I'm not a bot



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Choosing a stringed instrument is both fun and surprisingly challenging. It's even harder to decide whether it is better to learn bass or guitar first. Naturally, it depends on what you want to play more, and you should always consider your long-term goals. However, all things being equal, one option is unquestionably easier at first. Especially those who are
new to any instrument should pace themselves. Some parts of the playing skills, like reading music and finger work, will translate to both regardless. However, the guitar is undoubtedly more complex. Hence, I recommend beginning with the more straightforward instrument to learn and working your way up from there. Bass is a lot of fun and very
rewarding. Plus, it helps to get started with something that will show your progress faster because it helps keep you motivated. I'll explain some of the significant differences so you can make an informed choice. Is it better to learn bass or guitar first? It's better for new players to learn the bass first. Although some skills translate well, like using your pick
or fingering, the bass is a more straightforward instrument to learn. A faster start can lead to more satisfaction for new players. Moreover, many look, a bass may look a lot like a guitar. Whether you decide to play the bass first or the guitar,
there are some significant differences to consider. For one thing, a bass is typically easier to learn. However, that doesn't mean there's no challenge in learning to play bass. Since it is an octave lower, that means the bass is a backup instrument, with the guitar taking the lead role. Hence it's a little easier to
learn the chords. With those outstanding low notes, you will bring the whole sound together. Although people don't always acknowledge it, the bass is the beating heart of a band, and without it, a lot of songs would sound pitchy and almost whiny. Chalk it up to a lack of musical theory, and let the guitar player enjoy the spotlight if you choose the bass.
Experienced musicians know the value of a bass. A more resonant sound comes with larger strings. For new learners, this means you will probably get more calluses sooner. Good hand care is essential to anyone playing an instrument, but more so for large stringed instruments like the bass. A longer neck on the bass also means more hand movement and
stretching. This feature is part of the challenge and fun of playing bass. Still, it's worth it. Once you start to understand how music is played, there's a lot of freedom in bass playing. You can improvise and even add another string or two to your instrument for better range. Another subtle difference is the size of the instrument. Basses are almost always
larger than guitars. That means stretching further for your notes, but it also helps convey those beautiful deep tones. A Z ZTDM Electric Bass Guitar from Amazon is a great way to start playing a stringed instrument. Not only is this bass stunning, but it has a silky, balanced tone. You'll love the way the Z ZDTM bass feels in your hands. Plus, you get a
thirty-day return policy included. Get yours from Amazon by clicking here. Can You Play Bass if You Play another instrument. Although the bass and
guitar are similar, they are not the same. Those with a guitar background often find it easier to pick up a bass, but they won't be playing like a pro the first day. It does make things easier, but this is because of the similarities. Additionally, playing any instrument will help you learn another. From scales and chord progressions to music theory and timing,
some concepts translate universally. Some people argue that you can play the bass if you already play guitar. However, this is only going to give you a basic idea of how the rhythms work. Sure, an experienced guitarist can knock out a few riffs on the bass, but if they want to play regularly, there's a lot to learn. Naturally, there will be exceptions. Musical
prodigies and people who play multiple instruments may take to the bass like a fish to water. However, for most, there will be a significant adjustment period as you re-learn playing on a larger instrument as a backup rhythm musician. A guitar has two more strings than most basses, and the change can make it feel easier at first, but don't get ahead of
yourself. Guitarists are used to stealing the show and being in the spotlight. For many, merely adjusting to the idea of letting someone else carry the central part of the song is hard to cope with. Take your time, and try to lock in on the drums instead of the words. It will help. Is Bass Easier Than Guitar In many ways, playing the bass versus the guitar is like
playing the piano versus the guitar. It's better to learn the bass first because it is easier to begin. Working with fewer strings and more rhythmic repetitive playing is not the same as becoming a bass player. Likewise, playing is not the same as mastering your craft. Like a piano, the bass has a learning
curve that gets steeper as you gain skill. From a performance standpoint, beginning and intermediate basslines are almost always less complicated. As the counterpoint to the guitar, the bass is going to repeat notes much more often. Moreover, finger plucking is easier to learn than strumming. Although you will find the larger size of the bass is more
physically demanding, the larger spaces between strings and larger frets will ultimately help. You may have to work harder for your notes, but they are easier to play once you get your finger in position. You're less likely to hit the next string by accident. Finally, you may not need the same level of music theory or chords to do well. Playing bass in the
background gives you more freedom, and your structured basslines don't need as much practice. Of course, this only applies to beginners and some intermediate players. Once you get enough experience, you'll need to expand your musical knowledge in many ways to progress. This stunning blue Best Choice Products Full-Size Acoustic-Electric Bass Guitar
is perfect for beginners and pros. Moreover, it has a four-band EQ-7545R bass preamp for customizable rich tones. You will be surprised at how high-quality this instrument is right out of the box. To see the Amazon reviews, click here. Is Bass or Guitar More Fun Fun is a matter of personal taste. When you're trying to decide whether it's better to play
guitar or bass first, your personality matters; if you need the spotlight, then I hope you can sing as well, because you should get a guitar and lead the band. However, if you want to be a part of something larger, share the stage and have a lot more freedom, the bass is your instrument. Despite their differences and similarities, both the bass and the guitar
are a ton of fun to play. When you first start, I recommend the bass because it can be a lot easier and more rewarding to play. That said, it's all about the connection to your music. Some guitar sooner. Still, you are going to love playing an instrument no matter where
you begin your journey. Always choose what's right for you, but if you can't decide... get a bass. The Polar Aurora Full Size Electric Bass Guitar from Amazon comes with a shoulder strap, pick, amp cord, and gig bag. The sleek blue and white wooden body are ideal for playing at home or on tour. Best of all, the customer service team is outstanding if you
have any questions about your new bass. Learn more when you click here. Final Thoughts BASS vs. GUITAR | Andriy Vasylenko - YouTube Choosing the right instrument. Likewise, you can always practice two instruments as you learn. However,
I suggest starting easy with a bass. Keep in mind that the bass may be simpler to start, but that doesn't mean that professionals are less skilled. A good, experienced bassist is peerless with their instrument and can play some awesome tunes. Having a deeper tone doesn't make this a lesser instrument. Playing the electric bass is a ton of fun. Once you get
started, you won't want to put it down, even when your fingers ache. Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and
measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. Many people end up playing both guitar and bass, and there is certainly significant overlap between them. But which
one should you play first, if you're just starting out? My suggestion is that you consider why you are looking to take up an instrument in the first place. You may want to be able to play recognizable songs without accompaniment You love the idea of being the frontman of a band You prefer the sound and
feel of the guitar You may want to learn bass if: You want to make people dance because of the music you create You want to be able to do a lot of fill-in work Here are a few points about each instrument to help you make up your mind. Physical
Differences Between Guitars and Basses Both acoustic and electric guitars are usually six-stringed instruments tuned (low to high) to E-A-D-G-B-E. Seven- and twelve-string guitars are also available, but is very rare for someone to start with these variations. Compared to a guitar, the average bass is an octave lower, and has fewer strings, thicker strings,
and wider frets. Most basses have four string, which are tuned to B), and a six-string bass adds both a high string and a low string (both usually tuned to B). Just
like with the seven- and twelve-string guitars, it is rare for someone to start learning the bass on anything other than a traditional four-string bass. Kari Shea If you're really unsure which instrument you want to play, go to a music store and physically handle a few of each. You might find that basses feel too heavy and unwieldy to you, or that guitars feel
puny. For example, say you're 6'5" and your hands are huge. A bass might feel more comfortable to play because the strings are fatter and the frets are further apart. If you feel yourself drawn in a particular direction, go with it. Short-Scale Basses Don't let the bass scare you off just because you're of smaller stature, though. (I'm nowhere near 6'5" myself,
so I know what I'm talking about here!) You have options. Most basses are what is called long-scale. This refers to distance between the bridge and the nut, which has a shorter distance between bridge and nut (30 inches), a narrower fretboard, and less
distance between frets. There is also the Fender Bass VI (also known as the Fender VI), which is a six-string. Like other basses, it is strung with thinner strings and tuned E-A-D-G-B-E like a guitar. If you've seen the "Hey Jude" promo film, you've seen George Harrison playing one. While
Fender discontinued production in 1975 due to low demand, the 2013 reissue under the Fender Squire imprint has made this rare beast attainable to the masses who have lusted after them for years. Fretless Basses — Something to Start an instrument that will eventually hand them a new challenge, picking up the bass
offers a unique opportunity when compared to guitars: the fretless bass. Playing a fretless bass gives you the ability to add more expression to your playing. Common techniques are sliding into and out of notes and also heavy doses of vibrato. A fretless bass It is true that fretless guitars exist. However, they are basically only seen in the world of the true
virtuoso players like Steve Vai. There also isn't much of a community of support for this instrument. A quick Google search will show you that one of the top video results is simply titled, "Why Did I Buy This?? — Getting a Fretless Guitar." On the bass side, you'll find an enthusiastic community of fretless players and even beginner fretless models at
reasonable prices. However, I wouldn't recommend that a beginner jump right into fretless playing unless they have previous experience with non-fretted stringed instruments like cellos or violins. Those are the main physical differences between the guitar and the bass. There are a lot of other differences, though, when you actually go to play these two
instruments. Differences in Playing Styles (Lead, Rhythm, and More) In a band, the bass player is responsible for holding down the low end. They work with the drummer to set the groove. When you just can't stop yourself from dancing at a concert because you can feel the beat in your chest, you are dancing to the bassline and the kick drum. Bass players
 love being part of that. For them, playing feels powerful in a way that playing guitar just can't match. The guitarist, on the other hand, generally has more versatility in a band. Guitarists often have more freedom to do their
own thing. Guitar playing is generally broken down into two kinds of playing styles: lead and rhythm. John Lennon and George Harrison of the Beatles are classic examples. As the lead player, Harrison played solos and melodic riffs played over the
chords. Some guitarists don't fall neatly into either the lead or rhythm camp. This is often seen in power trios or bands with only one guitar player, such The Who (Pete Townshend) and the James Gang (Joe Walsh). These players develop styles that hold down the rhythm while simultaneously soloing. These kinds of bands also allow the bass player a chance
to stretch out a bit and take up more space. Geddy Lee of Rush and John Entwistle of The Who are two great examples of such bass players. Then there's slide. Slide guitar is a famous variant originating in blues and Hawaiian music. It was later popularized by British blues players like Brian Jones of the Rolling Stones and Duane Allman of the Allman
Brothers Band. In blues and rock music, slide playing is mainly used as a form of lead playing is mainly used as a form of lead playing into jazz and experimental music, using effects and alternative slide materials to make new soundscapes. Thoughts from an Expert To get some background for this post, I chatted with my friend Kim
either first. Bass can be easier because you don't have to deal with chord shapes, but it can be harder to push down the strings. It can also be tough to stay motivated because you don't have to deal with chord shapes, but it can be harder to push down the strings. It can also be tough to stay out of the spotlight. I learned guitar first, but eventually switched to bass because looking to stay out of the spotlight. I learned guitar first, but eventually switched to bass because looking to stay out of the spotlight.
realize they don't have to!" -Kim Bird, Professional Bassist For more thoughts from Kim, along with some other great female guitar players, check out Guitars for Women, with Review of the St. Vincent Guitar. Hans Eiskonen Guitar on your
own. The chord changes and lead melody are usually the most recognizable part of a song, so playing the bassline all by itself just not as satisfying. It takes a very advanced bass player to perform on their own in a form that an audience is interested in listening to. So if you're looking to start playing solo shows anytime soon, go with the guitar. The relative
scarcity of bass players has contributed to the trope that bass players are just lousy guitar players who wanted a spot in a band. It's true that a decent guitarist should be able to play mediocre bass without much trouble. With a bass, there are no chords to memorize — and it's easy for a bass player to just play the root notes off the guitar parts. That can
make the bass seem deceptively easy. But it's very difficult to become an exceptional bass player, and the world needs more of those. NeONBRAND Another reason that the bass is less popular is that the majority of the attention in bands is paid to the singer and/or the lead quitarist. These musicians are often front and center stage, while most bass players
exciting to do — they just play root notes and maintain the groove. But rock, funk, and jazz have given rise to some of the most creative and influential bass players of all time. If you still think bass is boring, check out some videos of these masters at work: John Entwistle (The Who) Bootsy Collins (James Brown / Parliament-Funkadelic) Cliff Burton
(Metallica) Victor Wooten (Bela Fleck and the Flecktones) For further listening/watching please consider: John Paul Jones (Led Zeppelin) Jack Bruce (Cream) Geddy Lee (Rush) Paul McCartney (The Beatles) Pino Palladino (The Who / John Mayer) Carol Kaye (The Wrecking Crew) Charles Mingus (Various) Tony Levin (King Crimson) Les Claypool (Primus)
Flea (Red Hot Chili Peppers) Lemmy (Motorhead) Aston Barrett (Bob Marley and the Wailers) After watching some of these masters do their thing, you're probably wondering how bass got a reputation for being boring and easy. Largely it has to do with popular bands whose signature bass sound is extremely simple (U2's Adam Clayton, I'm looking at you)
or bass players who were brought into the bands for their image rather than their skill, such as the Beatles' first bass player, Stuart Sutcliffes. The vast majority of the bass work out there falls in between these skill sets, and can be broken down to
the bare bones in a pinch. As long as the player stays in key and provides the expected groove, the audience would rarely know if a few notes here or there are missing. A lot of bass player on vacation or backing a singer-songwriter who's looking for some suppor
on a special gig can be pretty easy. Is There a Cost Difference? Budget is always something to bear in mind when taking on a new endeavor. You may not be sure if the hobby will take, so it's a good idea to consider what the startup costs may be, as well as the long-term investment if you stick with it. Starter packs for bass tend to be about $50 more
long time, so bass players actually win. As the hobby develops, guitarists tend to add more pedals at a quicker rate as they learn new material. Bass players come out ahead here as they tend to use fewer pedals with a bass.) The cost of
 upgrades to amps and the instruments themselves from the starter packs to higher quality replacements tend to be about even between quitar and bass. That being said, quitarists tend to purchase more guitars over their playing career than bass players do. Think about the last show you were at. How many times did the quitarist switch out their guitar?
 Did the bass player swap out? Probably not. Advantage: bass. Can You Learn Both at the Same Time? Sure. This is your musical adventure, after all. You do you. It's likely that you'll also have to purchase two sets of instruments, amps, and pedals if you want the traditional guitar and
bass tones, find a guitar teacher who can teach you bass too (or two teachers), and — oh yeah — find time to learn and practice two instruments. Any form of cross-training in music is helpful, but focusing on one instruments and practice two instruments. Any form of cross-training in music is helpful, but focusing on one instrument while dabbling in others is probably the most realistic approach. Starting to learn a music all instruments are not a great way to build
confidence, develop coordination and musicality, and express your creativity. But with so many instruments to choose from, it can be tough to know where to start. Two of the most popular instruments for beginners are the bass guitar and the electric guitar, both of which offer unique advantages and challenges. In this article, we will explore the pros and
cons of each instrument to help you determine which one is right for you. Understanding the Basics of Bass and Guitar before diving into the specific differences between that typically has four strings. It is played in the lower
register, providing the foundation for the rhythm section in most musical styles, including rock, jazz, blues, and more. Because of its role in providing the beat, the bass guitar is often considered the heartbeat of the music. On the other hand, the electric guitar is a six-stringed instrument that is played in a higher register. It is typically used to play melodic
and rhythmic parts, and is often associated with the lead instrument in a musical ensemble. Electric guitar can be played in a wide range of musical styles, including rock, metal, blues, jazz, and more. Advantages of Bass Guitar One of the main advantages of bass guitar is its simplicity. With only four strings, it is often easier for beginners to learn basic
techniques and play simple melodies. Additionally, bass guitar is typically easier to play physically, since the strings are usually larger and more spaced apart than those on an electric guitar is an essential component in a wide range of
musical styles. This means that you can play bass guitar in a variety of musical settings, from rock and blues to jazz and hip hop. Finally, bass guitars are typically less expensive to manufacture and to maintain. Advantages of Electric Guitar While bass guitar while bass guitars are typically less expensive to manufacture and to maintain. Advantages of Electric Guitar While bass guitar is often a more affordable option than electric guitar.
has a number of advantages, electric guitar also offers several benefits. One of the main advantages of electric guitar is its versatility. With six strings, you have a wider range of notes to play a wider range of musical styles and genres. Another advantages of electric guitar is its ability to be amplified. This allows you to play at a
much higher volume, making it easier to be heard in large musical settings, such as concerts and festivals. Additionally, electric guitar is often used in recordings, giving you the ability to produce a wider range of sounds and effects. Finally, electric guitar is often used in recordings, giving you the ability to produce a wider range of sounds and effects. Finally, electric guitar is often used in recordings, giving you the ability to produce a wider range of sounds and effects. Finally, electric guitar is often used in recordings, giving you the ability to produce a wider range of sounds and effects.
is worth noting that electric guitar is often associated with legendary musicians like Jimi Hendrix, Eric Clapton, and Eddie Van Halen, among others. Factors to consider. These include your musical interests and goals, physical ability, and
budget. If you are interested in playing a wide range of musical styles, then electric guitar may be the right choice for you. With six strings and a wider range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing the range of musical genres. On the other hand, if you are more interested in playing th
rhythm section, then bass guitar may be a better choice. With its larger strings and simpler playing technique, bass guitar can be a more accessible option, especially for beginners. This is because
bass guitars are typically less expensive to manufacture and maintain. Finally, it is important to consider your physical ability. While both bass and electric guitar can be physically demanding, electric guitar can be more challenging due to the smaller size of its strings and the need for more precise finger placement. If you have small hands or limited
guitar is their sound. Bass guitar has a lower, more profound sound that is used to create the rhythm section in many musical genres. Electric guitar, on the other hand, has a brighter and more versatile sound that is used to play a wide range of musical styles, from rock to jazz. Strings: Another key difference between bass and electric guitar is the
technique that involves alternating between your thumb and index finger. Electric guitar is typically played with a plectrum (pick) and involves strumming and plucking the strings. Physical Size: Bass and electric guitar is typically played with a plectrum (pick) and involves alternating between your thumb and index finger. Electric guitar is typically played with a plectrum (pick) and involves atrumming and plucking the strings. Physical Size: Bass and electric guitar is typically played with a plectrum (pick) and involves atrumming and plucking the strings. Physical Size: Bass and electric guitar is typically played with a plectrum (pick) and involves atrumming and plucking the strings. Physical Size: Bass and electric guitar is typically played with a plectrum (pick) and involves atrumming and plucking the strings.
challenging to play for some musicians. Price: The cost of bass and electric guitar can also vary significantly. While both instruments can be expensive to manufacture and maintain. Similarities Electric: Both bass and electric guitar are
electrically amplified instruments. This means that they rely on electronic components to produce sound, which can be amplified through a speaker or PA system. Musical Genres: Both bass and electric guitar are used in a wide range of musicians of all levelsians of all levels for musicians of all levels for mu
and styles. Learning Curve: Learning to play either bass or electric guitar can be a challenging process, but both instruments have a similar learning curve. Both require a significant amount of practice and dedication to master, but the rewards of playing a musical instrument can be well worth the effort. Music Theory: Regardless of which instrument you
choose, a solid understanding of music theory will be important. Both bass and electric guitar rely on knowledge of scales, chord progressions, and musical structure. Playing as a Group: Both bass and electric guitar rely on knowledge of scales, chord progressions, and musical structure.
others. Frequently Asked Questions What is the difference between a bass guitar and an electric guitar? The most noticeable difference between a bass guitar and an electric guitar has a brighter and more versatile
sound that can be used to play a wide range of musical styles, from rock to jazz. How many strings does a bass guitar typically has four strings. How do you play a bass guitar? Bass guitar? Bass guitar easier to play than a bass
guitar? Whether an electric guitar or a bass guitar is easier to play depends on the individual musician and their personal preferences and abilities. Both bass and electric guitar are used in a wide range of musical
genres, including rock, pop, jazz, and blues. Can you play bass and electric guitar together in a band? Yes, bass and electric guitar providing the rhythm section and the electric guitar? While together in a band or ensemble, with the bass guitar providing the rhythm section and the electric guitar? While together in a band or ensemble, with the bass guitar providing the rhythm section and the electric guitar? While together in a band or ensemble, with the bass guitar and an electric guitar providing the rhythm section and the electric guitar providing the rhythm section and the electric guitar? While together in a band? Yes, bass and electric guitar providing the rhythm section and the electric guitar? While together in a band or ensemble, with the bass guitar and an electric guitar and an electric guitar? While together in a band? Yes, bass and electric guitar providing the rhythm section and the electric guitar provi
for success. Both bass and electric guitar rely on knowledge of scales, chord progressions, and musical structure. On the surface, the Bass, Acoustic and Electric guitars may seem very similar in appearance. However, that's where the similarities end. Here's a comparison table to help you better understand the differences, and then we will detail each
guitar. Bass Guitar Acoustic Guitar Electric Guitar Electric Guitar Price ~$600 ~$100 ~$400 Difficulty Easy Normal Normal Strings and the added tension. Electric guitars are the easiest to play physically, but they require the most
finesse, making it hard for some. Bass strings are the lowest and the thickest. This means their tension is lower, and they are floppier than guitar is easy to get into, but there is a steep learning curve which makes it easy to learn but tough
to master. The advanced techniques can be challenging, but they aren't extremely hard. 1. Bass Guitar Bass guitars are 4-string guitars that produce sounds of lower frequencies and are typically used to create the sonic link between the melodic and rhythmic elements in a band. The bass guitar works similarly to the electric guitar as it produces sound
when the metal strings vibrate over a magnetic pickup. The pickup then transmits a signal which is then processed by an amplifier. This creates the bass, which can be heard by the human ear. The main difference between the bass, which can be heard by the human ear. The main difference between the bass and the guitar is that most bass guitars have four strings. The highest first string is tuned to G2 and is called the G string.
second string is tuned to D2 and is called the D string. The third one is tuned to A1 and is the A string guitars known to create some of the most melodic and pleasant sounds. The body is hollow, and these guitars are much bulkier. The sound is created
string thickness lies between the string thickness of bass and electric guitars are 6-stringed guitars that generate their sound using electricity. The body of an electric guitars can come in a huge variety of pickup
combinations and builds. However, a solid-body electric guitar is the most commonly used. Its metal strings allow the vibrations to be picked up easily, and its solid body design reduces feedback. An amplifier plays a huge role when playing the electric guitar. Without it, the projected sound won't sound that good. Like the acoustic guitar, the electric guitar
also has 6 strings, and its neck is divided into frets. On the surface, the Bass, Acoustic guitar Bass Guitar Acoustic Guitar Electric Guitar Price ~$600
 ~$100 ~$400 Difficulty Easy Normal Normal Strings Thickest Thick Thin Number of Strings 4 6 6 An acoustic is more challenging to play than the electric guitars are the easiest to play physically, but they require the most finesse, making it hard for some. Bass strings are the lowest and
the thickest. This means their tension is lower, and they are floppier than guitar strings. Bass frets are much further apart, which makes them easier to fret. The guitar is easy to get into. Bass frets are much further apart, which makes them easier to fret. The guitar is easy to get into. Bass frets are much further apart, which makes them easier to fret. The guitar is easy to get into. Bass guitar is easy to get into. Bass
aren't extremely hard. 1. Bass Guitar Bass guitars are 4-string guitars are 4-string guitars are to create the sonic link between the melodic and rhythmic elements in a band. The bass guitars works similarly to the electric guitar as it produces sound when the metal strings vibrate over a magnetic pickup. The pickup aren't extremely hard. 1. Bass Guitar Bass guitars are 4-string guita
one is tuned to A1 and is the A string. The lowest fourth string is tuned to E1 and is the E string. 2. Acoustic Guitar Acoustic guitars are much bulkier. The sound is created through strumming, which creates vibration in the strings
projected through the sound hole. Acoustic guitars are among the top choice for beginners when looking for a guitar, and for a good reason, they're fun to play and sound nice even when not being played well. These are 6-string guitars and can be either steel string or nylon string guitars. Their string thickness lies between the string thickness of bass and
electric guitars. Electric guitars are 6-stringed guitars that generate their sound using electricity. The body of an electric guitar can come in a huge variety of pickup combinations and builds. However, a solid-body electric guitar
is the most commonly used. Its metal strings allow the vibrations to be picked up easily, and its solid body design reduces feedback. An amplifier plays a huge role when playing the electric guitar, the electric guitar also has 6 strings, and its neck is divided into frets. Reddit and
may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. Have you finally committed to learning an instrument but you're not sure whether the bass or the guitar is right for you? Do you picture yourself shredding at the front of the stage or grooving in the
back? Many musicians find themselves staring down this common crossroad. Although these two instruments belong to the same family, they're not quite the same. In this guide, you will learn all about the bass and the guitar plus four key differences to help you choose the right instrument for you. The answer to that question depends on who you ask. If you
ask a guitarist if it is more fun to play bass or guitar, they will likely say the guitar. Ask a bassist and they will likely say the bass. There's nothing worse than forcing yourself to learn an instrument that doesn't sing to you. The truth is -- both are equally fun, but the one you find more fun to play will depend on which interests you the most. A good way to open
your ears to which instrument is calling your name is to pay attention to how you listen to music. When a good song comes on, ask yourself: Do you feel the groove and nod your head to the beat? Do you find it easy to hear or sing harmonies in
School of Music can introduce you to each instrument to help you make the right decision for you. To a new musician, the bass and the guitar may look like the same instruments so you will find a few similarities — still, there are some clear distinctions between the two instruments. Here
average cost for a guitar and bass was $609, but there are more affordable choices in both instruments that are beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginners to embark upon their bass-playing journey. Most bass starter kit is a smart way for beginners to embark upon their bass-playing journey. Most bass starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly. A starter kit is a smart way for beginner wallet-friendly.
and Instructional DVD or bookBefore basing your decision on price, you may want to consider if you prefer an electric guitar or an acoustic guitar or an acoustic guitar or an acoustic guitar are versatile, but one may lend itself to a particular genre more than the electric guitar are versatile, but one may lend itself to a particular genre more than the electric guitar are versatile, but one may lend itself to a particular genre more than the electric guitar and electric guitar are versatile, but one may lend itself to a particular genre more than the electric guitar are versatile, but one may lend itself to a particular genre more than the electric guitar are versatile, but one may lend itself to a particular genre more than the electric guitar are versatile, but one may lend itself to a particular genre more than the electric guitar are versatile, but one may lend itself to a particular genre more than the electric guitar are versatile, but one may lend itself to a particular genre more than the electric guitar are versatile, but one may lend itself to a particular genre more than the electric guitar are versatile, but one may lend itself to a particular genre more than the electric guitar are versatile, but one may lend itself to a particular genre more than the electric guitar are versatile.
can be played with or without amplification, but the electric guitar will require an amplifier for performance. For a beginner, an electric guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around $300-400+ and includes the following: Guitar starter pack typically costs around 
may want to consider the acoustic guitar. An acoustic guitar starter pack including the same as an electric guitar starter pack minus the difference in strings, which can vary in: MaterialSizeGauge; and NumberThe differences in strings on each
standard tuning is to the notes E-A-D-G-B-E. That means the lowest string is tuned to the low note E, the next a perfect fourth up to A, the next a perfect fourth up to A, the next a perfect fourth up to D, and so on. Though most guitars have six strings, some guitars can have seven, eight, or twelve strings. If you choose to play an electric guitar, you have the option of either steel or nickel
twelve strings. This can give players more opportunities to experiment with different tunings and playing styles. A bass is tuned the same as the lowest four strings, they're usually more expensive than guitar strings. You will find the
strings on a bass are longer and thicker to create the lower bass notes versus the octave-up notes played on a guitar strings, which are much thinner. Another key difference you might want to consider is the different roles the bass and the guitar play in a band
                                                                                                                    ation that holds up the music.Bassists tend to stand further in the background to keep rhythm with the drums. This role might appeal more to you if you have a shy, quieter personality. But don't be fooled, oftentimes the bassist is relied on to carry the
 ...Settling into a groove with the drummer in jazz and soulHolding down the base of the chord in pop; orProviding the meat of the guitar riff in metal and hard rock ... bassists play a less visible, yet integral role in the band. There's a reason why a band's front person usually plays guitar. This instrument is often front-and-center of the band — so if you enjoy.
the limelight, the guitar might be for you. Whether you're playing lead or rhythm guitar street won't be much of a place for you to hide. These two roles both play the guitar but lead guitarists are more likely to play solos and other melody lines in the music, while the rhythm guitarist will play mostly chords. Sometimes two guitar players share these duties, or
one player can take on both roles. Looking for the right environment to develop your hidden Keith Richards? At Northwest School of Music, we teach over 200 students in both private lessons. It may be hard for new musicians to tell a bass from a guitar, but if you place
them next to each other, you'll definitely see a difference in size. The total height of a guitar or bass is 30-inches. Short-scale bass is 30-inches long and a short-scale bass is 30-inches long and a short-scale bass is 30-inches. This the scale length of the bass is 30-inches long and a short-scale bass is 30-inches. This total height of the bass is 30-inches long and a short-scale bass is 30-inches long and a short-scale bass is 30-inches long.
shorter, more compact feel makes it easier to travel up and down the neck. Short-scale basses often use slightly heavier gauge strings creating a thicker, more meaty sound. You may find basses that have anywhere between 20 and 24 frets, depending on: The style of the bassThe length of the neck; and How far apart the frets are spacedThe scale length of
most six-string guitars ranges between 24 and 25.5 inches. However, the scale length of a guitar can vary between the scale length of a bass and a guitar. If you're still undecided about which instrument is right for you, you may be wondering "is it easier to learn bass or
guitar?" Or "should I learn bass or guitar first?" While it's true that many musicians start off playing one of these instruments and transition into playing the other, which one you will learn to play are chords and their various shapes. Playing
chords on a guitar requires a certain amount of finger dexterity to hold different strings down at different strings down 
rhythm requiring slightly less dexterity. On the other hand, those with smaller hands or more tender fingers may find it difficult to adjust to the thickness of bass strings if deciding to use a finger-style of playing. There's no need to wonder if it's easier to learn bass or guitar — when you're just starting out any instrument will seem challenging. But at
Northwest School of Music, you will find caring teachers to support you along the way. Founded in 2006, Northwest School of Music provides quality musical education to both children and adults. With private and group lessons available, Northwest School of Music has just the right program to help you reach the next level. Whether you're new to learning
the "bass-ics" or perfecting your sweep-picking, your inner rock star is waiting -- register today! How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and
worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Favorites events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your
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encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,390 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 From 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force
(RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before
transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War
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Doctor Who episode "Lux" is set in Miami, Florida, despite being filmed in Penarth, Wales? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an
ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? 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 Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at
least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 - Manchu regent Dorgon
(depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of
American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states, 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a
subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624) Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819) Cilla Black (b. 1943) Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is
a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical,
containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Germanicus Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and
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Euskara עברית Καιμπριω Μagyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenščina און און און אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אייעבענענען אין אייעבענען אייען אייען אייענען אייען אייען אייענען אייען אייען אייען אייענען אייען א
" 2 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "1644" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium
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or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644,
the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King
Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch
East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean
Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful
uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the
Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is
victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China. June 6 - The invading Qing army, with the help
of Ming general Wu Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a
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naval battle off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive but represents a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 - English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England. [6] September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose

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defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Second Battle of Lostwithiel (in Cornwall) - Charles I and the Royalists gain their last major victory.[7] September 15 - Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1 - The Jews of Mogilev, Polish-Lithuanian
Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire.
Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portuguese Restoration War. December 18 New Style) - As Christina comes of age, she is made ruling gueen of Sweden. December - Bubonic plaque breaks
out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund's Column is erected in Warsaw to commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes
publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry
Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1745) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1746) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1746) January 15 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1746) January 16 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1746) January 17 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1746) January 18 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1746) January 19 - Robert Gibbes, English Concert promoter (d. 1746) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1746) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1746) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1746) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1748) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1748) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1748) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1748) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1748) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1748) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1748) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1748) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1748) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1748) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1748) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1748) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1748) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1748) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1748) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1748) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1748) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1748) January 19 - Hoyashi Hōkō, Japanese philos
1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 - Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 25 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723) Johannes Hancke,
German writer (d. 1713) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann sect (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Amish se
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jurist from Bremen (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of
Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1708) May 1 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 3 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1708) May 1 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 3 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1708) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and Charity (d. 1708) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and Charity (d. 1708) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and Charity (d. 1708) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish gifts to the Catholic Church and Charity (d. 1708) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish gifts to the Catholic Church and Charity (d. 1708) May 4 - Robert Church and Charity (d. 1708) May 4 - Robert Church and Charity (d. 1708) May 4 - Robert Church and Charity (d. 1708) May 4 - Robert Church and Charity (d. 1708) May 4 - Robert Church and Charity (d. 1708) May 4 - Robert Church and Charity (d. 1708) May 4 - Robert Church and Charity (d. 1708) May 4 - Robert Church and Charity (d. 1708) May 4 - Robert Church and Charity (d. 1708) May 4 - Robert Church and Charity (d. 1708) May 4 - Robert Church and Charit
1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of
Orléans (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 7 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu
(from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655-1712) (d. 1710)[11] August 12 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch
admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1721) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English Politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English Politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English Politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English Politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English Politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English Politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, 2nd Ear
September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719)
October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1680) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 -
Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1728) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 26 - Walter Scott, Earl of Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 27 - Walter Scott, Earl of Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 28 - Walter Scott, Earl of Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 29 - Walter Scott, Earl of Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 29 - Walter Scott, Earl of Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 29 - Walter Scott, Earl of Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 29 - Walter Scott, Earl of Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 29 - Walter Scott, Earl of Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 29 - Walter Scott, Earl of Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 29 - Walter Scott, Earl of Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1
(d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 30 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 31 - Georg II of the control 
Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b.
1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1575) April 27 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1575) April 27 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1575) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1587) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1587) April 27 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1587) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1587) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noble (b. 1588) April 28 - Zsófia B
Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 8 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1589) July 8 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with
the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1557) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September
8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English
diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) December 20 - N
(b. 1609) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 - Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. ^ Coward, Barry
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Pubblikazzjonijiet Indipendenza. p. 756. ISBN 978993291329. ^ Fetis, FirstName (2013). Anthony Stradivari the Celebrated Violin Maker. Newburyport: Dover Publications. p. x. ISBN 9780486316529. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600-1720: a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn. Greenwood Press. p. 382.
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a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press. p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th
century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th century
1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishments vte The world map by the Italian America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of
Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in
October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres
through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made
substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of
Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the
leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th
century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the
groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-
mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of
Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into
conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da
Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under
João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by
 gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Senna
 by Amara Dungas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small
 kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran
Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of
Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taino population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese
Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Spice trade and the Indian
Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509
Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512
Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward
from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China,
during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the
Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran with his Ninety-five These in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran with his Ninety-five These in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran with his Ninety-five These in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran with his Ninety-five These in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran with his Ninety-five These in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran with his Ninety-five These in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran with his Ninety-five These in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran with his Ninety-five These in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran with his Ninety-five These in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran with his Ninety-five These in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran with his Ninety-five These in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran with h
Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The
Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were
Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an
Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Description of Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the
accession of Charles V in 1519 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in
Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.
Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the
Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in
present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After
 building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November
Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes
falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and Sunda Kingdom granted
Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South
Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi
Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of
the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the
island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a
glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the
 Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian-Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of
England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church. 1531: The Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas
1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1534: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for Frances I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical,
 millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and begueaths his Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and begueaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and begueaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and begueaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and begueaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and begueaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and begueaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and begueaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and begueaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and begueaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and begueaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and begueaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and begueaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and begueaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and begueaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and begueaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts his Portuguese Goa where he converts he converts his Portuguese Goa where he converts his Portuguese
 Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugals. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in
Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores
inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and Six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and Six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and Six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and Six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and Six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and Six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and Six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founded by Ignatius of Loyola and Six companions with the Approximation of Loyola and Six companions with the A
reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540), 1541; Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de
Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are
allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the
Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in
Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is
made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Francis I dies in the Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52. 1547:
Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara:
Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along
the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-
day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the
Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central
Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is
imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiation i
Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga. [13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605:
During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II
of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25.
1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of
Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in
Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at
Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French
Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone,
over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97, 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order,
defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific
Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le
Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of
Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law
Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang, 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator, 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan
Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate
(in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks,
responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottomans. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador
Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne
d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Luís Vaz de
Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of
Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1576: The Battle
of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577–1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is
killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama
in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish
Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.
[16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portugal ends
Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Popearal, Akechi Mitsuhide.
Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar, Friday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583:
Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the
Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585:
Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi.
Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak
presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of
 Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano.
1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman. [18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman is expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails
east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas lands a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edic of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion in Edical Profit (Nantes ends the Profit (Nantes end
moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598
The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Mexico is esta
Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit.[18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku.[18] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome. Siege of Filakovo castle during the
Long Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon. [19] Later in the year, the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase
spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Şelimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into
Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent.
Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian
Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal
1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1520: Ferdinand Magellan and Magellan and Magellan and Magellan and Magellan and Magellan and
1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by
Gerolamo Cardano of Italy, 1558; Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy, 1559-1562; Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes, 1565; Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes, 1565; Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.
graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa,
Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593:
Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar is
used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862.
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IN ENGLAND 1348-1665". Archived from the original on 2009-05-08. Retrieved 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-05-08. Carchived 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-05-08. Carchived 2009-05-08.
page 25 ^ "La Terra De Hochelaga - Jaques Cartier a Hochelaga". jacquescarter.org. Archived from the original on December 23, 2008. ^ "The Lusiads". World Digital Library. 1800-1882. Retrieved 2013-08-31. ^ Schwieger, Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York:
5 ^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture
and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century External tools (link count transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Bagpipes (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Fashion (links | edit) Giovanni
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1608 (links | edit) 1492 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1597 (links | edit) 1597 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 1597 (links | edit) 1597 (links | edit) 1690 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit
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(previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/16th century"
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