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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 built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was 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 Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold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 defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles About The aftermath of the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone
before the collision? ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... that despite being named in college as the best at his position in the U.S., football player Buster Maddox only appeared in one NFL game? ... that the Doctor Who episode "Lux" is set in Miami, Florida, despite being filmed in Penarth, Wales? ... that Jean-
Mohammed Abd-el-Jalil, a Moroccan Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ... 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 Nominate
elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. 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 Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Charles Rangel Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince 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, winter windflower, winter windflower, winter windflower, winter windflower, winter wi
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.
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WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WikitonaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español
Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Ευσυματία Βαρία 
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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 2nd millen
1646 1647 vte July 1: The Battle of Colberger Heide is fought between Sweden and Denmark-Norway off of the German coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious
leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments Categories Establishments Categories Establishments Categories Establishments Works category Works vte 1644 in various calendar 1093 (1004) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 (1051) 1051 
calendars - Vikram Samvat1700-1701 - Shaka Samvat1565-1566 - Kali Yuga4744-4745Holocene calendar1053-1054Japanese calenda
ROC民前268年Nanakshahi calendar176Thai solar calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar阴水羊年(female Water-Goat)1770 or 1389 or 617 — to —阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the
Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 17th century, and the 5th 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)+100(C)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. 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 and opens
the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - 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, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper, June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take
 Liverpool Castle.[5] Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle of the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The 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 defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving 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 Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor of the Qing dynasty, is enthroned in Beijing after the collapse of the Ming dynasty as the
first Qing 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 Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese
 Restoration War. December 8 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comes of age, she is made ruling queen of Sweden. December - Bubonic plague 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 Philosophiae (Principles of Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophiae (Principles of Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophiae (Principles of Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principles of Philosophiae (Principles of Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principles of Philosophiae (Principles of Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principles publishes Principles publishes Principles publishes publishes Principles publishes publishes publishes publishes publishes publishes publishes p
Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1708) January 13 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1710) January 13 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 13 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 13 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 14 - Thomas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 15 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1708) January 16 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 17 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) Jan
[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1723) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of
 the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto
 Mencke, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (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. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1683) June 2 - William Salmon, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 7
 - Johann Christoph Volkamer, German botanist (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 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of
 Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) 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. 1702) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655-1712) (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of
 Louis XIV of France (d. 1710)[11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1703) August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1703) August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1704) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1704) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1704) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1704) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1704) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1704) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, 6
Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 22 - Jacques Echard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1712) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1699)
October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1719) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1789) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1708) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1719) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1708) October 15 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 16 - October 17 - October 17 - October 18 - October 18 - October 19 - O
 and organist (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes
Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 30 - William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, Ger
1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide)
(b. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1571) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1571) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1571) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1571) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse
 Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1569) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 25 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1583) September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert,
Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1593)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 - Johann Friedrich
Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish moble (b. 1584) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1582) November 24 - Deodat del Monte, Flemish
painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 20 - Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) ^
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Firth, in The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 17 (Oxford University Press, 1922) p. 408 ("Rupert returned to Wales.. Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed Bolton on 28 May, and captured Liverpool on 11 June", quoting Ormerod, Civil War Tracts of Lancashire, p. 187) ^ Levene, Mark (1999). The
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16th century 17th 
 America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented
by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian taltists, 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. 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.
doctrine encouraged the many intra-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 divided s
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. Until
the Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timelines of the World's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid
 dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the New
World 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either December
14 or December 21. 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 Sennar by Amara Dunqas, 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. 1506:
 Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno 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 Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de 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 1509–1510: The 'great plague' in various parts of Tudor England. [8] 1510: 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: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon.
1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco 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 Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan
Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 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 Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: Dózsa
 rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia
 from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs 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 Africanus, also known for his book Description of 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 Africanus, also known for his book Descript
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 the follower of t
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
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 east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east era side of Solor (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 east era 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 encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of
Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia)
 against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day
 Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by 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 siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an
 Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary 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: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally
 extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully
defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the Site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the
Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 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-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 and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and r
conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I
                                                                                                                                      1, 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
Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 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 founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an
ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign
by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 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: 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 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: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on
28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Château de Rambouillet on 31 March 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: 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 Ialaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosgue 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 symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo,
between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José
de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 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 Navigiationi et
Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga, 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 conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Empire in a series of conquers the Astrakhan Empire in a series of conquers the Ast
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: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but
isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth Tudor becomes 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 Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis
Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesuqi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of
Religion between Catholics and Huguenots. 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: 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 settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish
navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War
of Independence in 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: 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: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese (12) Babullah becomes the next Sultan, 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese (12) Babullah becomes the next Sultan, 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese (12) Babullah becomes the next Sultan, 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese (12) Babullah becomes the next Sultan, 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese (12) Babullah becomes the next Sultan, 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese (12) Babullah becomes the next Sultan, 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese (12) Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese (12) Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese (12) Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (13) Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (13) Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (13) Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (13) Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (13) Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (13) Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (13) Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (13) Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (13) Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (13) Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (13) Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (13) Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (13) Babullah becomes the next Sultan Hairun of Ternate (13) Babu
following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American
Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the 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 Huguenots. The violence spreads
from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads 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 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the
Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid sh
world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese establish a fo
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 northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch
Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish 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 possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada 1580: Spain unifies
with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and 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: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers
the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 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. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid
dynasty. 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 Spanish Armada
1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to 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. 1592-1598: 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's 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. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough
spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I 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
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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 Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck 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 in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which 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 Selimbăr 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. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (v) 1540: 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. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first 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 for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian 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. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. Sabur (2006). Babur (2006). Machine. Texas Department of State Health Services. ^ Ricklefs (1991), p.23 ^ "A LIST OF NATIONAL EPIDEMICS OF PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 1348-1665". 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ISBN 2-7605-1588-5 ^ a b c d e f 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 events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, scien next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Bagpipes (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Fashion (links | ed century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1644 (links | edit) 1544 (l (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1640s (links | edi edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1570s (links | edit) 1570