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• Anniversary of Miguel Hidalgo's birth in Mexico (1753)
• Victory in Europe Day (1945)
• Lady Blanche Arundell's role in the First English Civil War: The first siege of Wardour Castle ended with the surrender of the Royalist garrison under Lady Blanche Arundell.
• A train accident near Versailles, France (1842): At least 52 people were killed when a train derailed and caught fire.
• Charles Nungesser and François Coli's failed attempt at a non-stop flight from Paris to New York (1927).
• The Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam (1963): Soldiers opened fire on Buddhists protesting against a government ban on flying the Buddhist flag, killing nine people.
• Black September hijacking of Sabena Flight 571 (1972): Four members demanded the release of Palestinians convicted on terrorism charges.
* Key Events of 1643* The year 1643 was marked by significant events worldwide, including the death of King Louis XIII of France and the ascension of his four-year-old son Louis XIV to the throne. Other notable events include the opening of the Taj Mahal in India to the public, the first battle of the English Civil War, and a pivotal battle in the Thirty Years' War.
Key Dates
* January 21: Abel Tasman sights the island of Tonga.
* February 6: The Taj Mahal is opened to the public.
* March 13: First Battle of Middlewich - Roundheads defeat Cavaliers at Middlewich in Cheshire.
* May 14: Louis XIV succeeds his father as King of France.
* May 19: Thirty Years' War: Battle of Rocroi - French defeat Spanish forces.
Other Notable Events
* Amål, Sweden is granted its city charter on April 1.
* Francisco de Lucena, former Portuguese Secretary of State, is beheaded on April 28 for treason. Overall, 1643 was a significant year in world history, marked by the rise of new leaders and the end of old regimes. Events in 1643 included the Dutch expedition to Valdivia, where they established a new colony in southern Chile and later withdrew their forces from the area. The New England Confederation formed as an alliance between several colonies, while conflicts raged on in the First English Civil War, with both Royalists and Parliamentarians experiencing victories and setbacks. In China, the Shunzhi Emperor was crowned at just five years old following his father's death. Meanwhile, Japan saw a change in leadership as Empress Meishō abdicated and was succeeded by Emperor Go-Kōmyō. The Thirty Years' War continued, with France suffering a defeat at the Battle of Tuttlingen. Sweden entered Danish territory, initiating the Torstensson War, while the Parliamentarians scored a decisive victory over the Royalists at the Battle of Alton in Hampshire. The year also saw the discovery and naming of Christmas Island by Captain William Mynors of the British East India Company. Other notable events included Evangelista Torricelli's invention of the mercury barometer and Paul de Chomedey's placement of the first Mount Royal Cross atop Mount Royal above Montreal. Additionally, Miyamoto Musashi began dictating his famous treatise, The Book of Five Rings. A list of notable individuals who died in 1695 and 1696, including politicians, clergy, military personnel, and artists from various countries. Specifically, these individuals include:
* Eleonoro Paccello, Italian Catholic prelate
* Sultan Ahmed II of the Ottoman Empire
* Charles Sackville, 6th Earl of Dorset, an English poet and coauthor
* Giovanni Kasimir Kolb-von Wartenberg, a Prussian politician
* García Felipe de Legazpi y Velasco Altamirano y Albornoz, Spanish Catholic prelate
The list also includes artists and writers such as Fran Krsto Frankopan, Pierre de Langle, Fabrizio Spada, Louis Moréri, Johann Oswald Harms, Georg Franck von Franckenau, Gabriel Revel, Antonio Tarsia, Charles de la Rue, Lorenzo Bellini, François-Joseph de Beauport de Sainte-Aulaire, Jeremiah Dummer, Joseph de Jouvancy, and others. Additionally, the list includes notable figures from various countries such as England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the Netherlands. The year saw the birth of several notable figures, including Bahadur Shah I, the Mughal Emperor of India; Georg Ludwig Agricola, a German composer; John Strype, an English historian; and René-Robert Cavelier, a French explorer. Other births included Asano Nagatomo, a Japanese daimyō; Jean Chardin, a French jeweller and traveller; Eberhard von Danckelmann, a Prussian politician; Israel Kolmodin, a Swedish hymnwriter; and Salomon van Til, a theologian. The year also saw the death of many prominent individuals. In January, John Bois, an English scholar, passed away, followed by Henry Danvers, the 1st Earl of Danby, in February. Other notable deaths included Marco da Gagliano, an Italian composer; Girolamo Frescobaldi, an Italian composer; Simon Episcopus, a Dutch theologian; Louis I, Count of Erbach-Erbach; and Margherita Farnese, a Benedictine nun. The summer months saw the passing of King Louis XIII of France, François Duquesnoy, a Flemish Baroque sculptor, and Robert Pierrepont, the 1st Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull. In August, Anne Hutchinson, an English Puritan preacher, died, followed by Margaret of Brunswick-Lüneburg and Philippe de Carteret II. The autumn months saw the death of several notable figures, including Richard Boyle, the 1st Earl of Cork; Lucius Cary, the 2nd Viscount Falkland; Robert Dormer, the 1st Earl of Carnarvon; and Henry Spencer, the 1st Earl of Sunderland. Emperor Hong Taiji of China also passed away in September. The year drew to a close with the deaths of Jean Châlette, a French painter; Brillianna, Lady Harley, an English noble and letter writer; John Bainbridge, an English astronomer; Paul Guldin, a Swiss astronomer and mathematician; and Claudio Monteverdi, an Italian composer. Other notable deaths in December included William Cartwright, an English dramatist, and Herman Wrangel, a Swedish soldier and politician. Overall, the year was marked by the birth of many notable figures who would go on to shape the course of history, as well as the passing of several prominent individuals who had made significant contributions to their respective fields. This text is a list of notable deaths in various fields, along with brief descriptions of their lives and accomplishments. It mentions several individuals who passed away on specific dates between December 11 and December 30, including Arthur Bell, Henry Clifford, Giovanni Baglione, and Sophia Brahe. The text also references books and articles that provide further information about these individuals and the historical context in which they lived. It then shifts to discussing the 16th century, highlighting significant events, cultural achievements, and geographical discoveries of the time. The text mentions the Italian cartographer Amerigo Vespucci and his contribution to the naming of the Americas, as well as the work of other notable figures such as Gerardus Mercator and Claudio Monteverdi. The passage concludes with a reference to a Wikipedia article about the year 1643, which provides additional context for understanding the historical period. The Renaissance brought about significant advancements in art, literature, science, and politics, fundamentally altering our understanding of the universe and human existence. Notably, Copernicus proposed a heliocentric model, while Tycho Brahe challenged the celestial spheres theory through observation. Galileo's contributions to physics and astronomy made him a key figure in the Scientific Revolution. Meanwhile, European powers began colonizing vast areas of Central and South America, with Spain and Portugal dominating their respective regions. Mercantilism emerged as a leading economic thought, fueling European expansion and imperialism for centuries. The Reformation weakened the Catholic Church's authority, while England saw the rise of public international law. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire expanded under the caliph title. In India, new powers rose after the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire. The Sur Empire, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and Mughal Empire emerged, with Emperor Babur's successors expanding the empire into South Asia. Japan experienced a unification period under Toyotomi Hideyoshi, while China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which became increasingly isolationist. 1501: Michelangelo begins work on statue David, reunification of Iran under Safavid dynasty 1501: Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy fights against Portuguese 1502: First reported African slaves in New World 1503: Leonardo da Vinci paints Mona Lisa and Nostradamus is born 1504: Drought hits Spain, Isabella I dies and Joanna becomes Queen 1505: Martin Luther starts Reformation journey at Erfurt Monastery 1506: King of Kongo wins Catholicism's battle in Mbanza 1507: Smallpox epidemic hits Hispaniola island Of note is the Vijayanagara Empire's timeline. Afonso de Albuquerque conquers Goa in India (1509-1510) and Malacca in Malaysia (1511). In 1512, Copernicus writes Commentariolus, proclaiming the Sun the center of the Solar System. Qutb Shahi dynasty rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. In Europe, Machiavelli writes The Prince (1513), while Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs and the Battle of Flodden Field. Vasco Núñez de Balboa becomes the first European to reach the Pacific Ocean in 1513. The Reformation begins with Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses in 1517, followed by the Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. The Ottoman Empire gains control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant after defeating the Mamluks (1516-1517). Other notable events include the Treaty of London (1518), a non-aggression pact among major European nations; Mir Chakar Khan Rind's migration from Baluchistan to Punjab; and Leonardo da Vinci's death in 1519. In 1519, Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa raided parts of southern France. Emperor Maximilian passed away, and Charles I of Austria became the new Holy Roman Emperor. Meanwhile, Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano completed the first circumnavigation of the globe. In 1520, the Ottoman Empire was at its peak under Suleiman the Magnificent. This year also saw the Portuguese establish a trading post in Indonesia and send a diplomatic mission to Ethiopia. The Vijayanagara Empire defeated the Adil Shahi forces in India, while Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh began an expansionist campaign in Sumatra. In 1521, Belgrade was captured by the Ottoman Empire, and Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reached the Philippines. However, Magellan was killed in battle shortly after. The Ming dynasty in China saw a new emperor take the throne, while the Portuguese attempted to invade China but were repelled. This year also saw the Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate in Indonesia and begin building a fort. Rhodes fell to the Ottoman Empire, and the Sack of Rome occurred as forces loyal to the Papacy entered the city. The Swedish kingdom gained independence from the Kalmar Union. The rest of the 1520s saw various events unfold, including the introduction of cacao beans to Spain, the German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire, Giovanni da Verrazzano's exploration of North America, and the death of Ismail I and the rise of Tahmasp I in the Safavid dynasty. The Timurid Empire defeated the Lodi dynasty in India, and German and Spanish forces defeated France at the Battle of Pavia. The year 1527 was marked by significant events that shaped world history. The Mughal Empire, founded by Babur, rose to power in India. Meanwhile, in Europe, the Protestant Reformation began in Sweden, and the Italian Renaissance came to an end with the sack of Rome. The city's defenseless Swiss Guards were slaughtered while Pope Clement VII escaped. This marked a turning point for the Catholic Church. In Asia, the last ruler of Majapahit fell from power after being defeated by the Demak forces led by Pangeran (later Sultan Fatah). Many courtiers and royalty fled to the island of Bali, but the power transferred to Demak. In another part of Asia, the Javanese Prince Patahillah successfully defended his kingdom against the Portuguese at the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. This victory was later celebrated as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. The Ottoman Empire faced setbacks, including the defeat by Austrian forces at the siege of Vienna in 1529. The same year saw the Treaty of Zaragoza, which defined the antimeridian and attributed territories to Portugal and Spain. In Africa, Imam Ahmad Gürey led a decisive victory over the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II at the Battle of Shimbira Kure. This marked the beginning of the Ethiopian-Adal War. The 16th century also saw significant events in the Americas. Spanish conquistadors, aided by their Tlaxcallan allies, clashed with the Otomies of Metziltlan in present-day Mexico. Further south, the Inca Civil War raged between brothers Atahualpa and Huáscar. In Europe, the Church of England broke away from the Catholic Church, recognizing King Henry VIII as its head. Meanwhile, Anne Boleyn's fate was sealed, and she became the second wife of Henry VIII before her tragic execution. Elizabeth Tudor, later known as Queen Elizabeth I, was born in 1533. Jacques Cartier claimed Canada for France, while the Ottomans captured Baghdad from the Safavids. The Affair of the Placards saw King Francis I take a stronger stance against French Protestants. The Münster Rebellion, an attempt by radical Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ended in bloodshed. In Asia, the Portuguese deposed Sultan Barbarji and sent him to Portugal, where he converted to Christianity. 1552: The Holy See is divided into two parts by the Great Schism which lasted for another 100 years until it was resolved in 1565. 1556 was a significant year for global events, with various empires and nations making headlines. The Mughal Empire under Akbar continued its expansion in the Indian subcontinent. In China, the Shaanxi earthquake occurred, killing thousands. In Europe, the Ottoman Empire captured Massawa, isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. The Portuguese established a settlement in Macau, which would later become an important trading hub. The Habsburg Spain declared bankruptcy, and Philip II was forced to declare multiple bankruptcies throughout his reign. Meanwhile, the English Renaissance reached its peak during the Elizabethan era, with Queen Elizabeth I ruling from 1558 until her death in 1603. The Italian Wars concluded with the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, ending a long period of conflict. The world was also marked by significant events in the Americas, including the Valladolid debate on human rights for Indigenous peoples and the enslavement of Gozo's population by North African pirates. The year 1560 marked the beginning of significant events worldwide, as Duke d'Albret declared Calvinism the official religion of Navarre, and in London, a future famous philosopher, Sir Francis Bacon, was born. On the battlefield, the fourth Kawanakajima conflict took place between the Uesugi and Takeda forces at Hachimanbara. Meanwhile, Guido de Bres founded the Belgic Confession, a Protestant manifesto of faith. The Mughal emperor Akbar made headlines by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste, uniting Muslim and Hindu factions. The French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots began in 1562, marked by the Massacre of Wassy and the Battle of Dreux. In Macau, the Lazarus Church was established. The same year saw a devastating plague outbreak in Elizabethan England, claiming over 80,000 lives, including more than 20,000 in London alone. The following years brought significant events: Galileo Galilei was born in 1564, and William Shakespeare was baptized on April 26 of that year. The Deccan sultanates defeated the Vijayanagara Empire at Talikota. The Hospitallers defeated the Ottoman Empire during the siege of Malta (1565), marking a turning point in the history of the Crusading Order. Miguel López de Legazpi established the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines, starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three centuries. Miguel López de Legazpi also founded Cebu, and the Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovered the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean. The Royal Exchange was established by Thomas Gresham in 1565. The same year saw the death of Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire. The following years witnessed further conflicts and significant events: the Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands began (1566-1648), and Mary, Queen of Scots was imprisoned by Elizabeth I in 1567. The Edict of Torda, a law granting freedom of religion and conscience, was promulgated in Transylvania (1568). In 1570, a massive massacre took place in Nicosia, Cyprus, with over 20,000 inhabitants being brutally killed, and every church, public building, and palace plundered. The Ottomans took control of the island the following year. The Holy League, spearheaded by Pope Pius V, was formed to counter the growing Ottoman threat. In a decisive battle at Lepanto, the combined Spanish-led naval forces annihilated the Ottoman fleet in 1571. However, the same year saw another devastating blow as the Crimean Tatars ravaged Moscow, leaving destruction and flames everywhere except for the Kremlin. Meanwhile, American Indians launched an attack on Spanish missionaries in what would eventually become Jamestown, Virginia. In contrast, Miguel López de Legazpi established Manila, Philippines as a crucial stronghold for the Spanish East Indies. Other significant events unfolded worldwide:
* The Eighty Years' War saw Protestant forces seize Brielle from Habsburg Spain.
* Tupak Amaru, the last Inca leader, was apprehended and executed by conquistadores in Peru.
* Jeanne d'Albret passed away, leading to Henry of Navarre's ascension to power.
* Catherine de' Medici orchestrated the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre, resulting in widespread violence against Protestants throughout France.
* Luís Vaz de Camões published his epic poem "The Lusads," commemorating the Portuguese explorers who ventured into the East.
* The Wanli Emperor ascended to the throne of the Ming dynasty.
In Asia:
* Oda Nobunaga finally captured Nagashima fortress after months of battling.
* The Ternateans successfully defeated the Portuguese, putting an end to a five-year war.
* Sack of Antwerp by poorly paid Spanish soldiers caused significant damage. Notable leaders and events:
* Tahmasp I, the Safavid shah, passed away.
* Maharana Pratap engaged in battle against Emperor Akbar's forces at Haldighati.
* Francis Drake embarked on a world tour that lasted from 1577 to 1580.
* King Sebastian of Portugal met his demise at the Battle of Alcazarquivir.
* The Portuguese established their main base for activities in Maluku, shifting from Tidore to Ambon.
* Sonam Gyatso was recognized as the Dalai Lama by Altan Khan. The world witnessed significant events in various regions from 1580 to 1595. The Portuguese established a fort on Tidore, while their main centre of activity shifted to Ambon in Maluku. Meanwhile, the fall of the Spanish Armada and unification with Portugal under Philip II led to the decline of the Portuguese Empire. The Dutch Act of Abjuration declared independence from Spain, while Bayinnaung passed away at 65 years old. Nagasaki came under Jesuit control, and Pope Gregory XIII introduced the Gregorian calendar. Yermak Timofeyevich conquered Siberia on behalf of the Stroganovs. Denmark built the world's first theme park, Bakken, while Sultan Babullah of Ternate died in 1583. Many Antwerp merchants fled to Amsterdam after the siege, bringing their trade expertise with them. Akbar annexed Kashmir and added it to the Kabul Subah. The Anglo-Spanish War was fought on both sides of the Atlantic. Mary, Queen of Scots was executed by Elizabeth I, while Abbas I marked the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. Troops stormed Pajang Mataram Sultanate, but Sutawijaya survived and later became the Sultan with the title "Senapati Ingilaga Sayidin Panatagama." England repulsed the Spanish Armada in 1588. The following years saw significant events: Spain repulsed the English Armada; Catherine de' Medici passed away at 69 years old; and Abu'l-Fazl presented Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar. The Go-Hojo clan surrendered to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, unifying Japan. Gazi Giray led a Tatar expedition against Moscow, while Moroccan forces defeated the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. London faced a plague outbreak with 10,675 reported deaths among its 200,000 population. Korea, with Chinese support, repelled two Japanese invasions. The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks lasted from 1593 to 1606. St. Paul's College was founded in Macau, while the first Dutch expedition set sail for Indonesia with a mission to establish trade. Cornelis de Houtman was born in 1596. In 1513, explorers Juan Ponce de León and Vasco Núñez de Balboa made significant discoveries. Magellan led the first circumnavigation of the world in 1519-1522, while Hernando de Soto mapped the Gulf of Mexico coastline from 1519 to 1540. Other notable events include:
* The introduction of the modern square root symbol (√) in 1525
* Francisco Vázquez de Coronado's sighting of the Grand Canyon in 1540
* Francisco de Orellana's journey along the Amazon River in 1541-42
* The introduction of firearms to Japan by the Portuguese in 1542-43
* Copernicus' theory that the Earth and planets revolve around the Sun in 1543
* Gerolamo Cardano's development of the theory of complex numbers in 1545
* Giambattista della Porta's use of camera obscura in Europe in 1558
Additionally, this period saw:
* The establishment of Spanish settlements in Florida and Georgia, which confirmed the dangers of hurricanes and local native tribes (1559-1562)
* The colonization of St. Augustine by Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) in 1565
* Gerardus Mercator's creation of the first Mercator projection map in 1568
* Tycho Brahe's observation of the Supernova SN 1572 in 1572
* The introduction of the Gregorian calendar to Europe in 1582, and its adoption by Catholic countries
* Galileo Galilei's discovery of the pendulum swing and invention of the thermometer (1591-1593)
* William Lee's invention of the stocking frame in 1589
* Sir John Harrington's introduction of the first flush toilet in England in 1591
Overall, this period was marked by significant scientific discoveries, explorations, and cultural developments. Suleiman the Magnificent's lifespan spanned over seven decades, from 1494 to his passing in 1566. Various sources provide information on this Ottoman Sultan's life and reign. A publication titled "The Lusids" and another by Peter Schwieger offer insights into Suleiman's rule. Additionally, historical texts such as "To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia" edited by George Miller and Luc-Normand Tellier's "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective" shed light on the era. These resources were referenced from various online archives, including the World Digital Library and the website jacquescarter.org. Suleiman's life is also mentioned in historical accounts like Ricklefs' work, which provides a detailed outline of events during his reign. The information available online has been compiled by experts in the field, providing a comprehensive understanding of this period in history.