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Big mac ingredienti

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As part of its 50th anniversary promotion of the Big Mac sandwich, McDonald's Corp. is distributed at 14,000 participating restaurants worldwide, with 6.2 million pieces total in more than 50
countries. The promotion began Aug. 2 and will continue while supplies last. With the Buy-One-Get-One-Free promotion, customers will receive a single token for collecting purposes or redeem at a participating McDonald's Restaurant for a second Big Mac sandwich. Inside
Coin World: Coin Values Spotlight," makes its debut in the Aug. 13 print issue. "When my great-grandfather Jim Delligatti invented the Big Mac at his grill in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, he just wanted to make his local customers happy," said
Nick Delligatti, fourth-generation McDonald's owner-operator. "August 2 would have been my great-grandfather's 100th birthday, and I believe he would be very proud knowing his humble sandwich that inspired the
iingle "two all-beef patties, special sauce, lettuce, cheese, pickles, onions on a sesame seed bun" was invented in 1967 in the kitchen of Jim Delligatti's first McDonald's franchise, located on McKnight Road in suburban Pittsburgh's Ross Township. The sandwich was introduced at that location first, and then went nationwide in 1968. Each MacCoin
 token has no cash value and is redeemable only for one free Big Mac at participating McDonald's restaurants through 2018. The commemorative tokens feature five unique reverse designs, one representing each decade of the Big Mac. Each MacCoin design pulls in elements from an era in its history, nodding to art, music and pop culture, while the
common obverse of the MacCoin celebrates the 50th anniversary of the Big Mac. The MacCoin highlighting the 1970s showcases the decade's flower power, and the token representing the early 2000s specifically focuses on technology that was at the
 forefront at the turn of the century. The 2010s MacCoin celebrates the past 10 years and calls attention to the evolution of communication, incorporating emojis in the design. Additionally, the seven languages — Arabic, English, Indonesian, Mandarin, Portuguese, French and Spanish — used in
 many of the countries participating. Token specifications The MacCoin tokens were struck at Osborne Coinage Co., the oldest private mint in the United States, located in Cincinnati. Gibson Olpp, marketing manager for Osborne, said the tokens are struck on 1.25-inch brass planchets and bear a reeded edge. Equal mintages of each of the five tokens
 were produced, she said. Phil Saken, communications and brand reputation manager in Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan for McDonald's USA LLC, said each participating restaurant will be provided equal numbers of each of the five tokens and when the allotment for each restaurant is exhausted, the promotion will end. While the program launches Aug.
2, the tokens won't be redeemed through Dec. 31. The tokens will be for a one-time use only. Tokens that are redeemed will not be handed out to another customer, Saken said. Saken said McDonald's has not yet decided what will happen with all of the redeemed tokens. Connect with Coin
 World: Sign up for our free eNewsletter Like us on Facebook Follow us on Twitter The Big Mac is one of McDonald's most iconic and popular menu items. Known for its delicious taste and unique combination of ingredients, the Big Mac has been a staple in the fast-food industry for decades. But do you know what exactly goes into this famous
burger? What are the ingredients of a Big Mac? Do you like this article? What are the ingredients of a Big Mac? **The ingredients of a Big Mac? **The ingredients of a Big Mac? to many fast-food
enthusiasts. Let's dive into the details of each ingredient and how they come together to create the perfect burger experience. First and foremost, the two all-beef patties are juicy and flavorful, adding a satisfying bite to every bite. Next up is the special
 sauce, which is a key component of the Big Mac's signature taste. This creamy and tangy sauce is a secret blend of ingredients that truly sets this burger apart from others on the market. Lettuce and cheese provide freshness and creaminess to the burger, balancing out the richness of the beef patties and special sauce. The crispness of the lettuce
and the googyness of the cheese create a harmonious contrast of textures that elevate the overall experience. Pickles and onions add a subtle tanginess and crunch to the Big Mac, enhancing the flavors and creating a well-rounded taste profile. These toppings add layers of complexity to the burger that keep customers coming back for more. Lastly,
the sesame seed bun holds everything together, providing a soft and slightly sweet base for all the delicious ingredients to rest upon. The combination of the toasted bun with the savory fillings creates a satisfying mouthfeel that is hard to resist. In conclusion, the ingredients of a Big Mac work together harmoniously to create a truly iconic fast-food
experience that has stood the test of time. From the juicy beef patties to the special sauce and sesame seed bun, every component plays a crucial role in making this burger a beloved favorite among customers worldwide. FAQs: 1. What is the calorie count of a Big Mac? A Big Mac contains approximately 540 calories. 2. Can I order a Big Mac without
pickles? Yes, you can customize your Big Mac? Yes, you can customize your Big Mac? Yes, you can request extra special sauce on your Big Mac? McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac? McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac? Yes, you can request extra special sauce on your Big Mac? Yes, you can request extra special sauce on your Big Mac? McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac? McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac? McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac? McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac? McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac? McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac? Wes, you can request extra special sauce on your Big Mac? McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac? McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac? McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac? McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac? McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac? McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac? McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac? McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac? McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac and the McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac and the McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac and the McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac and the McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac and the McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac and the McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac and the McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac and the McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac and the McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac and the McDonald's offers a vegetarian version of the Big Mac and the McDonald's offers a vegetarian version ve
 5. Does McDonald's offer a gluten-free version of the Big Mac? Unfortunately, McDonald's does not have a gluten-free version of the Big Mac special sauce? The exact recipe for the special sauce is a closely guarded secret by McDonald's, but it is
 known to contain ingredients like mayonnaise, relish, vinegar, and spices. 7. Can I add bacon to a Big Mac? McDonald's does not typically offer bacon as an add-on option. 8. Is the cheese on a Big Mac processed cheese? Yes, the cheese on a Big Mac is made with processed
 American cheese slices. 9. Are there any health benefits to eating a Big Mac? While the Big Mac is a delicious treat, it is not a particularly healthy option due to its high calorie and fat content. 10. Does McDonald's offer a plant-based version of the Big Mac? While the Big Ma
the traditional Big Mac. 11. Can I order a Big Mac with extra cheese? Yes, you can request extra cheese on your Big Mac for an additional charge. 12. What sides pair well with a Big Mac include McDonald's French fries, apple slices, or a side salad. Watch this awesome video to spice up your cooking! Your
friends have asked us these questions - Check out the answers!, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,997,782 articles in English "Chinese character" written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese characters are logographs used to write the Chinese languages and others from regions influenced by
Chinese culture. The function, style, and means of writing characters have changed greatly over the past three millennia. Unlike letters in alphabets that directly reflect the sounds of speech, Chinese characters generally represent morphemes—the units of meaning in a language—often encoding aspects of pronunciation as well as meaning. Writing
all of a language's frequently used vocabulary requires 2000-3000 characters; as of 2024, nearly 100,000 have been identified and included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them include inscribing stone, bone, or bronze; brushing ink onto silk, bamboo, or paper;
and printing with woodblocks or moveable type. More recent technologies using Chinese characters include telegraph codes and typewriters, as well as input methods and text encodings on computers. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Red-capped parrot Archive By email More featured articles About Fanciful illustration of
 Donus II ... that Pope Donus II (pictured) never existed, despite being praised for his honorable conduct by later historians? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the longest-surviving member of the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the United States Camel Corps? ... that Topsy was the United States Camel Corps? ... that To
 has been called an "eerie prediction" and "an uncanny, horrifyingly vivid prophecy" of The Holocaust? ... that Liechtenstein competed only in athletics at the 1968 Summer Olympics? ... that Isabel Garcés provided a comical counterpoint to
 "child prodigy" protagonists in many 1960s musical comedy films? ... that the steam corvette Gefle was the first ship of the Swedish Navy to be equipped with a propeller? ... that Greg Jensen went from world cow dung throwing champion to playing in the NFL? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and
translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. In the
 Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the Senate election, while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri
 Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Nominate an article May 24: Aldersgate Day (Methodism) Eric XIV of Sweden (pictured) and his guards murdered five incarcerated nobles, including some members of the influential Sture family. 1689 - The Act of Toleration became law, granting
freedom of worship to English nonconformists under certain circumstances, but deliberately excluding Catholics. 1798 - The Irish Rebellion of 1798 began, with battles beginning in County Kildare and fighting later spreading across the country. 1963 - United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy met with African American author James
Baldwin in an unsuccessful attempt to improve race relations. 2014 - A gunman involved in Islamic extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. Robert Hues (d. 1632)Philip Pearlstein (b. 1924)Magnus Manske (b. 1974)Stormé DeLarverie (d. 2014) More anniversaries: May 23 May 24 May 25 Archive By
email List of days of the year About Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germania. The son of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor, Germanicus was born into an influential branch of the patrician gens Claudia. The
 agnomen Germanicus was added to his full name in 9 BC when it was posthumously awarded to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus; ten years later, Tiberius succeeded Augustus as Roman emperor. As a result of his
 adoption, Germanicus became an official member of the gens Julia, another prominent family, to which he was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the Elder, a granddaughter of Augustus. He was also the father of Caligula, the maternal grandfather
of Nero, and the older brother of Claudius. This bust, depicting Germanicus in AD 4, is in the collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum Recently featured: The Cocoanuts In the Loge Black-crowned barwing Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors,
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thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles وارسي Deutsch Español العربية Prançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Тіє́ng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Ваһаsa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български
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 Wednesday of the Julian calendar. January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro: Portuguese forces under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de Janeiro. January - A Spanish force under the command of Captain Juan
 Pardo establishes Fort San Juan, in the Native American settlement of Joara. The fort is the first European settlement in present-day North Carolina. February 4 - Prince Zhu Zaiji, son of the Jiajing Emperor. 1] February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, husband of
 Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh.[2] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: A Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning the Eighty Years' War. April 9 - In India, the Battle of Thanesar is fought in what is now the Indian state of
 Haryana. The Mughal Emperor Akbar, with 300 men, wins a victory over more than 7,000 warriors of the Sanyasi Hindu sect. Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants. April 10 - Henrique I Nerika a Mpudi becomes the new ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and
the northern portion of Angola. Henrique succeeds his nephew, Bernardo I of Kongo April 12 - The Earl of Bothwell is acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Upon acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots.
of Scottish clerics and nobles recommends Bothwell as an appropriate husband for Queen Mary and approves his acquittal after trial for the murder of her previous husband.[3] April 24 - Bothwell takes Mary prisoner at his castle at Dunbar after preventing her from traveling from her palace to Edinburgh, then rapes her. May 15 - Mary, Queen of
Scots, marries the Earl of Bothwell, under duress.[4] May 24 - Sture Murders: The mentally unstable King Erik XIV of Sweden and his guards murder five incarcerated nobles at Uppsala Castle. June 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at the Battle of Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. July 24 - Mary, Queen of
 Scots, is forced to abdicate, and replaced by her one-year-old son James VI. July 25 - The city of Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 - James VI is crowned at Stirling. August 22 - The Duke of Alba is sent to the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as
Governor of the Netherlands. Prince William of Orange is outlawed, and Lamoral, Count of Egmont imprisoned. September 9 - At a dinner, the Duke of Alba arrests Lamoral, Count of Egmont and Philip de Montmorency, Count of Egmont imprisoned. September 27 - After the 2-week Siege of Inabayama Castle, the Oda clan capture Gifu Castle from the
Saitō clan in Japan. September 29 - The Second War of Religion begins in France, when Louis, Prince of Condé and Gaspard de Coligny fail in an attempt to capture several cities (including Orléans), and march on Paris. October 7 - Bible translations into Welsh: The New Testament
is first published in Welsh, in William Salesbury's translation from the Greek. November 10 - Battle of Saint-Denis: Anne de Montmorency, with 16,000 Royalists, falls on Condé's 3,500 Huguenots surprisingly hold on for some hours before being driven off. Montmorency is mortally wounded.[5] November 21 (10th day of 11th month,
Eiroku 10) - In Japan, the Todai-ji Great Buddha Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Mi
Goa) issues decrees prohibiting the public performance of Hindu rituals for marriages, cremations, and sacred thread wearing. Other rules require all natives 15 or older to attend Christian religious services, upon penalty of punishment. [6] December 12 - The Scottish Parliament votes to approve the Act Anent the demission of the Crown in favour of
our Sovereign Lord, and his Majesty's Coronation 1567, an act regarding the abdication of Mary Queen of Scots in favor of her son James VI and the coronation of James, and confirms James as the legal ruler.[7] Mary's half brother, James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, is appointed as the regent to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland. In
that Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray's power to rule on be
one of the most influential designs in the history of architecture.[8] Rugby School, one of the oldest public schools in England, is founded. Although sparse maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade ban, reinstating foreign trade with all countries except Japan.[9] Jacob
van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 1633) January 27 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1633) January 27 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1633) January 27 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1633) January 27 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1636) February 3 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1637) January 27 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1638) January 28 - Archduchess Margaret of Austria (d. 1638) January 29 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1638) January 29 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1638) January 29 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1638) January 29 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1638) January 29 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1638) January 29 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1638) January 29 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1638) January 29 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1638) January 29 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1638) January 29 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1638) January 29 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1638) January 29 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1638) January 29 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1638) January 20 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1638) January 20 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel (d. 1638) January 20 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel (d. 1638) Januar
of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Pomerania (d. 1618) February 23 - Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1618) February 24 - Jindřich Matyáš Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 13
(bapt.) - Jacob van Heemskerk, Dutch admiral and explorer (d. 1607) March 17 - Akizuki Tanenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 26 - Nicolas Formé, French composer (d. 1638) May 2 - Sebald de Weert, Dutch captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East
India Company (d. 1603) May 9 - John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603-1618) (d. 1618) May 13 - Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1620) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1622) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1623) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1624) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1630) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1622) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1623) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1624) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian healer (d. 1625) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1626) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1628) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1628) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1629) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian heal
15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1620) August 21 - Francis de Sales, Savoyard Bishop of Geneva and saint (d. 1622) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636)
 September 24 - Martin Fréminet, French painter (d. 1619) October 10 - Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain (d. 1597) November Thomas Nashe, English poet (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1599) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1599) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1599) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1599) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince (Burma) (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince (Burma) (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince (Burma) (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince (Burma) (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince (Burma) (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince (Burma) (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince (Burma) (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince (Burma) (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince (Burma) (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince (Burma) (d. 1600)[11] Miny
 1626) November 7 - Margherita Farnese, Benedictine nun (d. 1643) November 14 - Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange (d. 1625) November 16 - Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (d. 1643) November 17 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a
 Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1637) Tachibana Muneshige, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1643) date unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admiral (d. 1612) Pierre Biard, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu,
 Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1612) John Parkinson, English herbalist and botanist (d. 1650) Willem Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1615) Ban Naoyuki, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Emperor Jiajing January 12 - Eva von Trott, German
 noble and courtier (b. 1505) January 17 - Sampiero Corso, Corsican mercenary leader (b. 1498) January 23 - Jiajing Emperor of China (b. 1507) January 26 - Nicholas Wotton, English diplomat (c. b. 1498) February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, consort of Mary, Queen of Scots (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of
Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1504) April 1 - Jan Krzysztof Tarnowski, Polish nobleman (b. 1518) April 18 - Wilhelm von Grumbach, German adventurer (b. 1503) April 19 - Michael Stifel, German mathematician (b. 1487) May 2 - Marin Držić,
 Croatian writer (b. 1508)[12] June 2 - Shane O'Neill, Irish chieftain (b. 1530) June 12 - Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1507) August 3 - Myeongjong of Joseon, ruler of Korea (b. 1534) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1523) October 1 - Pietro
Carnesecchi, Italian humanist (b. 1508) October 31 - Marie of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, Princess of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, Princess of Brandenburg-Kulmbach and by marriage Electress Palatine (b. 1519) November 12 - Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1493) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Takeda Yoshinobu, Japanese daimyo
(b. 1538) date unknown Thomas Beccon, English Protestant reformer (b. 1511) Péter Erdődy, ban of Croatia (b. 1504) Shahghali, khan of Qasim (b. 1505) Lawrence Sheriff, English gentleman and grocer to Elizabeth I (b. 1510) Akagawa Motoyasu, Japanese samurai ^ L. Carington Goodrich and Fang Chaoying, Dictionary of Ming Biography, 1368-
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 (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th century 15
 Establishments - Disestablishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio 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 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance account of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance account of the Late Middle Ages, the Late Midd
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 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 and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to 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 Catholic Church and the unrest associated
with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise 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 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 Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach India, which
eventually reached the Americas. 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's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the 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 in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of 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 Christopher Christo
 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. 1403-1413: 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] 1404-1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is
established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405-1433: 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 sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa through the Indian Ocean to Spread China sails through the Indian Ocean to Spread China sails through the Indian Ocean through throu
Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic
War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 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 Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave 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] 1419-1433: 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 Orléans 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. 1431 9 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 is burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance
 September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal 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. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469
 Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in Mesoamerica. 1440: Oba Ewuare comes to power in the West African city of Benin, and turns it into an 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: Abdur Razzaq visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under
 Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Varna and I as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijayanagara Empire.
 succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450s:
Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi dynasty 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi dynasty 1
[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 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] 1454-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in 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: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatan after The League of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The League
of Mayapan disintegrates. The league is replaced by seventeen Kuchkabal. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: 2 February - Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor and his son Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St
 Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 5 March - Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of
Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last
garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France succeeds Charles VI
 by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu) and capturing the city. He develops both his own capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III
 Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Hagg II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana,
 Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Matthias Corvinus of
 Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Beign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces
under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Golden Horde at the Battle of Lipnic. 1471: The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and
 Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: Muscovy conquers Novgorod. 1478: Reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary
defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great Horde. 1481: Spanish Inquisition begins in practice with the
first auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital
calculations. 1484: William Caxton, the first printer of books in English, prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered
Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his
 administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure whoo was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who was soon dethroned by Mamado
the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 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. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first
voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio. 1499: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago. [13] 1500: in an effort to increase his
power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later 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: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism and Sikhism an
Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360-1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam
Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press Skanderbeg (1400-1468), Who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1468).
1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the lands of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions of historic invent
language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks, Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes, Hangul alphabet in Korea, Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400-1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403.
(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 1410-1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). "The
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link to 15th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Caribbean Sea (links | edit) Levant (links | edit) House of Romanov (links | edit)
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century BC (links | edit) View (previous 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/15th century" The U.S. Mint took top honors in "Best Circulating Coin" at the 2025 Mint Directors Conference for the work on the Jovita Idár issue in the American Women quarter dollar series. Artificial intelligence will be the subject of
coins that have been created to honor Israel's role in the technology world as the country celebrates 77 years of independence. Over 50 notes that featured the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II from British Commonwealth countries and territories were sold by Heritage Auctions as the Balmoral Collection. The vast selection in Archives International
Auctions' Auction 100 on March 26 includes a number of items that could interest nearly any collector of paper money, related items or documents. The date for the vebsite of the United States Mint. Join the fun and excitement while enhancing your numismatic
journey as Coin World editors Jeff Starck and Larry Jewett host a weekly on-demand audio series discussing a variety of topics sure to enlighten and entertain. There's something for everyone from casual collector to seasoned investor and everyone in between. It's essential listening for those who want to get the most out of coin collecting! Start with
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