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~ PressRelease, Dsseldorf, 27 November 2019:At a test fire event on 6 November at the Alkantpan Test Range inSouth Africa, Rheinmetall demonstrated its extensive expertise in theworld of indirect fire. In the presence of international partners and customers, the Dsseldorf, Germany-based defence contractor proved how new technologies can be used to boost the performance of systems that are already in extensive use around the world those which meet the NATO standards set out in the Joint Ballistics Memorandum of Understanding (JBMoU) as well as non-JBMoU systems. During the event, three new maximum effective range records were set using various guns. A G6 howitzer with a 52calibre gun achieved the longest range ever attained with a conventional 155mm artillery round: 76 kilometres, while the 52-calibre gun attained a range of 54 kilometres. Finally, a field howitzer with a 39-calibre gun attained a range of 54 kilometres. Waffe and Munition, Rheinmetalls centre of excellence for cannon technology, showcased the self propelled howitzer PzH 2000s main armament in action. Over the past decade, this 155mm weapons system has proven to be one of the worlds most effective conventional artillery systems, capable of attaining the high rates of fire specified in the JBMoU. Developed and manufactured by Denel Land Systems, the G6 used at the live fire event was a new version designed to attain greater ranges in line with a non-JBMoU-compliant gun. This gun served as evidence of the feasibility of a new howitzer with a range of 83 km. Working in close cooperation with the German procurement authorities, Rheinmetall plans to develop and manufacture a significantly larger chamber and a longer, 60-calibre barrel. The gun should be able to fire existing JBMoU-compliant rounds as well as new ammunition families. On the one hand, these new ammunition types will be optimised with respect to stresses occurring in the new gun, but will also be able to be fired from legacy JBMoU-compliant guns. Here, 83 kilometres serves as the benchmark, since the course correction fuse necessary for precision at these ranges reduces the attainable range by approximately ten percent. This means that the maximum effective range of 75 kilometres specified by the German procurement authorities is attainable. Using the celebrated Assegai V-LAP shell is an example, modular upgrades of the artillery ammunition were on show at the event. The delegations could see for themselves the marked improvement in its performance with respect both to propulsion and range when fired from 39- and 52-calibre guns. Coupled with technologies from Rheinmetall Norways 120mm Ragnarok motor system and ammunition from RDM round out the Groups indirect fire profile. This combination lends itself especially well to multipurpose vehicle applications with a rapid-fire capability. It also enables friendly forces to guickly evade counterbattery fire. Artillery range distance record image [ Rheinmetall] The events host, the German-South African joint venture Rheinmetall Denel Munition (RDM), welcomed participants from several NATO nations to the event in Northern Cape province on 6 November. As RDM managing director Jan-Patrick Helmsen explains, Our goal is to be a true partner to the military. us. Tube artillery can provide defensive and offensive fire support. Its cheaper and faster than rockets or air support, can operate around the clock, and engage targets with great precision using indirect fire anywhere within its range. Of course, range has proved to be a limiting factor in recent years, giving rise to the need for increased operational reach. During the event, Jan-Patrick Helmsen noted that RDM has already been working to extend the range of artillery shells for some time now. Were known for the Assegai family and our V-LAP round, the longest-range conventional artillery projectile. The combination of South African technology and German expertise has already resulted in enhanced range, effectiveness and precision. When it comes to artillery, Rheinmetall takes a totally holistic approach, declares Helmsen. Thefollowing table shows the ranges achieved with various projectilesand charges:- Weapon Projectile Charge Range (m) JBMoU 39-calibre gun DM121 Prac Inert BT New 39 cal. top charge 29,171 JBMoU 39calibre gun Assegai M2005 HE V-LAP New 39 cal. top charge 53,917 PZH 2000 L52-231 DM121 Prac Inert-BT New 52 cal. top charge 66,943 G6 L52-231 DM121 Prac Inert V-LAP M64 Zone 6, modified\* 76,280 \*Newtop charge for 25-litre chamber now in development. Test planned for 2020. U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Matthew KeelerThe Army wants a prototype by 2023. The cannon, along with Army hypersonic missiles, will allow the service to strike targets far behind enemy lines. The U.S. Army is pushing ahead with plans to field a cannon with an astounding 1,000-mile+ range. The cannon, along with hypersonic weapons, will allow the service to attack long range for long range for long range. fires, Col. John Rafferty, the service expects the gun to have a range of 1,000 nautical milesor 1,150 statute miles. The technology behind the service is not sure if the gun would be affordable. The Army is set to conduct an early test of a key tech component at Naval Support Facility Dahlgren in Virginia very soon. NSF Dahlgren was the home of the Navys electromagnetic railgun program, before the gun was shipped out to White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico for additional testing. Mirrorpix//Getty ImagesExactly how the U.S. Army intends to field a cannon with a range of 1,150 miles is unknown. The Armys heaviest gun, the 155-millimeter gun on the M109A6 Paladin self-propelled howitzer, has a range of just 25 miles. The largest gun ever built, Schwerer Gustav, had a range of 28 miles. In the late 1980s, Canadian engineer Gerald Bull oversaw construction of the System 350 heavy gun for Saddam Husseins Iraq. Built into the side of a hill, System 350 had a barrel diameter of 350 millimeters and could lob a 300 pound projectile with 33 pounds of high explosives up to 265 miles. Gerald Bull was assassinated in 1990 and System 350 was never completed. Ordinary artillery guns work by loading an artillery shell, followed by a powder charge, into the guns breech. When the gun is fired, burning powder charges create huge amounts of pressure behind the shell. As the pressure builds up, the shell is pushed out of the barrel and down range toward the target. A 2018 report on the thousand mile gun suggests that it is probably a really big gun that fires a rocket-assisted projectile (RAP). At the time, Rafferty said the gun was based on proven principles and that were scaling up things that were already doing. A rocket-assisted projectile incorporates a rocket motor into the base of an artillery shell. The result is a shell with a smaller explosive charge but longer range. A larger diameter artillery shell could carry a large payload of solid rocket fuel, vastly increasing the projectiles range. U.S. Navy photo by John F. WilliamsThe U.S. Navys railgun at NSF Dahlgren, Virginia, 2017. Could the long range gun be an adaptation of the Navys railguns, as powerful as they are, likely cant fling something 1,150 miles. Railguns also need lots of energy, and its easier to get that energy from burning bags of chemicals than from a megawatt-sized power source. Another clue is the Armys comment that the projectiles themselves could cost up \$400,000 to \$500,000 each: railgun projectiles are significantly more expensive. As the services shift focus away from guerrilla warfare to great power competition, the Army is planning to use the long range cannon against major potential adversaries. The long range gun would give the Army an unprecedented ability to hit long range targets without calling on other services, particularly the U.S. Air Force, to engage them. The Army aims to have a prototype ready by 2023 and will then decide if it wants to fully develop the gun for service. Source: Defense NewsKyle Mizokami is a writer on defense and security issues and has been at Popular Mechanics since 2015. If it involves explosions or projectiles, he's generally in favor of it. Kyles articles have appeared at The Daily Beast, U.S. Naval Institute News, The Diplomat, Foreign Policy, Combat Aircraft Monthly, VICE News, and others. He lives in San Francisco. Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.112,025 active editors 7,010,218 articles in EnglishThe russet sparrow is a passerine bird in the sparrow family Passeridae, distributed in eastern Asia. A chunky little seed-eating bird with a thick bill, it has a body length of 14 to 15cm (5.5 to 5.9in). Its plumage is mainly warm rufous above and grey below. It exhibits sexual dimorphism, with the plumage of both sexes patterned similarly to that of the corresponding sex of the house sparrow. Its vocalisations are sweet and musical chirps, which when strung together form a song. The russet sparrow is known well enough in the Himalayas to have a distinct name in some languages, and is depicted in Japanese art. It feeds mainly on the seeds of herbs and grains, but it also eats berries and insects, particularly during the breeding season. This can be a distinct name in some languages, and is depicted in Japanese art. diet makes it a minor pest in agricultural areas, but also a predator of insect pests. It is a social bird within its own species, but disperses to breed. The typical clutch has five or six whitish eggs. Both sexes incubate and feed the young. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Emmy NoetherThe Combat: Woman Pleading for the VanquishedPseudastacusArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutOpiki Toll Bridge ... that the Opiki Toll Bridge (pictured) was placed on New Zealand's national heritage register decades after its deck was removed?... that Ratwita Gandasoebrata pioneered the development of clinical pathology in Indonesia?... that the producer of frica Brasil had to take a specialized course in the United States to learn how to record the unusual setup of musicians?... that Arizona State athletic director Graham Rossini got his start as a student assistant, with duties including washing baseball uniforms?... that the government's Visit Myanmar Year initiative caused Aung San Suu Kyi to encourage a tourism boycott?... that NFL player Blane Smith, one of 15 children, grew up in a two-room house in conditions like "sardines in a can"?... that Nourished by Time recorded Erotic Probiotic2 while ill with COVID-19?... that a Mexican restaurant with just four communal tables, no set menu, no reservations, and cash-only payments was awarded a Michelin star? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC Commander-in-Chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC Commander-in-Chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC Commander-in-Chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC Commander-in-Chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC Commander-in-Chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC Commander-in-Chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC Commander-in-Chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC Commander-in-Chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India Fligh invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Franzo Grande StevensSly StoneMohammad BagheriFereydoon AbbasiStu WilsonVladyslav GoraiNominate an articleJune 17Mumtaz Mahal1579 Explorer Francis Drake landed in a region of present-day California, naming it for England.1631 Mumtaz Mahal (pictured), wife of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan, died in childbirth; Jahan spent the next seventeen years constructing her mausoleum, the Taj Mahal.1919 Hundreds of Canadian soldiers rioted in Epsom, England, leading to the death of a British police officer.1952 Guatemalan Revolution: The Guatemalan Congress passed Decree900, redistributing unused land greater than 224 acres (0.91km2) in area to local peasants.M. C. Escher (b.1898)Richard Gagnon (b.1948)Amari Cooper (b.1994)Mohamed Morsi (d.2019)More anniversaries: June 16June 17June 18ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutIgor Stravinsky (17June 1882 6April 1971) was a Russian composer and conductor, considered to be one of the most important and influential composers of the 20th century. He studied under Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov until the latter's death in 1908. Soon after, Stravinsky met the impresario Sergei Diaghilev, who commissioned the composer to write three ballets for Ballets Russes: The Firebird (1910), Petrushka (1911), and The Rite of Spring (1913), the last of which caused a near-riot at its premiere in Paris. His compositional style varied greatly, being influenced Aaron Copland, Philip Glass, Bla Bartk, and Pierre Boulez, who were all challenged to innovate beyond traditional tonality, rhythm, and form. This photograph of Stravinsky in the early 1920s is from the collection of the American photojournalist George Grantham Bain. Photograph credit: Bain News Service; restored by MyCatIsAChonkRecently featured: Sabella pavoninaMagna Carta (An Embroidery)RaspberryArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals A unique way to navigate 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 projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikibooksFree textbooks and WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lmgCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShgipSlovenina Retrieved from "2Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies15thcentury16thcentury16thcenturyDecades1550s1560s1570s 1580s1590sYears1576157715781579 158015811582vteJanuary 23: The Union of Utrecht is signed.1579 by topicArts and scienceArchitectureArtLiteratureMusicScienceLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersColonial governorsReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesBirths DeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishments Disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments Disestablishments and disestablishments Disestablishments Disestablishments Disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments Disestab Shaka Samvat15001501- Kali Yuga46794680Holocene calendar11579Igbo calendar1579580Iranian calendar9579580Iranian calendar9579580Iranian calendar9579580Iranian calendar9579580Iranian calendar1579MDLXXIXKorean calendar333 before ROC333Nanakshahi calendar111Thai solar calendar21212122Tibetan calendar(male Earth-Tiger)1705 or 1324 or 552to(female Earth-Rabbit)1706 or 1325 or 553Year 1579 (MDLXXIX) was a common year starting on Monday of the Proleptic Gregorian calendar. January 6 The Union of Arras unites the southern Netherlands under the Duke of Parma, the Union of Utrecht.[2]February 28 The seizure in September by Willem IV van den Bergh, of the Boxmeer Castle in September in the Netherlands is condemned by the other Dutch members of the Union of Utrecht.[3]March 1 Off of the coast of what is now Ecuador, the English galleon Golden Hind, captained by Francis Drake, captures the Spanish freighter Nuestra Seora de la Concepcin (unofficially called "Cagafuego") and its cargo, including 26 tons of silver and 1,000 pounds of gold.[4]March 2 Battle of Borgerhout in Brabant (now Belgium): Spanish troops under the command of the Duke of Parma overwhelm rebels fighting for the Union of Utrecht.[5]March 12 The Siege of Maastricht, a center of the Dutch resistance to Spanish rule, is started in the Netherlands by Spanish troops under the command of Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma.[6] The siege will last almost four months before Maastricht falls on July 1. April 10 In the village of Cuers in France, near Toulon rebel peasants kill 600 nobles and upper-class gentlemen of the Catholic League serving the Count of Carces.[7]May 17 The Treaty of Arras is concluded between Spain (represented by the Duke of Parma), and members of the Union of Utrecht continues its resistance against Spain while the County of Hainaut, the County of Artois, and the cities of Douai, Lille Orchies and Arras agree to a separate peace under Spanish rule.[8]May 21 Battle of Mimaomote: In Japan, Doi Kiyonaga defeats the forces of Kumu Yorinobu.[9]June 17 Francis Drake, during his circumnavigation of the world, lands in modern-day California, which he claims for Queen Elizabeth I.[10][11] With an English claim here and in Newfoundland, it becomes the basis for English colonial charters which will claim all land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from "sea to sea." Drake's claim is called Nova Albion (New England), and subsequent maps will show all lands north of New Spain and New Mexico under this name. July 1 Maastricht surrenders to Spanish troops after a surprise attack by the Duke of Parma, who had besieged the city for more than three months. July 13 Karlovac in Croatia is founded. [12][13]July 17 James FitzMaurice FitzM the rule in Ireland of Elizabeth I of England. [14]August 6 In the Spanish-controlled Netherlands, the representatives of the Union of Utrecht declare that they will no longer respect the authority of King Philip of Spain. August 17 "Yasuke", a man of African origin who has been hired as a manager by the Chancellor of the Realm, Oda Nobunaga, arrives in Japan. Called "The Black Samurai" in dramatizations of his experience, he begins a service of three years to the Chancellor, ending on June 21, 1582. August 30 Livonian War: In what is now Belarus, the city of Polotsk falls to the forces of Stephen Bthory, Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland. [15] September 10 (5th waning of Tawthalin 941) ME) In the Kingdom of Mrauk U in what is now Myanmar and Bangladesh, King Min Phalaung becomes the owner of the first of three white elephants, and gives himself the title of Hsinbyushin.[16]September 12 Amendments are made to the May 17 Treaty of Arras, with further concessions to Spain by the Union of Arras. The final version is promulgated by King Philip of Spain in Mons, one of the regions in the Arras Union.[8]September 28 In Switzerland, a mutual assistance pact was signed at Lucerne between representatives of Roman Catholic cantons by the efforts of the catholic cantons by the efforts of the catholic Bishop of Basel, Jakob Christoph Blarer von Wartensee.[17]October 5 At Banda Aceh, on the island of function of the catholic cantons by the efforts of the catholic cantons by the efforts of the catholic cantons by the efforts of the catholic Bishop of Basel, Jakob Christoph Blarer von Wartensee.[17]October 5 At Banda Aceh, on the island of the catholic cantons by the efforts of the catholic Bishop of Basel, Jakob Christoph Blarer von Wartensee.[17]October 5 At Banda Aceh, on the island of the catholic Bishop of Basel, Jakob Christoph Blarer von Wartensee.[17]October 5 At Banda Aceh, on the island of the catholic Bishop of Basel, Jakob Christoph Blarer von Wartensee.[17]October 5 At Banda Aceh, on the island of the catholic Bishop of Basel, Jakob Christoph Blarer von Wartensee.[17]October 5 At Banda Aceh, on the island of the catholic Bishop of Basel, Jakob Christoph Blarer von Wartensee.[17]October 5 At Banda Aceh, on the island of the catholic Bishop of Basel, Jakob Christoph Blarer von Wartensee.[17]October 5 At Banda Aceh, on the island of the catholic Bishop of Basel, Jakob Christoph Blarer von Wartensee.[17]October 5 At Banda Aceh, on the island of the catholic Bishop of Basel, Jakob Christoph Blarer von Wartensee.[17]October 5 At Banda Aceh, on the island of the catholic Bishop of Basel, B Sumatra in what is now Indonesia, Alauddin Mansur Syah becomes the new Sultan of Aceh upon the death of Sultan Zainul Abidin.[18]October 11 Sokollu Mehmed Pasha, Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Grand Vizier by Sultan Murad III.[19]October 19 King James VI of Scotland makes his ceremonial entry into Edinburgh to assume the throne at the age of 13, after being declared to have reached the age of 13, after being declared to a two-year term as the new Doge of the Republic of Genoa.[21]November 3: Seditious writer John Stubbs, author of England, is convicted of sedition, and his right hand is amputated as punishment.[22]November 13 During the Second Desmond Rebellion, rebel troops in Ireland, led by Gerald FitzGerald, 14th Earl of Desmond, carry out the Sack of Youghal and massacre the English Army garrison, then pillage and burn the homes of local residents.[23]November 21 Iancu Sasul becomes the new Prince of Moldavia as Peter the Lame steps down for the second time.[24] Peter will replace Sasul on October 17, 1582.November 23 Jeremias II Tranos is removed from office as Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and replaced by his rival Metrophanes III of Constantinople, leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and replaced by his rival Metrophanes III of Constantinople, leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and replaced by his rival Metrophanes III of Constantinople, leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and replaced by his rival Metrophanes III of Constantinople, leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and replaced by his rival Metrophanes III of Constantinople, leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and replaced by his rival Metrophanes III of Constantinople, leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and replaced by his rival Metrophanes III of Constantinople, leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and replaced by his rival Metrophanes III of Constantinople, leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and replaced by his rival Metrophanes III of Constantinople, leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and replaced by his rival Metrophanes III of Constantinople, leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and replaced by his rival Metrophanes III of Constantinople, leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and replaced by his rival Metrophanes III of Constantinople, leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and replaced 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with a detailed illustration and measurements.[27]December 25 In France, Protestant French troops under the command of Matthieu Merle, make a surprise attack on the Roman Catholic cathedral in the village of Mende during Mass, and kill 400 civilians.[28]In the Mughal Empire in India, Akbar abolishes the jizya, the tax placed upon non-Muslim residents. Akbar abolishes the surprise attack on the Roman Catholic cathedral in the village of Mende during Mass, and kill 400 civilians. issues a mazhar signed by the leading ulamas, putting himself as the highest religious authority, allowing him to interpret the Quran.[29]The municipality of Boac in Marinduque, Philippines is founded.[30]The Bible of Kralice begins publication. The first complete translation of the Bible into the Czech language (with notes), it is prepared by the Unity of the Brethren, and published at Kralice nad Oslavou, Bohemia.[31]Tokugawa HidetadaJanuary 4 Willem Teellinck, Dutch pastor (d. 1629)[32]January 6 Juan Manuel Prez de Guzmn, 8th Duke of Medina Sidonia, Spanish nobleman, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece (d. 1636)[33]January 23 Marie of Prussia, Margravine of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (d. 1649)[34]January 27 Antonio Tornielli, Italian Catholic prelate who served as Bishop of Novara (16361650) (d. 1650)February 24 Johann Jacob Grasser, Swiss poet, historian and theologian (d. 1627)[35]March 23 Francis Mansell, English academic (d. 1665)[36]April 10 Augustus the Younger, Duke of Brunswick-Lneburg (d. 1666)[37]April 12 Franois de Bassompierre, French courtier (d. 1646)[38]May 1 Wolphert Gerretse, Dutch founder of the New Netherland Colony (d. 1662)June 17 Louis I, Prince of Anhalt-Kthen, German prince (d. 1650)[39]June 18 Afonso Mendes, Patriarch of Ethiopia (d. 1659)July 2 Janusz Radziwi, Lithuanian and Polish nobleman (d. 1620)[40]July 6Bernardino de Almansa Carrin, Spanish Catholic prelate and Archbishop (d. 1633)[41]Francis Norris, 1st Earl of Berkshire, English noble (d. 1622)[42]July 13 Arthur Dee, English physician and alchemist (d. 1651)[43]August 1 Luis Vlez de Guevara, Spanish dramatist and novelist (d. 1644)[44]August 18 Countess Charlotte Flandrina of Nassau, Dutch-French abbess (d. 1640)[45]August 21 Henri, Duke of Rohan, French Huguenot soldier and writer (d. 1638)[46]August 23 Thomas Dempster, Scottish scholar and historian (d. 1625)[47]September 1 John Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, Prince-Bishop, German Catholic archbishop (d. 1634)[48]September 3 Louis I, Count of Erbach-Erbach (16061643) (d. 1643)[49]September 16 Samuel Coster, Dutch writer (d. 1665)[50]September 17 Charles Howard, 2nd Earl of Nottingham, English noble (d. 1644)[52]October 4 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian cardinal (d. 1644)[52]October 4 Guido Bentivogl painter (d. 1633)[53]November 11 Frans Snyders, Flemish painter (d. 1657)[54]November 12 Albrecht of Hanau-Mnzenberg, German nobleman (d. 1635)[55]November 16 Federico Baldissera Bartolomeo Cornaro, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1653)[56]December 9 Martin de Porres, Peruvian monk, Roman Catholic saint (d. 1639)[57]December 20 (bapt.) John Fletcher, English dramatist (d. 1625)[58]date unknownJacob Astley, 1st Baron Astley of Reading, royalist commander in the English Civil War (d. 1652)[59]Arthur Johnston, Scottish physician and poet (d. 1641)[60]John Ogilvie, Scottish Jesuit, Roman Catholic saint (martyred 1615)[61]Johannes Meursius, Dutch classical scholar and antiquary (d. 1639)[62]Sokollu Mehmed PashaFebruary 5 Countess Palatine Helena of Simmern, Countess consort of Hanau-Mnzenberg (1551-1561) (b. 1532)February 20 Nicholas Bacon, English politician (b. 1509)[64]March 12 Alessandro Piccolomini, Italian humanist and philosopher from Siena (b. 1508)[65]April 24 John Stuart, 4th Earl of Atholl[66]May 6 Franois de Montmorency, French nobleman (b. 1527)[68]June 17 Johannes Stadius, Flemish astronomer, astrologer, mathematician (b. 1527)[69]June 25 Hatano Hideharu, Japanese samurai (b. 1541)July 3 Edward Fitton, the elder, Irish politician (b. 1527)[70]August 5 Stanislaus Hosius, Polish Catholic cardinal (b. 1504)[71]August 12 Domenico Bollani, Bishop of Milan (b. 1527)[70]August 5 Stanislaus Hosius, Polish Catholic cardinal (b. 1504)[71]August 12 Domenico Bollani, Bishop of Milan (b. 1527)[73]October 11 Sokollu Mehmed Pasha, Turkish Janissary and Grand Vizier (b. 1505)October 13 William Drury, English politician (b. 1527)[73]October 21 Tanegashima Tokitaka Japanese Daimyo (b. 1528)October 24 Albert V, Duke of Bavaria (b. 1528)[74]November 9 Philip VI, Count of Waldeck (15671579) (b. 1551)[75]November 15 Francis David, Hungarian religious reformer (b. 1510)[77]date unknownGiovanni Battista Adriani, Italian historian (b. c. 1512)[78]Diego de Landa, Spanish Bishop of the Yucatn (b. 1524)[79]Hieronim Jarosz Sieniawski, Polish noble (b. 1516)[80]Barbara Thenn, Austrian merchant and Mnzmeister (b. 1519)[81]William Whittingham, English Biblical scholar and religious reformer (b. 1524)[82]Voravongsa I, Laotian king of Lan Xangprobable Hans Staden, German adventurer (b. 1525)^ a b Mack P. 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The Surrenders to Ferdinand and IsabellaGergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance.[2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Protestant Reformation in the following century.Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion,[4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European colonization of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte).1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India.1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur.1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6]1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire.14031413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I.1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.[7]14041406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi.1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hshim.14051433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8]1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century1410: The Battle of the PolishLithuanianTeutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndr.1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty.1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire.1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France.1415: Jan Hus is burned at the stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance.1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty. [9]1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king. [10]14191433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War.1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing.1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed.1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406.1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire.1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V.1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire.1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orlans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War.1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11]1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo.14319 January Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation.3 March Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope.26 March The trial of Joan of Arc begins.30 May Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake.16 June the Teutonic Knights and vitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish allianceSeptember Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists.30 October Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille.16 December Henry VI of England is crowned King of France.1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars.1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire.Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China.1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI.1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and turns it into an empire.1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Empire.1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies.1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal.1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate.1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times.1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language.1444: The Albanian league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Grand Duchya armies under Wadysaw III of Poland and Jnos Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna.1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Suzdal.1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire.1447: Wijayanagara Empire.1447: Wijayanagar Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11]1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the Byzantine Empire and the Byzantine Empire an Ottoman Empire.1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle.1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11]14541466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia.14551485: Wars of the Roses English civil war between the House of York and the House of Lancaster.1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France.1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe.1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. 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The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa.1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus.1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000200,000 leave.1492: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain.1493: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico.1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter.1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.1494: Spain agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.1494: Spain agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.1494: Spain agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.1494: Spain agree to divide the World outside the World outside the World outside th Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521).14971499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back.1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio.1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back.1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio.1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back.1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio.1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back.1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio.1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back.1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio.1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back.1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio.1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back.1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio.1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back.1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio.1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back.1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio.1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back.1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio.1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back.1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio.1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back.1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio.1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back.1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio.1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back.1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio.1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back.1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio.1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to In the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13]1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Seluronglater named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang.[14]1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali.[15]1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born.1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world.1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yez Pinzn encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas.1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro lvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal.1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (13601424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in VietnamUlugh Beg (13941449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing pressSkanderbeg (14051468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman EmpireIvan III of Russia (14401505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the royal house of TudorSee also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions 15th centuryRenaissance affects philosophy, science and art.Rise of Modern English language from Middle English.Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world.Public banks.Yongle Encyclopediaover 22,000 volumes.Hangul alphabet in Korea.Scotch whisky.Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed].Development of the woodcut for printing between 14001450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c.1455) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 14101415 Invention of the harpsichord c.1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. Crowley, Roger (2006). Constantinople: The Last Great Siege, 1453. Faber. ISBN 0-571-22185-8 (reviewed by Foster, Charles (22 September 2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and the end of empire". Contemporary Review. Archived from the original on 22 August 2009. It is the end of the Middle Ages)^ Encyclopdia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002^ Harvey 2005, p.14. ^ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton. Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to

trade with.^ Winstedt, R. O. (1948). "The Malay Founder of Medieval Malacca". Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies: 726729. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00083312. JSTOR608731.^ "An introduction to the Ming dynasty (13681644)". Khan Academy. Asian Art Museum. Retrieved 29 September 2018. Modern interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Wade "Thousands in China are descendants of an ancient Filipino king. Here's how it happened". Filipiknow. 24 March 2017.^ "New Sulu King research book by Chinese author debuts in Philippines". Xinhuanet. Archived from the original on 16 August 2021.^ a b c d e f g Ricklefs (1991), page 18.^ "Shri Mahaprabhuji Shri Vallabhacharyaji Biography | Pushti Sanskar". pushtisanskar.org. Retrieved 2 June 2023.^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. 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View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Caribbean Sea (links | edit)House of Romanov (links | edit)Sarajevo (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)14th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)18t edit)1564 (links | edit)1564 (links | edit)1564 (links | edit)1572 (links | edit)1564 (links | edit)1572 (links | edit)1572 (links | edit)1572 (links | edit)1572 (links | edit)1573 (li (links | edit)1570s (links | edit)1574 (links | edit)1542 (links | edit)1542 (links | edit)1542 (links | edit)1540s (links | edit)1542 (links | edit)1540s (links | edit)1540 (links | edit)1542 (links | edit)1542 (links | edit)1540 (links | edit)1542 (links | edit)1540 (links | e (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/15th century"Artillery mounted on a vehicle for mobility and protectionThis article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "Self-propelled artillery" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (January 2010) (Learn how and when to remove this message) British AS-90s firing in Basra, Iraq, 2008A Panzerhaubitze 2000 of the German Army Self-propelled artillery (also called locomotive artillery) (Learn how and when to remove this message) British AS-90s firing in Basra, Iraq, 2008A Panzerhaubitze 2000 of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and when to remove this message) British AS-90s firing in Basra, Iraq, 2008A Panzerhaubitze 2000 of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and when to remove this message) British AS-90s firing in Basra, Iraq, 2008A Panzerhaubitze 2000 of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and when the comparison of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and when the comparison of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and when the comparison of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and when the comparison of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and when the comparison of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and when the comparison of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and when the comparison of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and the comparison of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and the comparison of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and the comparison of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and the comparison of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and the comparison of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and the comparison of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and the comparison of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and the comparison of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and the comparison of the German Army Self-propelled artillery) (Learn how and the comparison of the German Army Self-propelled is artillery equipped with its own propulsion system to move toward its firing position. Within the terminology are the self-propelled gun, self-propelled gun, self-propelled gun, self-propelled gun, howitzer, mortar, or some form of rocket/missile launcher. They are usually used for long-range indirect bombardment support on the battlefield. In the past, self-propelled artillery has included direct-fire vehicles, such as assault guns and tank destroyers, which were typically well-armoured vehicles often based upon the chassis of a tank. In lieu of the standard tank's generalpurpose main gun that fired both high-explosive and anti-tank ammunition, direct-fire vehicles had specialized roles, with assault guns providing close fire-support for infantry and tank destroyers mounting an anti-tank gun to take on enemy armour. Modern self-propelled artillery vehicles often mount their main gun in a turret on a tracked chassis so they superficially resemble tanks. However, they are generally lightly armoured, which is insufficient to withstand direct-fire combat; nonetheless this protects their crews against shrapnel and small arms and therefore they are usually included as armoured fighting vehicles. Many are equipped with machine guns for defense against enemy infantry. The key advantage of self-propelled over towed artillery is that it can be brought into action much faster. Before the towed artillery can stop at a chosen location and begin firing almost immediately, then quickly move on to a new position. This shoot-and-scoot ability is very useful in a mobile conflict and particularly on the advance in open battlefields.[1]Conversely, towed artillery was and remains cheaper to build and maintain. It is also lighter and can be deployed in areas that self-propelled guns cannot reach. Since the Vietnam War, heavy transport helicopters have also been used for rapid artillery 's disadvantages. Both self-propelled and towed artillery remain in the arsenals of many modern armies.[1]During the Thirty Years' War, early 17th-century experiments were made with early types of horse artillery. Batteries towed light field guns where most or all of the crew rode horses into battle. The gunners were trained to guickly dismount, deploy the guns and provide instant fire support to cavalry, and act as a flexible reserve. The Russian army organized small units of horse artillery that were distributed among their cavalry formations in the early 18th century. While not forming large batteries and employing only lighter 2- and 3-pound guns, they were still effective and inflicted serious losses to Prussian units in the Seven Years' War. quickly realized the capability of the new arm and by the start of French Revolutionary Wars in 1790s Austria, Hannover, Portugal, Russia, France, Great Britain and Sweden had all formed regular units of horse artillery. The arm was employed throughout the Napoleonic Wars and remained in use throughout the entire 19th century and into the first half of the 20th century, when advances in weapons technology finally made it obsolete.[2]Zamburak was a specialized form of self-propelled artillery from the back of camels. It was used by the Islamic gunpowder empires, especially those of Iran, especially in the rugged Iranian plateau, where the transportation of heavy cannons is difficult.[3]British Gun Carrier Mark I (60 pdr)The British Gun Carrier Mark I was the first tank, the British Mark I and carried a heavy field gun. The gun could either be fired from the vehicle, or removed and set up as normal. In effect, the carrier replaced the use of a separate horse team or internal combustion engine-powered artillery tractor, and allowed a new way for the gun to be used. The next major advance can be seen in the Birch gun developed by the British for their motorised warfare experimental brigade (the Experimental Mechanized Force) after the end of the War. This mounted an 18-pounder field gun, capable of both the usual artillery trajectories and high-angle anti-aircraft fire, on a Vickers medium tank chassis. It was designed and built for investigations into a general approach to warfare where all arms, infantry and artillery included, would be able to operate over the same terrain as tanks. The Red Army also experimented with truck- and tank-mounted artillery, but produced none in quantity. Disabled German Wespe 105 mm self-propelled artillery, but produced none in quantity. Disabled German Wespe 105 mm self-propelled artillery, but produced none in quantity. vehicle on the Eastern Front, JanuaryFebruary 1944At the outbreak of World War II, virtually all artillery was still being moved around by artillery tractors or horses. While the German Blitzkrieg doctrine called for combined-arms action, which required fire support for armoured units, during the invasion of Poland and France this was provided by the Luftwaffe using Junkers Ju 87 'Stuka' dive-bombers effectively acting as artillery. Conventional towed howitzers followed. As the war progressed, most nations developed self-propelled artillery. Some early attempts were often no more than a field gun or anti-tank gun mounted on a trucka technique known in the British Army as carrying portee. These were mobile, but lacked protection for the crew. The next step was to mount the guns on a tracked chassis (often that of an obsolete or superseded tank) and provide an armoured superstructure to protect the gun and its crew. Many of the early designs were improvised, and the lessons learned led to better designs later in the war. For example, the first British design, "Bishop", carried the 25 pdr gun-howitzer on a Valentine tank chassis, but in a mounting that severely limited the gun's performance. It was replaced by the more effective Sexton. The first battery of self-propelled artillery guns was created when Hauptmann Alfred Becker, a mechanical engineer and battery captain in the 227th Infantry Division, mounted his 10.5 cm leFH 16 howitzers on the chassis of captured British Vickers Mk.VI light tanks to mobilize his guns.[4] His 10.5 cm leFH 16 Geschtzwagen Mk VI 736 (e) was the forerunner to German tracked field guns such as the Wespe and Hummel. The German salso mobilized their anti-tank guns, using light, obsolete or captured tracked vehicles. Examples include the Marder II, using captured French Lorraine 37L tractors, the Marder II, using the Panzer 38(t) Czech chassis. In each case on the Panzer 38(t) Czech chassis. These led to better-protected assault guns Sturmgeschtz with fully enclosed case on the Panzer 38(t) Czech chassis. the same way self-propelled anti-tank guns such as the Jagdpanzer IV and Jagdpanther were built. Some designs were based on existing chassis (such as the Brummbr), leftover chassis from cancelled programs (Elefant and Sturer Emil); others were converted from battle-damaged tanks (Sturmtiger). The single most-produced armored fighting vehicle design for Germany in WW II, the Sturmgeschtz III (StuG III) assault gun, in 19361937 pioneered the later casemate-style fully enclosed armor that would be used on almost all late-war German self-propelled weapons, producing a few Komsomolets tractor-mounted 57mm ZiS-2 guns early in the war. By 1943, the series of Samokhodnaya Ustanovka casemate armored vehicles had started to appear at the front, starting with the SU-85, and by late 1944 the SU-100, which mounted powerful guns on modern chassis adopting the full-casemate enclosure of the crew compartment as the Germans had done with the StuG III. These had the advantage of being relatively cheap to build and mounting a larger gun compared to the conventional tank that they were designed to provide direct-fire support to infantry in the face of enemy defenses. Although often similar to tank destroyers, they carried larger-caliber guns with weaker anti-armor performance but capable of firing powerful HE projectiles. The German 105mm howitzer-armed StuH 42 based on the StuG III, and the immense 152mm howitzer-armed, Soviet ISU-152, both fully casemated in their design, are examples of this type of self-propelled artillery. Romanian Mareal M-00 tank destroyer, armed with an M-30 howitzer. A Katyusha rocket launcher version also existed. All major nations developed self-propelled artillery that would be able to provide indirect support while keeping pace with advancing armoured formations. These were usually lightly armoured vehicles with an open-topped hull; the American M7 Priest, the British Sexton (25 pdr) and the German Wespe and Hummel being typical examples. A different route was chosen by the Soviets, who did not develop a specialized indirect-fire vehicle, but following a tradition of dual-purpose towed artillery, built a series of versatile assault guns with indirect-fire capabilities (example ISU-152). A related and novel program was the development of the Soviet Katyusha self-propelled multiple rocket rack on the back, a cheap and crushingly effective weapon, provided area saturation was called for rather than accurate fire. The Axis powers had captured the Katvusha and made their own versions; Germany created the 8 cm Raketen-Vielfachwerfer, while Romania developed the Mareal tank destrover, an early prototype of which was armed with a general trend towards a single heavy gun-equipped vehicle, the main battle tank, although some wheeled AFVs such as the South African Rooikat, the Maneuver Combat Vehicle of the JGSDF, and the US M1128 MGS, among others, are still developed with large-caliber, direct-fire weapons. Self-propelled indirect-fire artillery remains important and continues to develop alongside the general-purpose field gun.IDF Makmat 160 mm mortar carrier (see postwar Sherman tanks)Main article: Mortar carrierMany vehicles have used ancillary smoke mortars for local defense, which project one or more smoke grenades in a pattern that allows them to lay down a smoke screen some distance in order to conceal the vehicle from enemy observers. Mortar carriers are vehicles which carry a mortar as a primary weapon. Numerous vehicles, such as variants of the M3 half track and M113 APC, to vehicles specifically intended to carry a mortar, such as the 2S31 Vena. The Israeli Makmat is a mortar carrier based on the M4 Sherman tank chassis. The Russian army uses a 2S4 Tyulpan (Tulip) self-propelled 240mm heavy mortar. Patria Hgglunds, a joint venture between Finnish Patria and Swedish BAE Systems Hgglunds, manufactures AMOS (Advanced Mortar System), which is a 120mm automatic twin-barrelled, breech-loaded mortar turret. There are also numerous AFVs and even main battle tanks that can be equipped with a mortar in the small troop compartment in the rear, which fired through an opening in the roof, allowing the crew to remain protected. This was useful for fighting nearby infantry, as a mortar is shorter-ranged and cheaper to shoot than the large main gun, as well as being better suited to wounding enemy infantry taking cover behind objects. However, since the mortar is only a secondary weapon in this case, the Merkava is not considered a mortar carrier. Slovak self-propelled 155mm Howitzer model 2000 ZuzanaA Swedish Bandkanon 1Self-propelled artillery remains important in the equipment of many modern armies. It saw a significant role throughout the Cold War era conflicts and in the 1991 Gulf War.Modern SP artillery is highly computerized, with the ability to self-survey firing positions using systems such as GPS and inertial navigation systems. This, in conjunction with digital fire control/ballistic computers and digital communications, allows individual guns to disperse over a wide area and still deliver rounds on target simultaneously with the other guns in their battery. These capabilities also increase survivability manyfold as modern SF artillery can displace and avoid counterbattery fire much more quickly and effectively and, if desired, more frequently than previously possible. In conjunction with modern logistic systems and palletized load dropping/lifting capabilities mean that the rapid displacement can occur without significant disruption to actually firing missions as it is possible for the ammunition to keep up with the guns. A modern battery of six guns, each firing 43kg projectiles with a burst firing speed of four rounds per minute, can deliver over a tonne of ordnance per minute for up to four minutes. This is an immense weight of fire, which can be delivered with very high accuracy. One example of the increased firepower provided by modern mobile howitzer, the G6-52. It can fire up to six rounds in quick succession that will land nearly simultaneously. This is achieved by firing the shells at different trajectories so that the first round has the longest flight time and the last round the shortest. This is an improvement of the earlier TOT (time on target) concept. The necessary rapid reloading is made possible by an automated ammunition feed system. [citation needed]Main articles: Rocket artillery and Multiple rocket launcherRockets have greater ranges and carry much more complex "shells" than guns, since there is less restriction on size (calibre). A multiple launching a rocketList of artilleryList of self-propelled howitzersSelf-propelled anti-aircraft weaponG-numbers US military vehicle and related supply designations<sup>^</sup> a b Bailey, Johnathan B. A., Field Artillery and Firepower, Naval Institute Press, 2004, p. 6.<sup>^</sup> Hedberg 1987, pp.1113.<sup>^</sup> Khan, Iqtidar Alam (2004). Gunpowder and Firepower, Naval Institute Press, 2004, p. 6.<sup>^</sup> Hedberg 1987, pp.1113.<sup>^</sup> Khan, Iqtidar Alam (2004). 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