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Lattissima Touch is an important aspect of establishing a long and healthy life. If you, like many others, are in need of a coffee in the morning, your Nespresso machine is likely your saving grace. So protect it with some TLC. Have you ever noticed that your coffee tastes slightly off? Then your Nespresso machine is likely your saving grace. So protect it with some TLC. Have you ever noticed that your coffee tastes slightly off? Then your Nespresso machine is likely your saving grace.
an important aspect of maintenance that only takes around 20 minutes out of your day and we can show you how to do it. What is Descaling? Through regular use of your machine, a mineral in the water is deposited throughout the pipes. This mineral is called calcium carbonate and it can build up inside the machine and eventually can cause damage if
not treated properly. This mineral is prevalent in places using hard water, so this build-up may occur quicker and appear more severe. When you descale your Nespresso Lattissima Touch, you will be expelling these deposits from the pipes resulting in a healthier and longer lasting machine. How Often Should I Descale My Nespresso Lattissima Touch?
Based on your consumption profile and the level of water hardness that you have set in the machine, a descaling alert will trigger when it needs to be descaled. This alert comes in the form of an orange light at the top of your Lattissima Touch. If your consumption profile consists primarily of cappuccino, latte macchiato or warm milk froth, the descaling
alert will notify you sooner than a profile comprised mainly of regular coffee. Though, like the other Nespresso models, one should descale their Nespresso models.
use the Urnex Dezcal Activated Scale Remover. This kit is cheap, non-toxic, biodegradable, safe and works on most machines. For a reasonable price, this solution will get the job done effectively. With the solution, you will need fresh water and a container to catch the flowing water. Steps To Descaling My Nespresso Lattissima TouchThe steps required
to descale a Nespresso Lattissima Touch are quite simple. Follow this process to ensure that your Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing my Lattissima Touch is clean and ready to make delicious coffee. Preparing m
water tank and fill it with 100ml of the descaling solution followed by 500ml of fresh water. Place the water tank back on the machine. Starting the descaling process Remove the hot water nozzle from the entrance panel on the front of your Nespresso Lattissima Touch and attach it to the connector on the front of the machine. Starting the descaling process Remove the hot water nozzle from the entrance panel on the front of your Nespresso Lattissima Touch and attach it to the connector on the front of the machine. Starting the descaling process Remove the hot water nozzle from the entrance panel on the front of your Nespresso Lattissima Touch and attach it to the connector on the front of the machine. Starting the descaling process Remove the hot water nozzle from the entrance panel on the front of your Nespresso Lattissima Touch and attach it to the connector on the front of your Nespresso Lattissima Touch and attach it to the connector on the front of your Nespresso Lattissima Touch and attach it to the connector on the front of your Nespresso Lattissima Touch and attach it to the connector on the front of your Nespresso Lattissima Touch and attach it to the connector on the front of your Nespresso Lattissima Touch and attach it to the connector on the front of your Nespresso Lattissima Touch and attach it to the connector of the front of your Nespresso Lattissima Touch and attach it to the connector of the front of your Nespresso Lattissima Touch and attach it to the connector of the front of your Nespresso Lattissima Touch and attach it to the connector of the front of your Nespresso Lattissima Touch and attach it to the connector of the front of your Nespresso Lattissima Touch and attach it to the front of your Nespresso Lattissima Touch and attach it to the connector of the front of your Nespresso Lattissima Touch and the front of your Nespresso Lattissima Touch 
descaling light and the warm milk froth button indicating that your machine is in descaling mode. The light will remain on during the whole process. Place a container under the coffee outlet and the hot water nozzle. It must hold a minimum of 1 litre of liquid. Press the warm milk froth button to initiate the descaling process. The solution will dispense out
of both the coffee outlet and the hot water nozzle alternately. When the water tank is empty. The descaling process is complete. Rinsing my Nespresso machine Empty the container of solution. Exiting descaling process is complete.
modeOnce the final rinse cycle is over, your Nespresso Lattissima Touch will automatically turn off.Remove the hot water nozzle and place it back inside the entrance panel. Now, your Nespresso Lattissima Touch has been descaled and is ready to make amazing coffees again. If you're more of a visual learner, check out this video on how to descale a
Nespresso Lattissima Touch: Touch FeaturesThe Lattissima touch is a great coffee machine that has six programmed buttons on the control panel allowing you to easily select the perfect coffee. This machine also produces 19 bars of pressure to maximize the flavor extracted from the capsule. Also, when selecting your desired drink, you can choose a
preferred water or milk level to determine the strength. A milk carafe is featured allowing you to store an unused milk for later use. Why Go Organic Coffee? Why not use an organic descaler too. The Cafetto Restorer Descaler is a non-toxic
and biodegradable solution which has less of an impact on the environment. Artizan Coffee are the first company in the world to produce 100% organic coffee and receive the USDA organic coffee and take care of the environment at
the same time. Nespresso Guides Nespress
prepare their coffee with a combination of a range of convenient, smartly-designed machine, anyone can make the perfect coffee, cup after cup. Behind this simplicity lies a complex process that Nespresso machine, anyone can make the perfect coffee, cup after cup. Behind this simplicity lies a complex process that Nespresso machine, anyone can make the perfect coffee, cup after cup.
highest quality coffee to consumers. At the heart of the Nespresso system is the unique interaction between our coffee capsules and our machines manage the exact balance between our coffee to consumers. At the heart of the Nespresso machines manage the exact balance between our coffee capsules and our machines. Integrating advanced technology and function, Nespresso machines manage the exact balance between our coffee capsules and our machines. Integrating advanced technology and function, Nespresso machines manage the exact balance between our coffee capsules and our machines.
crema and flavour of our Nespresso coffees, creating the perfect cup every time. Having trouble choosing a machine? Check out our how to choose the best coffee machine for your home guide now. Dear Customer, We thank you for your interest in our products. Nespresso strives to provide the ultimate experience to coffee lovers all over the world. We
base this ambition on fundamental pillars: superior quality coffee, intuitive and easy-to-use machines, exclusive accessories and personalized services for our customers. This particular strategy relies largely on our ability to serve our markets via local subsidiary, our
products and services cannot be ordered for delivery to you. We appreciate your understanding in this matter. NESPRESSO CLUB Contact Have you ever noticed your Nespresso machine's lights flashing after a descaling session? This is a common problem that can be attributed to several causes such as the machine being stuck in descaling mode or
 having insufficient water. In this blog post, we dig into these issues and provide practical solutions for coffee aficionados struggling with this issue. Stick around as we illuminate the path towards seamless brewing! Quick TakeawaysNespresso lights may keep flashing after descaling due to being stuck in descaling mode, low water levels, blocked
capsules, or worn-out buttons. To fix the issue of flashing lights, try resetting the machine by holding down both blinking buttons for 7 seconds or until you hear a beep. Make sure to check and refill the water reservoir with fresh water to ensure proper functioning of the machine. Remove any blocked capsules and clean out the capsule compartment to
resolve the flashing lights problem. Reasons for Nespresso Lights Flashing After DescalingThe Nespresso lights may continue flashing after the descaling mode, low water levels in the reservoir, blocked capsules in the machine, or worn-out buttons or a lever not fully down.
Machine is still in descaling mode Your Nespresso machine may keep on flashing due to being in descaling mode. This means the machine is clean and ready for use. But, it still thinks it is dirty because you are not done with the cleaning process, related. Keurig Making Noise When Drawing WaterYou have put your machine into descaling by mistake. To
stop this, hold down both blinking buttons for about 7 seconds or till you hear a beep sound. This will make sure that the descaling mode is off and your lights to keep flashing after descaling is low water level in the reservoir. When there is not enough water, the
machine cannot function properly and it signals this by blinking its lights. To fix this issue, you can check and refill the water reservoir with fresh water supply, you should be able to stop the lights from flashing and allow your
Nespresso machine to work as intended. Blocked capsules in the machine feet stuck or not properly eject during brewing, causing blockage and triggering the blinking lights. To fix this issue,
make sure to turn off the machine and unplug it before carefully checking for any blocked capsules. Gently remove any obstructions and clean out the area around the capsule compartment. This should help resolve the flashing lights problem and allow your Nespresso machine to function properly again. If you continue to experience issues, consider
contacting Nespresso customer service for further assistance. Worn-out buttons or lever not fully down, it can cause the lights to flash after descaling process
properly. To fix this issue, you will need to hold down both flashing buttons for at least 7 seconds or until you hear a beep. This will reset the machine and hopefully stop the lights from flashing. If this doesn't work, refer to your machine's manual or contact Nespresso customer service for further assistance. Solutions to Fix Nespresso Lights Flashing After
 DescalingTo fix the issue of Nespresso lights flashing after descaling, you can try resetting the machine, refilling the water reservoir, clearing any blocked capsules, or consider upgrading your machine after descalingTo fix the flashing
lights issue on your Nespresso machine after descaling, it is important to properly reset the machine is turned off and unplugged. Remove the machine is turned off and unplugged. The machine is turned off
machine and turn it on. Hold down both flashing buttons simultaneously for at least 7 seconds or until you hear a beep. The lights should stop flashing, indicating that the machine has been successfully reset. related Can Dogs Drink Coffee Check and refill the water reservoir To fix the flashing lights issue on your Nespresso machine after descaling, make
sure to check and refill the water reservoir. Here's how:Open the lid of the water reservoir and check if it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty or has a low water level. If it is empty o
the reservoir back into its position in the machine. Close the lid of the water reservoir properly. Clear any blocked capsules in the machine in the machine in the machine in the machine and remove any capsules that may be
blocking the path. Check the capsule container for any buildup of used capsules and empty it if necessary. Use a clean cloth or brush to gently clean the area where the capsules are inserted to ensure there is no residue or debris. Consider upgrading the machine if problems persist If you continue to have issues with your Nespresso machine even after
trying the solutions mentioned above, it may be time to consider upgrading to a new machine. Sometimes, persistent flashing lights could indicate more serious underlying problems that cannot be easily fixed. By upgrading to a newer model, you can ensure a smoother coffee brewing experience and avoid further troubleshooting. Contact Nespresso
customer service or visit their website for information on the latest machines available that meet your needs and preferences. Troubleshooting FAQs for Nespresso lights flashing three times?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso machine? How to stop Nespresso lights from flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso machine? How to stop Nespresso lights from flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights from flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights from flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights from flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights from flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights from flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights from flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing?— How to exit descaling mode on Nespresso lights flashing mode on Nespresso lights flashing mode on Nespresso lights flashing mode
stop Nespresso lights from flashingIs your Nespresso machine's lights flashing and you want to know how to stop it? Here are some simple steps you can follow: Check the water reservoir: Ensure that the water level is sufficient. If it's low, refill it with fresh water. Reset the machine: Press and hold down both flashing buttons on your Nespresso machine
for at least 7 seconds or until you hear a beep. This should reset the machine and stop the lights from flashing. Exit descaling mode. To exit this mode, consult your machine manual or contact Nespresso customer service for specific instructions. Contact
Nespresso for assistance: If none of these solutions work, it's best to reach out to Nespresso's customer service for further assistance and troubleshooting. How to fix Nespresso lights flashing three times: Make sure there is enough water in the reservoir. Low water level can cause the lights to
flash.Check for any blockages in the machine. Remove any stuck capsules that may be causing the issue.Reset the Nespresso machine by holding down both flashing buttons for at least 7 seconds or referring to the
machine manual. Contact Nespresso customer service if the problem persists for further assistance. related Do Coffee Grounds Keep Squirrels Away? Examining The EvidenceHow to exit descaling mode on Nespresso machine is stuck in descaling mode, here's how you can exit it: Hold down both flashing buttons for at least 7
seconds or until you hear a beep. If the blinking lights continue, refer to the machine manual for specific instructions on how to exit descaling mode. You can also try calling Nespresso customer service for further assistance. Remember to have your machine model and serial number ready when contacting them. If your Nespresso machine's lights keep
flashing and it won't exit descaling mode, you might be facing a nespresso descaling mode issue. This can be frustrating, but there are potential solutions. Firstly, make sure the water tank is filled properly. Then, try restarting the machine while following the descaling instructions provided by Nespresso. If the issue persists, contacting Nespresso's
customer service for further assistance is recommended. Conclusion if you find that the lights on your Nespresso machine are still flashing after descaling mode, refill the water reservoir, clear any blocked capsules, and check for worn-out
buttons or a lever not fully down. If the problem persists, consider upgrading your machine or contacting Nespresso for further assistance. Remember to always follow the instructions in your machine manual for troubleshooting tips. Now you can enjoy your coffee without those pesky flashing lights! Why Does the Red Light Stay On in My Nespresso Pixie
Machine? If you've been facing the nespresso pixie red light issue, there might be a few reasons behind it. The most common one is that your machine might need descaling. Deposits build up over time and trigger the red light. Another potential cause is a malfunctioning water tank or drip tray. It's essential to troubleshoot and resolve these issues to
bring your machine back to its optimal functionality. FAQs1. Why do Nespresso machine after descaling? Exiting descaling mode and doing
a reset of your Nespresso machine often fixes the problem with the flashing lights. 3. What are common reasons for flashing lights on my Nespresso machine? Accidentally putting your Nespresso machine into certain modes or having a power up issue could cause rapid flashing of lights. 4. Is there maintenance that can prevent my Nespresso machine
from getting stuck in descaling mode?Yes. Regularly descalling and troubleshooting any issues quickly helps with avoiding problems like blinking lights during the process. 5. If my Nespresso Machine's lights won't stop flashing, what should I do? If your Nestle presso's machines' lights are still rapidly blinking after trying all steps, you may need
professional help to resolve this not-working issue., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,352 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured to serve
in both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially
used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant 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
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"Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war 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 voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous 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, Germanicus Archive More featured pictures
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(August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium 2nd millennium 2nd folos 1640s 164
German coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories
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2187Tibetan calendar阴水羊年(female Water-Goat)1770 or 1389 or 617 — to —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, the 1644th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the
644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 50th 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) + 100(C) +
(-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 Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 20 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliament I of England.[1] January 27 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament I of England I o
Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast 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 general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful uprising against 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 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, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During 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 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 Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor of the Qing dynasty, is enthroned in Beijing after the collapse of the Ming
dynasty as the first Qing 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) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by
Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] 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) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1714) January 13 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1710) January 13 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 13 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1710) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 15 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit
missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) 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. 1696) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (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. 1704) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1708) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1708) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1708) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 26 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 27 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 28 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 29 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 29 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 29 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 29 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 29 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 29 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 29 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 29 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 29 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 29 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 20 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1708) March 20 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German ph
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-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. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1708) May 20 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1708) May 20 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1708) May 20 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1708) May 10 - Mich
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. 1720) 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. 1707) 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. 1711) 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 11 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1681) 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. 1680) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1714) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1680) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal
Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) 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 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 26 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 27 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 28 - Walter Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese Chaplain (d. 1728) December 29 - Walter Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Walter Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese Chaplain (d. 1728) December 29 - Walter Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese Chaplain (d. 1728) December 29 - Walter Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese Chaplain (d. 1728) Pietro Erardi, Malt
1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - 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 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 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (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 Guevara, Spanish
writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 24 - Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) 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) The Oxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. Coward, Barry (1994). The Stuart age: England, 1603-1714. London New
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books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th century 17th
Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte The world map by the Italian America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the 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 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numeral
[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists, authors 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 Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of
Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, Whereas the 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. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law 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 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, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages
and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts 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. 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 Dunqas, 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 lews are massacred in a Lisbon riot. Portugal, 1506; Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate, 1507; The first recorded epider
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 Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet 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, 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 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: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded 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 Alvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at 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: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe.
Theses in 1517, 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty, 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty, 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty, 1515: Th
Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: 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-ii, 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 I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.
expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first 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: 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 east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established post in the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established post in the east coast. 1520: The
(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 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 begin construction of a fort. [9] 1522:
August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal 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: Giovanni da
Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding 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. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1527: Sack of Rome
with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city 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: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at
the siege of Vienna. 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-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 of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognized King Hen
the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I
becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 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, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal.
 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The 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. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in
South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian
military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 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 Francisco de Orellana.
I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is 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 at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ah
Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 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 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: Henry
VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of
Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: 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: 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 symptoms of the disease, 1551: North African pirates
enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The
Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: 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 Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga.
the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: Russia conquers the Russi
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 bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557; The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from
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present-day Hong Kong). 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 Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: Elizabeth

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