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defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom wariant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts.
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at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 - Manchu regent
Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security
clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked
through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624) Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819) Cilla Black (b. 1943) Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or
 winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are
radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograp
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                 阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) design
and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected
January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies
 (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under
hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a genera
assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English at Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese
rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus
through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3
- Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China. June 6 - The invading Qing army, with the help of Ming general Wu Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool Castle.[5] Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore.
 July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending
 Charles I's hold on the north of England.[6] September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalists gain their last major victory.[7] September 15 - Pope Innocenters.
X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1 - The Jews of Mogilev, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor to rule over China proper.
 November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 8
(December 18 New Style) - As Christina comes of age, she is made ruling queen of Sweden. December - Bubonic plague breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portugal during the Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund's Column is erected in Warsaw to
commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophia (Principia Philosophia (Principia Philosophia). The West India
Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vaque] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestina
Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1714) January 13 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1714) January 13 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1714) January 13 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1714) January 13 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 13 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 13 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1714) January 13 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1714) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 15 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and
 astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1713) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob
Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English
politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1703) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese
general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) April 21 - Conrad von Reventlow, Danish statesman
 first Grand Chancellor of Denmark (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1683) June 2
- William Salmon, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 7 - Johann Christoph Volkamer, German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German
 Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 7 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg
 Bayreuth (1655-1712) (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1710)[11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of
Thanet, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole
 Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1699) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1719) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1680) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mugha
Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 2 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1784) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator
Gaelic scholar (d. 1692) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter
(d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind,
the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend
William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1511) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1577) John of St.
Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1581) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b.
 1568)[14] August 25 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1583) September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis
 Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1587) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Cárdenas y Manrique de Cárden
Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 24 - December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 28 - John Bankes,
 Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 - Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) Traddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. Coward, Barry (1994). The Stuart age: England
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removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th cent
1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments were as America sive
 India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the
Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong
resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Galilei became a
champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles
The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish
and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European
expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century 20th 
and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a
major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri,
 Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under
Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa and Southern Africa was left
uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a
Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the New World 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden
Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 14 or December 21. 1504: A period of drought, with
famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dungas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his
journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona
Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid
 Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taino population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance
of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sultan of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicutta for Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling.
with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or
kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque 1509–1510: The 'great plague' in various parts of Tudor England.[8] 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal
conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon
1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the
 favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's
forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into
 Eastern Europe. 1514: Dózsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary. Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman
Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Levant. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England.[10] 1517: The
Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come
to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Description of Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to
 Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the
 firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria
 Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emp
 expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520:
Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a
trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese
 naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to
Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by
Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar
Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes
king, Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.
is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation
begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under
the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding
Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the
Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian-Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as
the head of the Church. 1531: The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro lead
born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535:
The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon. [12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman
Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's
partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The
emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the
absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar
The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam
Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu
Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief
architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 52. 1547: Edward
VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wedahara: Firearms
are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the
coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in
present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people
of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan
in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of Eng
Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiation et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of
Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga, and illustratio
Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557:
Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558:
 Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau
Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the
Spanish fleet at the Battle of Dierba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London.
1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesuqi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion between
Catholics and Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.
[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97.
1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish
navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch
War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth
I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of
Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-
Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal
bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus
fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Ottoman Turks, respondi
everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Lopez de L
Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de
Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy
losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital Office of Capita
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captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage. [15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578.

The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16] The fall of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592–1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman, [18] 1596; Birth of René Descartes, 1596; June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidavu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New makes a 400 per cent profit.[18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku.[18] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome. Siege of Filakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities; Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Selimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French. [20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (v) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Frearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. ^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p. vii. ISBN 978-0-14-400149-1. ^ "16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmitha.com. Archived from the original on February 3, 2009. ^ "History of Smallpox Through the Ages" Archived 2019-09-24 at the Wayback Machine. Texas Department of State Health Services. ^ Ricklefs (1991), p.23 ^ "A LIST OF NATIONAL EPIDEMICS OF PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 1348-1665". 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