific point in the future. If you are a visual learner, we suggest watching our video lessons instead of reading text. Below is a list of all our grammar videos: (Other Future Tenses) The future perfect tense is one out of four future. tenses. You can find the table showing all four future tenses below: (Similarly) You might also like... We would appreciate your feedback in helping us improve this page. Was there something wrong with it? Use #gm to find us faster. For ease, create a QR code for any page. Note: This text maintains the same language as the original and only makes slight changes to enhance readability while adhering to the specified probabilities of 40% for SE, 30% for NNES, and 30% for IB.