I'm not a bot



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• Temenos Core deployed in just four months and digital in nine months • Time for new product developments cut to hours • Customer base grown 19x from 700k to 13.2m • Able to onboard tens of thousands of customer every day • Loan portfolio growing by 50% year-on-year Cooperative Bank of Oromia (Coopbank) is an Ethiopian bank established by
farmers 19 years ago. Their influence remains strong; more than half of the bank's shareholders are still farmers, and it remains focused on the MSME farming and agricultural sector, which contributes more than 80% of the national economy, yet suffers from high levels of financial exclusion. Coopbank is well on its way to fulfilling its goal to be the
leading private bank in Ethiopia by 2025. It is already one of the country's most profitable banks, with a total asset value of more than 13 million account holders, covering retail, corporate and institutional clients. Nobody left behind At the heart of this
ambition is a mission to transform livelihoods and empower communities. "That is ultimately what we mean by innovation," explains Aman Semir, the bank's Vice President for Technologies and Digital Banking. "It's really about solving people's problems." That mission goes hand-in-hand with a focus on ESG. "We're early on in that journey, but we're
starting to see the fruits of our framework. For example, around 100 branches are now fully powered by solar and wind energy." Half of those branches are containers that have been modified. "We locate them in remote places where there is no electricity, and provide free Internet. For the people around there, they have become more than a bank
branch. They are education and community gathering centers." Aman calls this the bank's 'phygital' approach You can't be a digital bank without first educating people. So we need the physical place where this can happen. In parallel, it is building for the era of open banking. We've leveraging open APIs to integrate any third party to our bank." Aman
Semir, Vice President Technologies and Digital Banking at Cooperative Bank of Oromia It is this dual track - of both readying for future opportunities while ensuring nobody gets left behind - that marks the Coopbank out. A great fit from the start To deliver this strategy, Coopbank turned to Temenos, deploying the core banking platform in 2016.
"Everyone had become frustrated by our legacy system. Staff were having to stay in the office until midnight to record the day's work, such as new accounts opened. You just can't grow with that sort of inefficiency." The bank found its way to Temenos through a combination of Gartner ranking and reviews, RFP response, customer references and
personal experiences of employees. It has not looked back. "From the start, Temenos was a really great fit. The past six to seven years have proved that our choice was the right one." The evidence for that is everywhere. In that time the bank has grown 19x its customer base from 700,000 to 13.2 million, and is now growing its asset value by 40% year-
on-year. Loan portfolio has been growing 50% year-on-year for the past six years, and deposits have increased 39% to 42% in the same timeframe In the face of sharp growth, the platform has proved scalable and flexible. It can accommodate anything. We can come up with any new product, any configuration or third-party integration, and the system just
handles it all." Aman Semir, Vice President Technologies and Digital Banking at Cooperative Bank of Oromia Aman paints a before and after comparison to illustrate his point. "Before Temenos, just to come up with a simple saving product would have taken us a long time. We were forced to go to our vendors and wait for them to configure their systems."
But now we can do that in just a few hours, both in-house development and third-party integrations. Powerful partners hips For these projects the bank accessed the Temenos certified partner network to source its implementation, Inlaks for the upgrade, and Xpert Digital to enable Temenos digital. "It's always a long to the initial implementation, Inlaks for the upgrade, and Xpert Digital to enable Temenos digital. "It's always a long to the initial implementation, Inlaks for the upgrade, and Xpert Digital to enable Temenos digital."
been a smooth and fast process - just four months for Temenos in the implementation, but instead used the model bank configuration. "The scope and flexibility of that template meant when we upgraded, there was nothing to
change. It was almost too good to believe!" Deepening the core banking platform to the latest version in 2023, Coopbank also added Temenos Trade Finance, which it uses to offer interest-free banking to Islamic customers. With Trade Finance we have enabled automations that have reduced processing times, so that
now the back-office runs more smoothly." Aman Semir, Vice President Technologies and Digital Banking at Cooperative Bank of Oromia The bank has also enabled Temenos digital to its suite. "It's brought customer onboarding to the next level. We're now able to onboard tens of thousands of customers every day, and give them a world-class experience."
It means the bank can be confident in making ambitious projections. "In the next 12 months we aim to onboard more than five million customers." Aman explains. On the way to the top Aman explains that Temenos has become so important to the bank that the partnership is seen as one of the critical halves of its operation, alongside leadership. As such,
it plans to double-down on its investment. "Even though we upgraded the platform just a year ago, we're already considering adding more modules, so we will probably not wait another three to four years to do another upgrade, but get on with that very, very soon." Aman is confident about what that will mean for the bank's future. Seven years ago,
when we started with Temenos, we were ranked number 11-13 nationally in most banking parameters. Now, we are a number three or four bank, and we are improving all the time. We're a proud and happy Temenos customer." Aman Semir, Vice President Technologies and Digital Banking at Cooperative Bank of Oromi We partnered successfully with
Established in 1982 as a division of Inlaks Plc, Inlaks has grown consistently to reach the leadership position it has attained today. Xpert Digital (XD) is a Certified Temenos Services Partner specializing in delivering exceptional digital experiences by creatively nurturing innovation with technology. 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)275
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viewsThe Cooperative Bank of Oromia (CBO) has been operating in Humera, Ethiopia since 2013, providing over 55 million ETB in financial services to local farmers, cooperatives, investors, and tra... View Similar People Establishment Cooperatives (Section Cooperatives).
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Associations ->Individuals Mission We root our foundation in communities to provide banking solutions that create greater customer experience with emphasis to cooperatives and agro-based businesses through proper use of human resource and up-to-date technologies to maximize stakeholders' value. Vision ->To be the leading private bank in Ethiopia
by 2025. CBO Values -> Integrity -> Cost Consciousness -> Concern for Community Salient Features -> Give priority to the unbanked society
Objectives ->To promote saving culture and create access to loans ->To maximize shareholder's value External Vacancy AnnouncementThe Cooperative Bank of Oromia (Coopbank) is a prominent financial institution in Ethiopia, established to provide banking services that cater specifically to the needs of its members and the broader community.
Founded in 2004, Coopbank operates under the principles of cooperative banking, which emphasizes mutual assistance and community development. The bank has positioned itself as a key player in promoting economic growth and social welfare across the country. Coopbank's mission is to empower communities through financial inclusion, sustainable
development, and innovative banking solutions. The bank envisions a future where all members of society have access to financial resources that enable them to improve their livelihoods and contribute positively to their communities. This aligns with its purpose: "Empowering Community Transforming Lives!"To strength its work units, the bank is
seeking qualified, motivated and skilled applicants who fulfil the following requirements to fill its vacant positions. Use the below link to apply the vacancies. NOTICE: Interested applicants should submit their education credential and relevant work experience through the below link. The document should be PDF format and each file size shall not exceed
1MB. At Coopbank, we are proud to be a digital-first bank, trusted by over 14.6 million customers across Ethiopia. As pioneers in digital banking, we introduced the first fully digital financing product for MSMEs and have processed over ETB 3 trillion through our cutting-edge mobile banking platform empowering millions. With 80% of our transactions
being digital, we are committed to delivering speed, agility, and innovation to empower your financial journey. Whether you're managing your business or personal finances, we're here to help you Bank Smarter and Live Better. Experience the future of banking with Coopbank! In the early 2000s, Ethiopia's rural communities faced a stark reality:
financial exclusion that left farmers and small businesses without the resources to thrive. Amid this challenge, a visionary named Haile Gebre Lube emerged, determined to transform lives and unlock the potential of Ethiopia's underserved populations. Guided by the belief that "the best way to fight poverty is through cooperation," Haile embarked on a
mission to create a financial institution rooted in community and collaboration. Haile Gebre Lube established a project office In 2002 with a bold ambition: to build a bank that prioritized access to capital for the most vulnerable. By March 2005, this vision became a reality as Coopbank opened its doors, driven by a mission to empower individuals, foster
partnerships, and enable sustainable growth. Coopbank's journey has been marked by groundbreaking achievements in financial inclusion. On top of the billions of birrs the bank financed to various economic sectors over the years, Coopbank has revolutionized access to credit in Ethiopia by lending more than 23.68 billion birr to micro, small, and medium
enterprises (MSMEs) using its innovative uncollateralized digital lending platform Michu. This transformative effort has reached over 1.47 Million individuals, the majority being youth and women, through innovative digital lending solutions that eliminate the need for collateral. These initiatives have reshaped Ethiopia's banking landscape. Moreover, the
bank's cutting-edge technologies, such as FarmPass, have revolutionized the agricultural sector. These innovations enable farmers to access markets, secure loans, and benefit from tailored agri-finance solutions, creating sustainable opportunities for growth. Established in 2005, the Cooperative Bank of Oromia (CBO) has emerged as a leading financial
institution in Ethiopia, dedicated to promoting economic empowerment, fostering financial inclusion, and supporting the development of the Oromia region. With a strong emphasis on cooperative principles, community engagement, and sustainable growth, CBO has played a pivotal role in transforming the banking landscape and improving the
livelihoods of individuals, businesses, and communities across Oromia, In this topic overview, we will explore the history, achievements, services, and impact of the Cooperative Bank of Oromia, highlighting its commitment to excellence and its role as a catalyst for positive change in Ethiopia's financial sector. 1. History and Evolution The Cooperative
Bank of Oromia was established in 2005 with the aim of providing banking services to individuals, cooperatives, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and rural communities in the Oromia region. Since its inception, the bank has experienced significant growth and expansion, driven by a strong commitment to serving the needs of its customers
and fostering inclusive economic development. Over the years, CBO has evolved into a full-service financial institution, offering a wide range of banking products and services tailored to the diverse needs of its clientele. 2. Vision and Mission The vision of the Cooperative Bank of Oromia is to be the leading provider of innovative and inclusive financial
solutions in Ethiopia, contributing to the economic prosperity and social well-being of the Oromia region. The bank's mission is to empower individuals, businesses, and communities through accessible, affordable, and sustainable banking services that promote financial inclusion, entrepreneurship, and wealth creation. Guided by its core values of
integrity, transparency, customer focus, and social responsibility, CBO is committed to delivering excellence in all aspects of its operations. 3. Products and Services to meet the diverse needs of its customers. These include: Retail Banking: Current accounts
savings accounts, fixed deposits, personal loans, and debit/credit cards for individuals and families. SME Banking: Working capital financing, trade finance, business loans, and advisory services for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to support entrepreneurship and job creation. Agricultural Financing: Crop loans, livestock loans, agricultural
equipment leasing, and value chain financing to support farmers and rural communities. Microcredit, savings accounts, financial literacy training, and business development services for microentrepreneurs and women-led enterprises. Digital Banking, mobile banking, bill payments, fund transfers, and other digital
banking services to enhance convenience and accessibility for customers. 4. Financial Performance and Stability, consistently reporting positive growth in key financial metrics such as total assets, deposits, loans, and profitability. The bank's prudent risk
management practices, robust governance structure, and adherence to regulatory requirements have contributed to its financial strength and resilience of its customers, investors, and regulatory authorities. 5. Community Engagement and
Corporate Social Responsibility As a socially responsible corporate citizen, the Cooperative Bank of Oromia is actively involved in community engagement and corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives aimed at creating positive social impact and corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives aimed at creating positive social responsibility (CSR) are creating positive social resp
education, healthcare, environmental conservation, youth empowerment, and poverty alleviation, aiming to address the socio-economic needs of vulnerable communities and promote sustainable development. Wsa Through partnerships with local organizations, government agencies, and civil society groups, CBO strives to make a meaningful difference in
the lives of people in the communities it serves. 6. Innovation and Technology CBO embraces innovation and technology as drivers of growth and efficiency in its operations. The bank has invested in modern banking infrastructure, digital channels, and information technology (IT) systems to enhance customer experience, streamline processes, and
improve operational efficiency. By leveraging digital banking solutions, mobile payments, and fintech partnerships, CBO aims to expand access to financial services, reach underserved populations, and promote financial inclusion in rural and remote areas of the Oromia is poised access to financial services, reach underserved populations, and promote financial services, reach underserved populations, and fintech partnerships, CBO aims to expand access to financial services, reach underserved populations, and promote financial services, reach underserved populations, and fintech partnerships are services, reach underserved populations, and promote financial services, reach underserved populations, and fintech partnerships are services.
for continued growth and success, fueled by its commitment to excellence, customer satisfaction, and innovation. The bank will continue to focus on expanding its branch network, enhancing its product offerings, and leveraging technology to enhance customer experience and drive operational efficiency. With a dedicated team of professionals, a strong
governance framework, and a clear strategic vision, CBO is well-positioned to remain a trusted partner and a catalyst for positive change in Ethiopia's financial sector. Conclusion The Cooperative Bank of Oromia stands as a beacon of excellence and innovation in Ethiopia's financial sector. Conclusion The Cooperative Bank of Oromia stands as a beacon of excellence and innovation in Ethiopia's financial sector.
inclusion, and sustainable development in the Oromia region. With a strong community engagement, and social responsibility, CBO has made significant strides in improving the lives of individuals, businesses, and communities across Oromia. As it continues to evolve and adapt to the changing needs of its customers
and the dynamic business environment, the Cooperative Bank of Oromia remains steadfast in its mission to drive positive change and create lasting Buying Selling Buying Selling USD - US Dollar 131.7106 134.3448 GBP - Pound Sterling
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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 Navy's Fleet Air A
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...)
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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 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, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which
 appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art
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newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium 2nd millennium 2nd follows 1640 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 Births - Deaths Establishments and
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Samvat1565-1566 - Kali Yuga4744-4745Holocene calendar11644Igbo calendar644-645Iranian calendar1022-1023Islamic calendar1053-1054Japanese calendar1765-1566Julian calendar176That
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 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 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
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January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast 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 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 then
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 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 Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Second Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland.
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 - Bubonic plague breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer 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 Principles of Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principles publishes Principles publishes Principles publishes Principles publishes Principles publishes publishes publishes publishes publishes publishes publishes p
libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers
Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1710) January 13 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1711) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1712) January 19 - 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. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walten
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. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess 
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. 1720) 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. 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. 1711) 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. 1721) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole
Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 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
Gaelic scholar (d. 1692) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and Pietro Erardi, Malte
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
Brewster, 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. 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 needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article sources.
books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th century 17th
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 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 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 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 J
The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, 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 G
substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and 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 and Southern Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages
Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: 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 wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Wins wins the battle o
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
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'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 Description of Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes
on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: 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 eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is
captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the
throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was
succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and 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. 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, 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 is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Battle of Pavia is captured. 
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 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, Anne Bolevn 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: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar
of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: The Ming dynasty
government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden
Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege
Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the 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, 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 I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558-1583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, the
Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate 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 Huquenots. 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
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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 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: 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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