

Checkmate) (Spanish Edition)

Bishop and knight checkmate

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In chess, the bishop and knight checkmate is the checkmate of a lone king by an opposing king, bishop, and knight. With the stronger side to move, checkmate can be forced in at most thirty-three moves from almost any starting position. Although it is classified as one of the four basic checkmates, the bishop and knight checkmate occurs in practice only approximately once in every 6,000 games.

Chess

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Chess is a board game for two players. It is an abstract strategy game that involves no hidden information and no elements of chance. It is played on a square board consisting of 64 squares arranged in an 8×8 grid. The players, referred to as "White" and "Black", each control sixteen pieces: one king, one queen, two rooks, two bishops, two knights, and eight pawns, with each type of piece having a different pattern of movement. An enemy piece may be captured (removed from the board) by moving one's own piece onto the square it occupies. The object of the game is to "checkmate" (threaten with inescapable capture) the enemy king. There are also several ways a game can end in a draw.

The recorded history of chess goes back to at least the emergence of chaturanga—also thought to be an ancestor to similar games like Janggi, xiangqi and shogi—in seventh-century India. After its introduction in Persia, it spread to the Arab world and then to Europe. The modern rules of chess emerged in Europe at the end of the 15th century, with standardization and universal acceptance by the end of the 19th century. Today, chess is one of the world's most popular games, with millions of players worldwide.

Organized chess arose in the 19th century. Chess competition today is governed internationally by FIDE (Fédération Internationale des Échecs), the International Chess Federation. The first universally recognized World Chess Champion, Wilhelm Steinitz, claimed his title in 1886; Gukesh Dommaraju is the current World Champion, having won the title in 2024.

A huge body of chess theory has developed since the game's inception. Aspects of art are found in chess composition, and chess in its turn influenced Western culture and the arts, and has connections with other fields such as mathematics, computer science, and psychology. One of the goals of early computer scientists was to create a chess-playing machine. In 1997, Deep Blue became the first computer to beat a reigning World Champion in a match when it defeated Garry Kasparov. Today's chess engines are significantly stronger than the best human players and have deeply influenced the development of chess theory; however, chess is not a solved game.

List of Mini limited editions

Green, Flame Red, and Checkmate), more exported Fitted with a 3.44 final drive (as was found in the original 1961 Cooper), the Checkmate could be bought with

The Mini was offered in a number of limited editions that usually included a special combination of trim and badging, but some also included mechanical upgrades.

Glossary of chess

believed by them to constitute best play by both sides, that led to a forced checkmate for the announcing player in a specified number of moves (for example

This glossary of chess explains commonly used terms in chess, in alphabetical order. Some of these terms have their own pages, like fork and pin. For a list of unorthodox chess pieces, see Fairy chess piece; for a list of terms specific to chess problems, see Glossary of chess problems; for a list of named opening lines, see List of chess openings; for a list of chess-related games, see List of chess variants; for a list of terms general to board games, see Glossary of board games.

Rook (chess)

adept at delivering checkmate. Below are a few examples of rook checkmates that are easy to force. A single rook can force checkmate while a single minor

The rook (; ♖, ♜) is a piece in the game of chess. It may move any number of squares horizontally or vertically without jumping, and it may capture an enemy piece on its path; it may participate in castling. Each player starts the game with two rooks, one in each corner on their side of the board.

Formerly, the rook (from Persian: رُکْ, romanized: rokh/rukh, lit. 'chariot') was alternatively called the tower, marquess, rector, and comes (count or earl). The term "castle" is considered to be informal or old-fashioned.

Ricardo Montalbán

Show, The Loretta Young Show (several times), Zorro, The Untouchables, Checkmate, Cain's Hundred, and The Lloyd Bridges Show. Montalbán could also be seen

Ricardo Gonzalo Pedro Montalbán y Merino, KSG (MON-t?l-BAHN; Spanish: [montal??an]; November 25, 1920 – January 14, 2009) was a Mexican and American film and television actor. Montalbán's career spanned seven decades, during which he became widely known for performances in genres from crime and drama to musicals and comedy.

Later in his career, Montalbán portrayed Armando in the Planet of the Apes film series from the early 1970s, starring in both Escape from the Planet of the Apes (1971) and Conquest of the Planet of the Apes (1972). As the villain Khan Noonien Singh, a genetically enhanced human, he guest-starred in the original Star Trek television series (1967) and starred in the film Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan (1982).

During the 1970s and 1980s, Montalbán was a spokesman for Chrysler for thirteen years, featured in their automotive commercials and advertisements, notably those in which he extolled the "rich Corinthian leather" used in the Cordoba's interior.

Montalbán played Mr. Roarke on the television series Fantasy Island (1977–1984). He won an Emmy Award for his role in the miniseries How the West Was Won (1978), and a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Screen Actors Guild in 1993. Montalbán was professionally active into his eighties, providing voices for animated films and commercials, and appearing as Grandfather Valentin in the Spy Kids franchise.

Romanticism

victory, giving up both rooks and a bishop, then his queen, and then checkmating his opponent with his three remaining minor pieces—is considered a supreme

Romanticism (also known as the Romantic movement or Romantic era) was an artistic and intellectual movement that originated in Europe towards the end of the 18th century. The purpose of the movement was

to advocate for the importance of subjectivity, imagination, and appreciation of nature in society and culture in response to the Age of Enlightenment and the Industrial Revolution.

Romanticists rejected the social conventions of the time in favour of a moral outlook known as individualism. They argued that passion and intuition were crucial to understanding the world, and that beauty is more than merely an affair of form, but rather something that evokes a strong emotional response. With this philosophical foundation, the Romanticists elevated several key themes to which they were deeply committed: a reverence for nature and the supernatural, an idealization of the past as a nobler era, a fascination with the exotic and the mysterious, and a celebration of the heroic and the sublime.

The Romanticist movement had a particular fondness for the Middle Ages, which to them represented an era of chivalry, heroism, and a more organic relationship between humans and their environment. This idealization contrasted sharply with the values of their contemporary industrial society, which they considered alienating for its economic materialism and environmental degradation. The movement's illustration of the Middle Ages was a central theme in debates, with allegations that Romanticist portrayals often overlooked the downsides of medieval life.

The consensus is that Romanticism peaked from 1800 until 1850. However, a "Late Romantic" period and "Neoromantic" revivals are also discussed. These extensions of the movement are characterized by a resistance to the increasingly experimental and abstract forms that culminated in modern art, and the deconstruction of traditional tonal harmony in music. They continued the Romantic ideal, stressing depth of emotion in art and music while showcasing technical mastery in a mature Romantic style. By the time of World War I, though, the cultural and artistic climate had changed to such a degree that Romanticism essentially dispersed into subsequent movements. The final Late Romanticist figures to maintain the Romantic ideals died in the 1940s. Though they were still widely respected, they were seen as anachronisms at that point.

Romanticism was a complex movement with a variety of viewpoints that permeated Western civilization across the globe. The movement and its opposing ideologies mutually shaped each other over time. After its end, Romantic thought and art exerted a sweeping influence on art and music, speculative fiction, philosophy, politics, and environmentalism that has endured to the present day, although the modern notion of "romanticization" and the act of "romanticizing" something often has little to do with the historical movement.

Cypress Hill

the 1998 IV album were in the game; "16 Men Till There's No Men Left", "Checkmate", and "Lightning Strikes". The group also did voice work for some of the

Cypress Hill is an American hip hop group formed in South Gate, California in 1988. One of the first Latin American groups to gain mainstream recognition in hip hop, they have sold over 20 million albums worldwide, and have obtained multi-platinum and platinum certifications. The group has been critically acclaimed for their first five albums. They are considered to be among the main progenitors of West Coast hip hop and 1990s hip hop. All of the group members advocate for medical and recreational use of cannabis in the United States. In 2019, Cypress Hill became the first hip hop group to have a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

François-André Danican Philidor

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François-André Danican Philidor (7 September 1726 – 31 August 1795), often referred to as André Danican Philidor during his lifetime, was a French composer and chess player. He contributed to the early development of the opéra comique. He is widely regarded as the best chess player of his age; his book *Analyse du jeu des Échecs* was considered a standard chess manual for at least a century. A chess opening, an endgame position, and a checkmate method are all named after him.

Anitta (singer)

in Spanish, "Paradinha", which accelerated her crossover to Spanish-language Latin and reggaeton genres, and released a project entitled CheckMate, featuring

Larissa de Macedo Machado (born 30 March 1993), known professionally as Anitta (Brazilian Portuguese: [ˈɐnita]), is a Brazilian singer, songwriter, dancer, actress, and occasional television host. One of Brazil's most prominent artists, she became known for her versatile style and mixing genres such as pop, funk, reggaeton and electronic music. She has received numerous accolades, including one Brazilian Music Award, four Latin American Music Awards, three MTV Music Video Awards, nine MTV Europe Music Awards, two Guinness World Records, and nominations for two Grammy Award and ten Latin Grammy Awards, in addition to being the Brazilian female singer with the most entries on the Billboard Hot 100. She has been referred to as the "Queen of Brazilian Pop".

Shortly after the release of her debut single, "Meiga e Abusada" (2012), Anitta signed a recording contract with Warner Music Brazil and released her self-titled debut album in 2013, which entered at number one and was certified platinum in Brazil. It produced the hit singles "Show das Poderosas" and "Zen", her first number-one on the Billboard Brasil Hot 100 and Latin Grammy nomination. In 2014, she released her second studio album *Ritmo Perfeito* alongside the live album *Meu Lugar* to further commercial success. Her third studio album, *Bang* (2015), spawned the top-ten singles "Deixa Ele Sofrer" and "Bang" and cemented Anitta's standing as a major star on the Brazilian record charts. In 2017, Anitta released her first song fully in Spanish, "Paradinha", which accelerated her crossover to Spanish-language Latin and reggaeton genres, and released a project entitled *CheckMate*, featuring several international collaborations and hits such as "Downtown" and "Vai Malandra". Her trilingual fourth studio-visual album, *Kisses* (2019), earned a nomination for the Latin Grammy Award for Best Urban Music Album.

Anitta's diamond-certified fifth studio album, *Versions of Me* (2022), contained the lead single "Envolver", which topped the Billboard Brazil Songs chart and became her breakthrough hit internationally. The song peaked at number one on the Billboard Global Excl. U.S. chart and number two on the Billboard Global 200, making Anitta the first Brazilian artist to lead a global music chart. It also garnered her a Guinness World Record for being the first solo Latin artist and the first Brazilian act to reach number one on Spotify's Global Top 200 chart. She became the first Brazilian artist to win the American Music Award for Favorite Latin Artist and the MTV Video Music Award for Best Latin for "Envolver"; she won the latter award two more consecutive times for "Funk Rave" and "Mil Veces" from her sixth studio album, *Funk Generation* (2024), which earned her first Brazilian Music Awards win for Release in a Foreign Language. She also earned her second Grammy (2025) nomination for Best Latin Pop Album; previously, Anitta had been nominated for Best New Artist at the 65th Annual Grammy Awards and featured on *Forbes's* 2023 30 Under 30.

Anitta has been described by the media as a sex symbol and is considered as one of the most influential artists in the world on social networks, featuring on the Time 100 Next list. She is also known for her philanthropic work. The causes she promotes include climate change, conservation, the environment, health, and right to food; she also dedicates herself to advocating for LGBT, indigenous and women's rights.

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