I'm not a robot



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A soldier holding a rifle with another soldier crouching behind in a war-torn urban environment. is now the current item in the media gallery Standard Edition Experience the ultimate heart-pounding action with Battlefield 3, winner of more than 60 gaming awards including the Gaming Critics Award for Best Online Multiplayer. Take on the chaos and
destruction of the battlefield as bullets whiz by, as walls crumble around you and as explosions rock you to your core. Powered by the innovative Frostbite 2 game engine, Battlefield 3 brings the war to life like never before. Get a jump on the competition online with the Multiplayer Head Start Kit. The kit gives you immediate access to powerful items
like the heat-seeking AA missiles, special gadgets such as the 40MM grenade launcher and weapons such as the 40MM grenade launcher and the M249 light machine gun. With 18 weapons, gadgets and vehicle upgrades in all, this kit gives the edge you need to start dominating in online warfare. Get all five expansion packs, including more than 20 new maps, 20
new weapons, 10 new vehicles and four new game modes. Take on the rubble and dust of post-earthquake Tehran in Aftermath. Get up close and personal with the tight urban environments of Close Quarters. Revisit the most popular maps from Battlefield 2 in Back to Karkand. Up the ante for vehicular mayhem with Armored Kill. A whole new level
of destruction awaits. Get unique in-game items not available anywhere else, including new soldier and weapon camos like the F2000 Navy Digital Camo and the L96 Airman. Plus, show off with a unique set of dog tagsor get out there and earn your own tags with the exclusive ACB-90 knife. Gain access powerful new features such as the ability to reset
stats if you want a fresh start, queue priority into servers and new decals for Platoon emblems. Plus, join unique events like Double XP weekends and take part in exclusive competitions. Premium Edition Experience the ultimate heart-pounding action with Battlefield 3, winner of more than 60 gaming awards including the Gaming Critics Award for Best
Online Multiplayer. Take on the chaos and destruction of the battlefield as bullets whiz by, as walls crumble around you and as explosions rock you to your core. Powered by the innovative Frostbite 2 game engine, Battlefield 3 brings the war to life like never before. Get a jump on the competition online with the Multiplayer Head Start Kit. The kit
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packs, including more than 20 new maps, 20 new weapons, 10 new maps, 20 new ma
mayhem with Armored Kill. A whole new level of destruction awaits. Get unique in-game items not available anywhere else, including new soldier and weapon camos like the F2000 Navy Digital Camo and the L96 Airman. Plus, show off with a unique set of dog tagsor get out there and earn your own tags with the exclusive ACB-90 knife. Gain access
powerful new features such as the ability to reset stats if you want a fresh start, queue priority into servers and new decals for Platoon emblems. Plus, join unique events like Double XP weekends and take part in exclusive competitions. Ramp up the intensity in Battlefield 3 and enjoy total freedom to fight the way you want. Explore 9 massive
multiplayer maps and use loads of vehicles, weapons, and gadgets to help you turn up the heat. Plus, every second of battle puts you closer to unlocking tons of extras. Czech, German, English, Spanish, French, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Polish, Chinese (Traditional) Windows Vista SP1 32-bit 2 GHz Dual Core (Core 2 Duo 2.4 GHz or Althon X2 2.7 GHz)
2 GB 20 GB DirectX 10.1 compatible with 512 MB RAM (ATI Radeon 3000, 4000, 5000 or 6000 series, with ATI Radeon 3870 or higher performance) DirectX 10.0 compatible with 512 MB RAM (NVIDIA GeForce 8, 9, 200, 300, 400 or 500 series with NVIDIA GeForce 8800 GT or higher performance) DirectX Compatible Keyboard and mouse Windows
7 64-bit Quad-core CPU 4 GB 20 GB DirectX 11 compatible with 1024 MB RAM (NVIDIA GeForce GTX 560 or ATI Radeon 6950) DirectX Compatible Keyboard and mousePlease enter your date of birth to your EA Account and well remember your age next time. Battlefield 3Sorry, you are not eligible to view this content. When Electronic Arts (EA)
launched Battlefield 3 in 2011, it was the most popular game of the year. Fans were thrilled to learn that the multiplayer-focused, first-person shooter was available to play for free. Yes, you read that right! For a long time, Battlefield 3 remained free to play, much to the delight of players worldwide. What Happened To The Free Trial? Initial Release
and Subsequent DevelopmentsIn 2011, EA decided to offer a free trial period for Battlefield 3. The trial was initially available for a limited time, and players were excited to dive into the world of multiplayer combat. However, as the game gained popularity, the publisher started to generate revenue through microtransactions. This led to EAs decision
to make the game free-to-play, a move that would attract new players. The Business ModelSubscription-Based vs Free-to-Play ModelMicrotransactions vs In-Game PurchasesEAs Shift In StrategyThe Shift to Premium ModelEAs Decision To Abandon The Free to PlayThe Benefits of Free-to-PlayPlayers Can Enjoy
Online Multiplayer BattlesAdvantages of Free-to-Play Model The Impact on Gaming IndustryWhat Do Players Get For Free?Consoles and PC Gamers ReactionsPlayer Engagement and the Future of Battlefield 3s Free-to-Play Model Sustainable?Graphics and GameplayWhat Is The Current State Of Battlefield 3?Features and UpdatesWhat
We Know So Far About the Current StateGames Technical Requirements T
OfferEAs Long-TermProspectsWhats Next For Battlefield 3?What Are the System Requirements?Detailed RequirementsOperating System RequirementsOperation System Sy
RequirementsIs Battlefield 3s Current State? Key Features and UpdatesSystem RequirementsKey Features and UpdatesKey Features and UpdatesKey Features and UpdatesWhy Is Battlefield 3 Not Currently Free to Play? This article will explore the reasons behind EAs
decision to keep Battlefield 3 free-to-play. The Rise Of Battlefield 3 free-to-play ModelEAsDecision to Keep Battlefield 3 free-to-play ModelEystem
RequirementsRise of MicrotransactionsFeatures and UpdatesBenefits of Free-to-Play ModelThe Benefits of Free-
to-playmodel, and the differences between free-to-play and premium models. Is Battlefield 3 Still Free To Play On Origin, but its no longer available for free. Origins On the House program offered a selection of free games rotating periodically, and Battlefield 3 was one of them.
However, it has since been removed from the game from Origin or other digital stores. You can also look out for any potential sales or discounts that might make the game more affordable. Keep in mind that the games online multiplayer might not be as active as it once
was, given its age and the release of newer titles in the series. What Is The On The House Program on Origin? The 
available through the program are subject to change, and new titles are added periodically. To take advantage of the On the House section, and claim the available game. Youll be able to download and play the game without any additional cost. Note that once youve claimed
the game, its yours to keep forever, even if its eventually removed from the On the House program. Can I Play Battlefield 3s multiplayer for Free?Unfortunately, Battlefield 3s multiplayer for Free?Unfortunately
experience, you can try Battlefield Play4Free, a free-to-play spin-off thats available on Origin. Keep in mind that Battlefield 3 experience. Its designed to be a more accessible and casual take on the Battlefield franchise, but it can still provide a fun multiplayer
experience. If youre looking for a more authentic Battlefield 3 multiplayer experience, youll need to purchase the full game. Is Battlefield 3 still Supported by EA. The games servers are still online, and you can still play the game, but you wont receive any new updates,
patches, or content. EAs focus has shifted to more recent titles in the Battlefield V.If you encounter any issues with the game, you may still be able to find support through EAs customer service or online forums. However, dont expect any significant changes or updates to the game, as its no longer a priority
for the developers. Can I Play Battlefield 3 On PC?Yes, Battlefield 3 o
be as polished as more recent titles. To play Battlefield 3 on PC, youll need to ensure your system meets the minimum system requirements. You can check these on the games online multiplayer mode. Are There Any Alternatives To Battlefield
3?If youre looking for a similar gaming experience to Battlefield 3, you might want to consider other first-person shooter games. Some popular alternatives include Call of Duty, Medal of Honor, or even more recent Battlefield titles like Battlefield V. These games offer similar gaming experience to Battlefield 3, you might want to consider other first-person shooter games. Some popular alternatives include Call of Duty, Medal of Honor, or even more recent Battlefield titles like Battlefield V. These games offer similar gaming experience to Battlefield V. These games offer similar gaming experience to Battlefield V. These games offer similar gaming experience to Battlefield V. These games offer similar games of the similar games of the
packed experiences. You can also explore free-to-play alternatives like Warface or PlanetSide 2, which offer large-scale multiplayer battles and first-person shooter gameplay. Keep in mind that each game has its unique features, so you may need to try out a few to find the one that suits your taste. Will Battlefield 3 Be Free Again In The Future? Theres
no guarantee that Battlefield 3 will become free again in the future. EA occasionally offers older games as part of their On the House program or through special promotions, but its impossible to predict when or if Battlefield 3 will be available for free again. If youre interested in playing Battlefield 3, its best to purchase the game at its current price or
 wait for potential sales or discounts. You can also keep an eye on EAs promotions and news to stay informed about any future deals or offers., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.116,704 active editors 7,002,099 articles in English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how
you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement. Logo of Namco Limited Was a Japanese multinational video game and entertainment company founded in 1955 by Masaya Nakamura which operated video arcades, amusement parks, produced video games, films, toys, and arcade cabinets. In the 1960s, it manufactured
electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1965 game Periscope. It entered the video game industry after acquiring the Japanese division of Atari in 1974, distributing games such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1979 and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of arcade video games in
the early 1980s, Namco released titles such as Galaga, Xevious, and Pole Position. Namco entered the home market in 1984 with conversions of its arcade games. Namco produced several multi-million-selling game franchises, such as Pac-Man, Galaxian, Tekken, Tales, Ridge Racer, Ace Combat, and Taiko no Tatsujin. In 2006, Namco merged with
Bandai to form Bandai Namco Holdings. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: The Boat Race 2018Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutSylvilagus aquaticus... that the swamp rabbit (pictured) is both territorial and a great swimmer?... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same
day of the week as June?... that Samantha Kane led an unsuccessful takeover bid for Sheffield United F.C. and, after a gender transition, was interviewed to become its chief executive?... that the first version of the Amtrak Susquehanna River Bridge was heavily damaged by a tornado during construction?... that medicine dean Sjahriar Rasad was
accused of being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate Indonesian President Sukarno?... that the U.S. Supreme Court is currently deciding whether the family who lived in a house wrongly raided by the FBI may sue the government?... that Romanian sports shooter Petre Cimigiu demanded the elimination of a pension gap between Olympic and non-
Olympic champions, such as himself?... that the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the city closing?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'o Kenyan writer and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o
(pictured) dies at the age of 87. In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna. In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title. In the Surinamese general election, the National Democratic Party wins the most seats in the National Assembly. In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500. Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaign Russian
invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleJune 1Wreckage of American Airlines Flight 14201676 Scanian War: The Swedish warship Kronan, one of the largest ships in the world at the time, sank at the Battle of
land with the loss of around 800 men.1857 The Revolution of the Ganhadores, the first general strike in Brazil, began in Salvador, Bahia.1974 In an informal article in a medical journal, Henry Heimlich introduced the concept of abdominal thrusts, commonly known as the Heimlich maneuver, to treat victims of choking.1988 Group representation
constituencies were introduced to the parliament of Singapore.1999 On landing at Little Rock National Airport in the U.S. state of Arkansas, American Airlines Flight 1420 overran the runway and crashed (wreckage pictured), resulting in 11 deaths. Kitabatake Chikafusa (d.1354) Louisa Caroline Tuthill (d.1879) Tom Holland (b.1996) Faizul Waheed
stalked, mucilage-secreting glands (or 'tentacles') that attract, trap, and digest arthropod prey. When prey is captured, the tentacles bend inward and the leaves curl around it, preventing escape and enhancing digestion by increasing the surface area of the leaf in contact with the prey. This time-lapse video shows a D.capensis leaf curling up around
a Mediterranean fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott SchillerRecently featured: Cucumis metuliferusIgnace TonenAustralian white ibisArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself,
including policies and technical issues. Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia. Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the
the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer editors and manuals WikidataFree
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 AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from "2This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "1676" news newspapers books
Virginia during war against British governor.1676 by topicArts and scienceArchitectureArtLiteratureMusicScienceLeadersState leadersColonial governorsReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesEstablishments and disestablishments and disease and d
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 Halmstad.1676 (MDCLXXVI) was a leap year starting on Wednesday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar, the 1676th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 76th year of the 17thcentury, and the 7th year of the 1670s decade. As of the
 start of 1676, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year December 4: Battle of LundJanuary 29 Feodor III becomes Tsar of Russia. January 31 Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, the oldest institution of higher education in Central America, is founded. [1] January
Six months into King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip), leader of the Algonquian tribe known as the Wampanoag, travels westward to the Mohawk nation, seeking an alliance with the Mohawk nation with the Moha
Massachusetts, colonist Mary Rowlandson is taken captive, and lives with the Indians until May. February 14 Metacomet and his Wampanoags attack Northampton, Massachusetts Council debates how to handle the
 Pequot, Mohegan and Niantic nations who have been hired by English settlers. He is offered a chance to live if he makes peace with the English, refuses, and is executed the next day in Stonington, Connecticut. April 12 Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. April 21 Sudbury Fight: The village of Sudbury.
 Massachusetts is attacked by Metacom's Wampanoag Confederation as one of the last major battles of King Phillip's War. Captain Samuel Wadworth and 28 of his men are killed in the defense of the town. April 22 The Battle of Augusta is fought in the Mediterranean Sea off of the coast of Sicily during the Franco-Dutch War. The French Navy and the
combined Dutch Republic and Spanish forces each lose over 500 men. May 2 Mary Rowlandson is ransomed from captivity by Native Americans by a subscription raised by women of Boston. May 19 Peskeomskut Massacre: Battle of Turner's Falls Captain William Turner leads a raid at first light on an encampment consisting mainly of women and
children. An estimated 300-400 lives are taken in less than half an hour, first from gunshot directly into the sleeping tents, then by sword and by drowning as the victims try to flee. This incident happens on the west bank of the Connecticut River, just above the falls known as Turner's Falls in Gill, Massachusetts. May 26 A fire destroys the town hall
and 624 houses in Southwark, London.[2]May 31 The Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts (approximate date). June 1 Scanian War: Battle of land A combined fleet of the Dutch Republic and DenmarkNorway decisively defeats the Swedish Navy, which loses its flagship
 Kronan. June 12 The Indian coalition attacks Hadley, Massachusetts, but are repelled by Connecticut troops. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June Bacon's Rebellion begins in the Virginia (July 2 Major
John Talcott and his troops begin sweeping Connecticut and Rhode Island, capturing large numbers of Native Americans from Algonquian tribes and exporting them out of the English colonies as slaves. July 4 Captain Benjamin Church and his soldiers begin sweeping Plymouth Colony, for any remaining Wampanoag tribesmen. July 11 The Wampanoags
 attack Taunton, Massachusetts, but are repelled by colonists. July 17 In France, Madame de Brinvilliers is executed for poisoning and witchcraft (later called the Affair of the Poisons). July 27 Nearly 200 Nipmuc tribesmen
surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 30 Virginia colonist Nathaniel Bacon and his makeshift army issue a Declaration of the People of Virginia, instigating Bacon's Rebellion against the rule of Governor William Berkeley. August 2 Captain Benjamin Church captures Metacomet's wife and son. August 12 King Philip (Metacomet), chief of the
 Wampanoags that had waged a war throughout southern New England that bore his name, is killed by an Indian named Alderman, a soldier led by Captain Benjamin Church. August 17 Battle of Halmstad (fought at Fyllebro): Sweden gains a decisive victory over DenmarkNorway. August 28 The Irish Donation of 1676 is shipped from Dublin, to relieve
 Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. September 19The Russo-Turkish War (16761681) begins, with Russo-Ukrainian troops forcing pro-Ottoman Hetman Ivan Samoylovych to surrender Chyhyryn. Bacon's Rebellion: Jamestown is burned to the ground by the forces of Nathaniel Bacon. September 21 Pope Innocent XI succeeds Pope Clement X, as
the 240th Pope of the Roman Catholic Church.October 13 Battle of Gegodog: Trunajaya defeats the Mataram Sultanate.October 17 The Treaty of urawno is signed, between the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire and PolishLithuanian Commonwealth.November 27 A
fire in Boston, Massachusetts, is accidentally set by a careless and sleepy apprentice, who drops a lighted candle, or leaves it too near some combustible substance; this is the largest fire known at this time in the district. The Rev. Increase Mathers church, dwelling and a portion of his personal library are destroyed.[3]December 4 Scanian War Battle
of Lund: Sweden defeats the forces of Denmark.December 7 Ole Rmer makes the first quantitative measurements of the speed of light.December 21 Sands baronets created in the Baronetage of Ireland.[4]Emperor Yohannes I of Ethiopia decrees that Muslims must live separately from Christians throughout his realm.Anton van Leeuwenhoek
discovers microorganisms. An bo Lantdag (assembly) meets in Turku, Finland. The French East India Company founds its principal Indian base at Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast. The first coffeehouse in North America opens in Boston. [5] Robert Walpole March 17 Thomas Boston, Scottish church leader (d. 1732) March 27 Francis II Rkczi,
Hungarian rebel against the Habsburgs (d. 1735)April 23 King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1751)May 26 Maria Clara Eimmart, German astronomer, engraver and designer (d. 1707)May 28 Jacopo Riccati, Italian mathematician (d. 1751)June 17 Louise de Maisonblanche, illegitimate daughter of Louis XIV of France (d. 1718)June 21 Anthony Collins,
 English philosopher (d. 1729)July 3 Leopold I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, Prussian field marshal (d. 1747)July 14 Caspar Abel, German theologian, historian, poet (d. 1763)August 26 Robert Walpole, first Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (d. 1745)[6]September 13 lisabeth Charlotte d'Orlans, duchess and regent of Lorraine (d. 1744)September 18
Eberhard Louis, Duke of Wrttemberg (d. 1733)October 8 Benito Jernimo Feijo y Montenegro, Spanish scholar (d. 1733)November 8 Louise Bndicte de Bourbon, duchess of Maine, daughter in law of Louis XIV (d.1753)date unknown Alexander
 Selkirk, Scottish sailor (d. 1721)John ClarkeMichiel de RuyterMatthew HaleJanuary 14 Francesco Cavalli, Italian opera manager (b. 1602)January 15 Georg Arnold, Austrian musician (b. 1621)January 29 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629)February 3
 Franois Chauveau, French painter (b. 1613)February 14 Abraham Bosse, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604)February 20 Hugh Forth, English politician (b. 1610)March 2 Juan de Almoguera, Roman Catholic prelate who served as Archbishop of Lima (16731676) and Bishop of Arequipa (16591673) (b. 1605)March 21 Henri Sauval, French historian
(b. 1623)March 22 Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (b. 1590)March 23 Paul Wrtz, Swedish general (b. 1612)March 27 Bernardino de Rebolledo, Spanish poet, soldier and diplomat (b. 1597)April 5 John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1606)April 8 Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653)April 20
John Clarke, English physician (b. 1609)April 29 Michiel de Ruyter, Dutch admiral (b. 1607)May 5 Sir Richard Lloyd, English politician (b. 1622)May 26 Thomas Rouse, English politician (b. 1608)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic
 archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1606)June 13 Princess Henriette Adelaide of Savoy, wife of Ferdinand Maria (b. 1636)June 16 Nathaniel Dickinson, American settler (b. 1601)June 29 Hendrik van der Borcht II, German painter (b. 1614)July Jesse Wharton colonial governor of MarylandJuly 5 Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish
soldier (b. 1613) July 8 Francis I Rkczi, Hungarian prince of Transylvania (b. 1645) July 12 Duchess elisabeth Sophie of Mecklenburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg (b. 1613) July 22 Pope Clement X (b. 1590) July 25 Francis I Rkczi, Hungarian prince of Transylvania (b. 1645) July 17 Madame de Brinvilliers, French
murderer (b. 1630) August 11 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 28 Margravine Louise Charlotte of Brandenburg, Duchess of Courland by marriage (16451676) (b. 1617) August 21 Lars Stigzelius, Swedish Lutheran archbishop (b. 1598) September 4
 John Ogilby, Scottish-born impresario and cartographer active in Dublin and London (b. 1600)September 9 Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, French military officer, founder of Montreal in New France (b. 1612)September 10 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 10 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 10 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 10 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 10 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 10 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 10 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 10 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 12 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 12 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 13 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 13 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 14 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 14 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 14 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 14 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 14 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 14 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1612)September 14 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess 
 1616)September 17 Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626)September 28 Anna Maria Antig, Spanish Catholic nun (b. 1602)October 6 Claudia Rusca, Italian composer, singer, and organist (b. 1593)October 7 Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (b. 1615)October 10 Sebastian Knpfer
 German composer (b. 1633)October 13 Juan de Arellano, Spanish artist (b. 1614)October 15 Simon de Vos, Flemish painter (b. 1603)October 28 Jean Desmarets, French writer (b. 1595)November 1 Gisbertus Voetius, Dutch theologian (b.
1589)November 9 Allart Pieter van Jongestall, Dutch jurist, politician, and diplomat (b. 1602)December 12 William Morice, English politician (b. 1602)December 18 Edward Benlowes, English poet (b. 1603)December 19 Adolph, Prince
of Nassau-Schaumburg and Count of Nassau-Schaumburg (16531676) (b. 1629)December 25Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England (b. 1609)William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1592)^ Procedure 373 of the Guatemalan Real Audiencia in the General Archive of Indias.^ Walford, Cornelius,
ed. (1876). "Fires, Great". The Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Cyclopeadia:
Archived from the original on October 21, 2019. *America's First Coffeehouse". Massachusetts Travel Journal. Archived from the original on September 27, 2010. Retrieved September 1, 2021.Retrieved from "30ne
 hundred years, from 1501 to 1600This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "16th century" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this
 message)Millennia2ndmillenniumCenturye17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thce
 Vespucci (from whose name the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas 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 year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either 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 artists, authors and
 scientists, and led to the foundation 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, 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. 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
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, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa in the late 19th century, most of 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.15031506, one of the world's best-known
 paintings1501: 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 Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy
 marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: First reported African slaves 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: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern 21.1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern 21.1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern 21.1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of
Sudan1505: 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 Tano 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 War15081512:
 Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice 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 ascendance of the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascendance of the four Portuguese ships, which escape. [7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascendance of the four Portuguese ships, which escape. [7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascendance of the four Portuguese ships, which escape. [7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascendance of the four Portuguese ships, which escape fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascendance of the four Portuguese ships, which escape fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascendance of the four Portuguese ships, which escape fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascendance of the four Portuguese ships, which escape fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascendance of the four Portuguese ships for the fou
the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. 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 Serro. Serro 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 philosophy1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Ivares 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: Vasco Nez 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: Dzsa 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: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans
defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, 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: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian
 Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dellAfrica (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 15191519: 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 the contract 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 the contract 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 the contract 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 the contract 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 the contract 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 suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to suppres
position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.1519: Death of Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Em
first to Circumnavigate the Earth.15191521: Hernn Corts leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire.Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: 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 Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under the Adil Shahi und
coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established 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 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 Hernn Corts15241525: 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 Mohcs.1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur.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 Khanwa1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire forces defeat the Ottoman 
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 Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the
Mexico, a 16th-century codex15311532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church.1531: The Inca Empire.1532: Foundation of So Vicente,
the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas.1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England.1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born.1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French
 Protestants.1535: The Mnster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed.1535: The 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: 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 by the
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 15421546 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: Spanish explorer Ruy Lpez 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: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan.1544: The
French defeat an ImperialSpanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani1545: 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 55.1547: Francis I dies in the Chteau de Rambouillet on 31 March 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 Mhlberg.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: Tom 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 Akbar1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Sleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and
besiege Beijing.15501551: 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.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 England under Papal authority.1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau.1554:
Missionaries Jos de Anchieta and Manuel da Nbrega establishes So Paulo, southeast Brazil.1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned 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. [13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, 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.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 15561556: 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 Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from 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 Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: The Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: The Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: The Elizabeth 
the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France.1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrsis, the Italian Wars conclude.1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal
during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 15671560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at 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, Macau1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London.1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place.1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith.1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the
powerful Rajput Hindu caste.15621598: 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: Galileo Galilei born on February 151564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire
at the Battle of Talikota.1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97.1565: Estcio de S establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565).1565: Miguel Lpez 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 156715661648: 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 Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, the former king of Ferenc Dvid, t
and of conscience in the World.15681571: Morisco Revolt in Spain.15681600: 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 PolishLithuanian 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 to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led H
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Lepanto.1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: Spanish East Indies.1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg

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