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rotation C. Contour ploughing D. Terracing Answer» C. Contour ploughing A. A. Red soil B. Desert soil C. Black soil found in the Amazon area D. Black soil found in northern Argentina Answer» A. Black soil found in the Deccan B. Grey-brown soil found in the Deccan B. Grey-brown soil found in the Amazon area D. Black soil found in the Deccan B. Grey-brown soil found in the Deccan B. Grey-brown soil found in the Amazon area D. Black soil found in the Deccan B. Grey-brown soil found in
Deccan 6. A. Alluvial soils B. Red soils C. Laterite soils D. None of these Answer» A. Alluvial soils 7. A. Desert soil B. Laterite soil C. Red soil D. Regur soil B. Laterite soil C. Red soil D. Regur soil B. Laterite soil C. Red soil D. Regur soil B. Laterite soil C. Indicate D. Mediterranean type of Climate Answer» A. Wet tropical Climate 9. A. 2 and 3 B. 1, 2 and 3 C. 1
only D. 1 and 3 Answer» B. 1, 2 and 3 10. A. alluvial soil B. red soil C. black soil D. pod soil Answer» A. alluvial soil 11. A. deforestation and over-grazing B. the presence of potash and magnesia C. tropical monsoonal climate D. a wide diffusion of iron in ancient crystalline
and metamorphic Jacks 12. A. Alluvial B. Black C. Red D. Sandy Answer» A. Regur B. Alluvial C. Red D. Clayey soil D. desert soil Answer» A. Regur 15. A. These are generally rich in phosphorus but poor in potash C. These are
usually fine grained D. These are by far the most fertile Answer» B. These are generally rich in phosphorus but poor in potash 16. A. alluvial soils are easy to plough B. red soils are rich in phosphorus but poor in potash 16. A. alluvial soils are easy to plough B. red soils are rich in phosphorus but poor in potash 16. A. alluvial soils are easy to plough B. red soils are rich in phosphorus but poor in potash 16. A. alluvial soils are easy to plough B. red soils are easy to plough B. red soils are easy to plough B. red soils are rich in phosphorus but poor in potash 16. A. alluvial soils are easy to plough B. red soils are rich in phosphorus but poor in potash 16. A. alluvial soils are easy to plough B. red soils are easy 
and very productive Answer» B. red soils are rich in phosphorus, nitrogen and lime content 17. A. Khadar B. Bhangar C. Bhabar D. Regur Answer» C. I, II and IV D. II and IV D
cover Answer» B. Climate 21. A. II and III B. Only III C. Only IV D. III and IV 22. A. 1 and 2 B. 3 and 4 C. 2, 3 and 4 D. 1, 3 and 4 D. 1, 3 and 4 D. 1, 3 and
movement Answer» C. local thunderstorms 25. A. Tropical dry deciduous forest B. Tropical dry deciduous forest D. Alpine forest Answer» A. Tropical dry deciduous forest B. Tropical dry deciduous forest D. Alpine forest D. Alpine
tarai region, on the foot hills of Himalayas C. on the foot hills of Eastern Slope of Western Ghats D. on the foot hills of Eastern slope of E
3 and 4 D. 1, 2 and 3 Answer» C. 3 and 4 31. A. Bihar B. Andhra Pradesh C. Haryana D. Punjab Answer» C. Haryana 32. A. monsoon current moves westward along the Ganga plain and becomes drier B. western regions are warmer than the eastern region C. hills do not form barriers for winds D. the area is far away from the sea Answer» A. monsoon
current moves westward along the Ganga plain and becomes drier 33. A. the adjoining oceans moderate the temperature B. the sky is generally cloudy C. The sun's rays are almost vertical throughout the year D. strong winds flow throughout the year B.
Tropical Moist-deciduous forests C. Tropical Semi-evergreen forests D. Tropical Dry-deciduous forests D. Tropical Moist-deciduous forests S. A. It is caused due to strong surface heating B. It originates in the Chhotanagpur plateau region C. It is a kind of thunderstorm D. None of the above Answer» D. None of the above 36. A. Allahabad B.
Chennai C. Cherapunji D. Kolkata Answer» B. Chennai 37. A. La Nina B. Movement of jet streams C. El Nino and southern oscillations 38. A. tropical deciduous C. coniferous D. mangrove Answer» B. tropical deciduous 39. A. Flood-prone area: North
Bihar Plain B. Drought-prone area: Kalahandi district of Orissa C. Seismic zone: Chhotanaqpur plateau 40. A. Aravallis B. Mahadev Hills C. Nilgiris D. Satpura Hills Answer» C. Nilgiris 41. A. About one-third of the area of the country records more than 750
 millimetres of annual rainfall. B. The dominant source of irrigation in the country is wells C. Alluvial soil is the predominant type of soil in the northern plains of the country Answer» D. The mountain areas account for about thirty percent of the surface area of the
country 42. A. the former is nearer to the sea B. the air of different densities and temperature tends to converge towards Cherapunji is located on the windward side D. convective precipitation brings more rain at Cherapunji Answer» B. the air of different densities and temperature tends to
converge towards Cherapunjl from different direction during the rainy season 43. A. I, IV, II, III B. IV, II, III B. IV, II, III D. I, III, II D. I, III, IV, II Answer» A. I, IV, II, III Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 Answer» B. 1, 3 and 4 C. 2 and 3 D. 2 and 4 
D. 2 and 3 Answer» A. 1, 2 and 3 47. A. Teak: Jammu and Kashmir B. Deodar: Madhya Pradesh C. Sandalwood: Kerala D. Sundari: West Bengal Answer» B. I and II D. III and III 
 water sheds B. forests bring rainfall in monsoon C. forests lower the temperature of the environment D. forests prevent soil erosion Answer» B. forests bring rainfall in monsoon Done Studing? Take A Test. Great job completing your study session! Now it's time to put your knowledge to the test. Challenge yourself, see how much you've learned, and
identify areas for improvement. Don't worry, this is all part of the journey to mastery. Ready for the next step? Take a quiz to solidify what you've just studied. © Copyright 2025 McqMate. All rights reserved. (a) Alluvial soil (b) Sandy soil (c) Black soil (d) Laterite soil The most extensive soil cover of India comprises. (a) laterite soils (b) black soils (c)
alluvial soils (d) marshy soils To which group does the black cotton soil of India belong? (a) Laterite (b) Podzol (c) Chernozem (d) Alluvial In which one of the following States is laterite soil found? (a) Kerala (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Rajasthan (d) Maharashtra Red soil is normally found in India in which regions? (a) Eastern Region only (b) Southern Region
only (c) Eastern & Southern part of the Deccan Plateau (d) None of these The soil (d) Loamy Soil (n) Haterite Soil (e) Sandy Soil (d) Loamy Soil (n) Himachal Soil (e) Himachal Soil (f) Himachal Soil (h) Laterite Soil (e) Sandy Soil (f) Loamy Soil (f) Himachal Soil
Pradesh and Uttaranchal Saline and alkaline soils in India are also called as (a) Kallar (b) Khadar (c) Regur (d) Bangar Laterite soil is found in which of the following States? (a) Haryana and Punjab (b) Gujarat and Rajasthan (c) Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh (d) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu Generally, the soil of the northern plains of India has
been formed by (a) degradation (b) aggradation (c) weathering in situ (d) erosion Download the Rankers Hub app from the Google play store and start your preparation. Rankers Hub is the best site for online mocks and video courses. Salient features of the courses are we cover all important questions as per the latest pattern, eBooks, previous year's
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first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 From 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured to serve in both 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 built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for
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
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 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 Jean-Mohammed Abd-el-Jalil, a Moroccan Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to
keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ... that Robert Mugabe's motorcade was known for speeding and killing people? ... 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 (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the
 Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. 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: 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, winter windflower, winter windflower, winter windflower, winter windflower, winter wint
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and removed. Find sources: "1644" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years 1640 1640 1642 1643 1644 1642 1643 1644 1645 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
calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2188Burmese calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar5404 or 4135Coptic calendar1360-1361Discordian calendar2810Ethiopian calendar2810Ethiopian calendar1636-1637Hebrew calendar5404-5405Hindu calendars
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 年Nanakshahi calendar176Thai solar calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar9170 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 Monday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Friday of the Gommon Era
(CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th 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
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 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 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 Montijo: The Kingdom of 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 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 Colberger Heide - 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 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 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 8 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comes of age, she is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portugal during the
 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 Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de
 Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1712) 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. 1713) 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. 1696) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 16 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 16 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 17 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 17 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1716) March 17 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and Carolsfeld (d. 1716) March 17 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld (d. 1716) March 17 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld (d. 1716) March 17 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld (d. 1716) March 17 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld (d. 1716) March 17 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld (d. 1716) March 17 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld (d. 1716) March 17 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld (d. 1716) March 17 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld (d. 1716) March 17 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld (d. 1716) March 17 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld (d. 1716) March 17 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld (d. 1716) March 17 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld (d. 1716) March 17 -
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. 1704) March 21 - 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 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) April 21 - Conrad von
 Reventlow, Danish statesman, first Grand Chancellor of Denmark (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. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (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. 1700) July 7 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1700) 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. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1710) August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th
 Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 11 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1811) September 25 - Ole
 Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1680) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1714) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1680) 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 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) 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
1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of 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 Williams (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 Williams (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 Williams (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend Williams (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend Williams (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bis
 Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1511) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas
 Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1569) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1581) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14]
 August 25 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1583) September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (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. 1602) October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (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. 1592) November 24 - Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1592) November 24 - Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1592) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (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 chemist (b. 1577) ^{\circ} Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. ^{\circ} Coward, Barry (1994). The Stuart age: England, 1603-1714. London New York:
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 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 15th century 15th century 17th century 15th century 15th
Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - D
 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 year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by th
The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects 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 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 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 in the late 19th century, most of 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: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 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 Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at 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 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 Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese
 dominance 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 India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malac
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 the Spurs. 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. 1517. 1514: The
Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern 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 Descrittione dell'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: 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 V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman 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 I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor Maximilian; 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 Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries I of Austria, and the Low Countries I of
Magellan and Elcano are the first to 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 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 Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Safavid dynasty.
Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia at the Battle of Pavia at the B
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 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 of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church 1531: The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish 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: Algorian Canada for France. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis 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 Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12]
Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in 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 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 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: 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 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January 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 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: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 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 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, and illustration of the Ho
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 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 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 bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcy.
capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth Tudor be
Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate and the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Raiput 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 Uesugi 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 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
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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: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public
building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys 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 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: Leanne 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: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda  Natural Martin and M
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 shah, dies. 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: 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 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 Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic II. The Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic II. The Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the II. The Spanish Netherlands and Belgium. The III. The Spanish Netherlands and Belgium. The III. The Spanish Netherlands and Belgium. The III. The Spanish Netherlands and III. The Spanish
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. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 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 tradeIt 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: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 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: 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. 1592–1593: 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'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 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 Jenné. 1599: The van 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 yould 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. 1519–1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519–1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol ( $\sqrt{)}$ ) 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: 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 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. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360.
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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: Columbia University Press. ISBN 9780231538602.  OCLC 905914446. ^ Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp. xv. ISBN 967-65-3099-9. ^ Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective". PUQ. p.308. 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 External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50   next 50) (20   50   100   250   500)Bagpipes (links   edit) History of Mauritius (links   edit) Post office (links   edit) 16th century (links   edit) 16
century (links   edit) 1st century (links   edit
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