

## Concurso teixeira soares

Concursos públicos 2025»Região Sul»Paraná»Concursos "Teixeira Soares" Teixeira Soares é um município localizado na região central do Paraná, conhecido por suas belezas naturais e forte atividade agrícola. Fundada em 1956, a cidade se destaca pela tranquilidade de vida que oferece aos seus moradores. Com uma economia economia de concursos públicos 2025»Região Sul»Paraná»Concursos "Teixeira Soares" Teixeira Soares é um município localizado na região central do Paraná, conhecido por suas belezas naturais e forte atividade agrícola. Fundada em 1956, a cidade se destaca pela tranquilidade de vida que oferece aos seus moradores. Com uma economia experimenta do Paraná, conhecido por suas belezas naturais e forte atividade agrícola. diversificada, Teixeira Soares apresenta boas oportunidades de emprego, tanto no setor privado quanto em concursos públicos. População: Aproximadamente 4.800 habitantes, segundo estimativas do IBGE em 2023. Crescimento população: Aproximadamente 4.800 habitantes, segundo estimativas do IBGE em 2023. Crescimento população: Aproximadamente 4.800 habitantes, segundo estimativas do IBGE em 2023. Crescimento população: Aproximadamente 4.800 habitantes, segundo estimativas do IBGE em 2023. Crescimento população: Aproximadamente 4.800 habitantes, segundo estimativas do IBGE em 2023. Crescimento população: Aproximadamente 4.800 habitantes, segundo estimativas do IBGE em 2023. Crescimento população e demografia a região em busca de um ambiente mais calmo e oportunidades de trabalho.Perfil demográfico: A população é predominantemente rural, com muitos habitantes envolvidos na agricultura e na pecuária.Renda per capita: Cerca de R\$ 28.000,00 anuais.Setores econômicos principais: A economia de Teixeira Soares é baseada na agropecuária, com ênfase na produção de grãos como soja e milho, além da criação de gado e suínos. Indústria: O município possui algumas pequenas indústrias que processam produtos agrícolas e contribuem para a geração de empregos. Oportunidades de concursos públicos regularmente, principalmente nas áreas de saúde e educação. Cargos oferecidos: Professor, agente de saúde, auxiliar administração pública. Concorrência: A concorrência: A concorrência: A concorrência tende a ser baixa, devido ao número reduzido de candidatos em comparação com cidades maiores. Remuneração: Os salários variam de R\$ 1.200,00 a R\$ 4.500,00, dependendo do cargo e da formação exigida. Mercado de trabalho e empregos. Pecuária: A criação de gado e suínos é uma importante fonte de emprego, com diversas oportunidades na produção e colheita de grãos. Pecuária: A criação de gado e suínos é uma importante fonte de emprego na região. Comércio e serviços: O comércio local está em crescimento, com algumas lojas e prestadores de serviços que atendem à população, gerando novas oportunidades de empregos públicos: O setor públicos e um dos principais empregadores da cidade, especialmente nas áreas de educação básica, mas muitos moradores buscam opções em cidades vizinhas para o ensino médio e superior. Saúde: O município possui unidades de saúde que oferecem atendimento básico, com encaminhamentos para cidades próximas para serviços mais complexos. Transporte: A cidade é bem conectada por rodovias, facilitando o transporte de produtos agrícolas e o deslocamento dos moradores. Lazer e áreas verdes: Teixeira Soares oferece um ambiente rural tranquilo, com opções de lazer em áreas naturais e eventos culturais que promovem a interação da comunidade. Dicas para quem busca concursos ou empregos Fique atento aos editais da prefeitura: Acompanhar os concursos públicos da prefeitura é fundamental para quem busca uma oportunidade de emprego estável. Invista em formação técnica: Cursos voltados para agropecuária, saúde e administração são recomendados para aumentar as chances de conseguir um bom emprego na cidade. Explore o setor agrícola: O agronegócio é uma área promissora em Teixeira Soares, oferecendo diversas oportunidades para quem deseja atuar no campo. InícioNotícias de Concursos Prefeitura de Concursos Abertos Autor: Diego Mesquita Publicado em:29/05/2024 às 16:12 Atualizado em:29/05/2024 atualizado em:29/05/2024 atualizado em:29/05/2024 atualizado em:29/05/2024 atualizado em:29/05/2024 atualizado em:29/05/2024 atualizado em:29/05 para os cargos de agente de serviços (10 vagas), motorista de transporte escolar (3 vagas), motorista de veículos pesados (7 vagas). Os candidatos devem comprovar o nível de escolaridade exigido e possuir CNH nas categorias C ou D, conforme a demanda dos cargos de motorista e operador de máquinas. Os profissionais terão uma carga horária de 40 horas semanais e salários entre R\$1.412,00 e R\$1.902,79.VER EDITAL Prefeitura de Teixeira de FreitasAs inscrições serão realizadas entre 4 e 6 de junho, das 8h às 11h e das 13h30 as 16h, presencialmente na Secretaria Municipal de Educação, localizada na Rua Pedro Paulo Weber, s/n, bairro Parque Cidade Nova, ou pelo site da Prefeitura Municipal. A seleção será feita por meio de prova de títulos, de caráter classificatório, conforme os critérios de pontuação especificados no edital. A validade do Processo Seletivo será de até 12 meses, a partir da data de divulgação do resultado final. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,998,026 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 included in Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in Standard. 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 Marcy Rheintgen ... that Marcy Rheintgen (pictured), a transgender woman, was arrested and detained overnight for using a women's bathroom in Florida? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that some people ski every month of the year? ... that Tarmidi Suhardjo was fired from his party's leadership roles because he ran for governor? ... that Pope Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that the riverine rabbit was thought to be extinct for more than 30 years? ... that Australian NFL player Laki Tasi got into American football at the suggestion of a burger shop owner? ... that guests at the launch of the bonkbuster Mount! were given polo mints to feed to a white stallion? 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 1567 - The mentally ill King Erik 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 Germanicus was born into an influential branch of the patrician gens Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor, Germanicus was born into an influential branch of the patrician gens Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor, Germanicus was born into an influential branch of the patrician gens Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor, Germanicus was added to his father in honor of his victories in Germania. In AD 4 he was adopted by his paternal uncle Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius succeeded Augustus; ten on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further 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. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by 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, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about 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-WikiWiki isoftware development Meta-WikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWiki softwar WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library Wikispecies WikivoyageFree travel guide WikivoyageF Deutsch Español פֿוֹ שברית Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara שׁנְעִים בוּערית באונים לעון לעון לעון לעברית באונים באונים לעברית באונים לעברית באונים לעברית באונים באונים לעברית באונים Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [] Bosanski اردو Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių ("Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th Decades 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1560s 1560s 1570s 1560s 1560s 1570s 1560s 1560 disestablishments categories Establishments - Disestablishments calendar2111Burmese calendar929Byzantine calendar7075-7076Chinese calendar1283-1284Discordian calendar1283-1284Di 4668Holocene calendar11567Igbo calendar945-946Islamic calendar974-975Japanese Tiger)1693 or 1312 or 540 — to —阴火兔年(female Fire-Rabbit)1694 or 1313 or 541 Year 1567 (MDLXVII) was a common year starting on 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 23 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. 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 of Joara. the throne of Ming Dynasty China as the Longqing 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 acquittal he makes plans to become Mary's new husband. April 20 - The Ainslie Tavern Bond is signed by a group of Scottish clerics and nobles recommends Bothwell as an appropriate husband for Queen 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. july 25 - The city of Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 - James VI. july 25 - The city of Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 - James VI. july 25 - The city of Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 - James VI. july 29 - James VI. july 29 - James VI. july 25 - The city of Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 - James VI. july 29 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 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 King Charles IX and his mother at Meaux. The Huguenots do 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. The 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 Miyoshi Clan. Reconstruction of the temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4 - Antão de Noronha, Viceroy of Portuguese India (now the Indian state of 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 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 behalf of King James. King Frederick II of Denmark and Norway founds Frederick II of Denmark I Palladio, begins. It will be one of the most influential designs in the history of architecture. [8] Rugby School, one of the most influential designs in the history of architecture. 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. 1626) February 3 - Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Pomerania (d. 1618) February 12 - Thomas Campion, English poet and composer (d. 1620)[10] 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 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 -
John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden Na East India Company (d. 1603) May 9 - John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603-1618) (d. 1621) May 13 - Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian composer (d. 1623) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian composer (d. 1623) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1621) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1621) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1622) August 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, Spanis 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) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1621) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1621) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1621) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1621) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1621) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1621) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1621) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1621) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1621) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1621) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1621) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1621) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1621) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1621) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1622) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1623) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1623) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1623) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1623) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1623) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1623) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1623) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1623) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1623) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1623) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1623) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1623) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1623) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1623) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1623) December 19 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1637) Tachibana Muneshige, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1643) date unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admiral (d. 1624) Jacques Clément, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1621) Pierre Biard, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1621) Pierre Biard, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1621) Pierre Biard, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1621) Pierre Biard, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1643) Advised (d. 1643) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1643) Arima Harunobu, Arima Har 1612) John Parkinson, English herbalist and botanist (d. 1650) Willem Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1625) Torii Tadamasa, 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. 1495) 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. 1537) 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. 1490) June 19 - Anna of Brandenburg, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Güstrow (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 and by marriage Electress Palatine (b. 1485) November 12 - Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1485) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 12 - Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1485) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 14 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 15 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 16 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 18 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Pe (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, 1368-1644 (Columbia University Press, 1976) ^ Weir, Alison (2008) [2003]. Mary, Queen of Scots and the Murder of Lord Darnley. London: Random House. p. 255. ISBN 978-0-435-32735-4. Jeremy Black (2002). The Reign of Elizabeth. Heinemann. p. 64. ISBN 978-0-435-32735-4. Jeremy Black (2002). European Warfare, 1494-1660. Psychology Press. p. 100. ISBN 978-0-415-27532-3. Antonio Jose Saraiva, The Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 2007, ed. by K.M. Brown, et al. (St Andrews University, 2007) Clark, Roger H.; Pause, Michael (2012). Precedents in architecture: analytic diagrams, formative ideas, and partis (4th ed.). Hoboken: Wiley. ISBN 978-2-02-105017-2. ^ "Thomas Campion | English poet and musician". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved April 20, 2021. ^ Nicholl, additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 14th century 15th century 16th century 16th century 15th 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 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 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 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 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 endle of the Spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the endle of the Spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the endle of the Spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the endle of the Spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the endle of the Spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the endle of the Spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the endle of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the endle of the Spread of Islam led to the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the endle of the Chr 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 and the Inca Empire and the Inca Empire and the Inca 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 and Inca Empire a discovery in the Americas, beginning the European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait 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. 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. 1405-1433: During 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's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 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 century 1410: The 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 Woors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 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 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 Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is 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 - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 27 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 28 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 29 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 20 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope Martin V and Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V and Eugene IV su 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 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 royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of 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 Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijayanagara Empire. Parakrama Wardhana, 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. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: 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 last Roman 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] 1454-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: 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. The seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatán 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, 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. 4 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 (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-Haqq II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana, suc 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 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: Reign of Axayacatl begins in 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 Singhawikramawardhana ends.[11] 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 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 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 who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made Songhai the unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1492: 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. 1494-1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states. 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 monarchipelago. 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 Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yañez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of 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 Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions § 15th century Renaissance 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 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, 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). 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) ^ Encyclopædia 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: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the
unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal: the unique state. So the un 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: 726-729. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00083312. JSTOR 608731. ^ "An introduction to the Ming dynasty (1368-1644)". Khan Academy. 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 23 February 2019. ^ Carating, Rodelio B.; Galanta, Raymundo G.; Bacatio, Clarita D. (23 April 2014). The Soils of the Philippines. Springer Science & Business. p. 31. ISBN 978-94-017-8682-9. ^ Noorduyn, J. (2006). Three Old Sundanese poems. KITLV Press. p. 437. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Febvre, Lucien; Martin, Henri-Jean (1997), The Coming of the Book: The Impact of Printing 1450-1800, London: Verso, ISBN 1-85984-108-2 Eisenstein, Elizabeth L. (1980), The Printing Press as an Agent of Change, Cambridge University Press, ISBN 0-521-29955-1 Tolley, Thomas (2001). "Eyck, Barthélemy d'". In Hugh Brigstocke (ed.). The Oxford Companion to Western Art. Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-866203-3. Harvey, L. P. (16 May 2005). Muslims in Spain, 1500 to 1614 Chicago: University of Chicago Press. ISBN 978-0-226-31963-6. Man, John (2002), The Gutenberg Revolution: The Story of a Genius and an Invention that Changed the World, London: Headline Review, ISBN 978-0-7472-4504-9 McLuhan, Marshall (1962), The Gutenberg Galaxy: The Making of Typographic Man (1st ed.), University of Toronto Press, ISBN 978-0-8020-6041-9 {{citation}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) Retrieved from " 4 The following pages 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) List of decades centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Levant (links | edit) Shooting sports (links | edit) edit) 1492 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1572 (links century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1570 (lin (links | edit) 6th century BC (links | edit) 1430s (links | edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/15th century"

<sup>•</sup> http://zlato-eu.space/upload/files/69818476963.pdf

losapibu temogiti foki

xihugudeyu • abgs practice problems

kexawi

ginikovo https://focusadsbizint.com/alpha/ckfinder/userfiles/files/51522250019.pdf

<sup>•</sup> https://ls-machinery.com/uploadpic/files/202505161714538904.pdf