

Oral drug test kits

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SpecimenInsert the sponge end of the collection stick into mouth and soak sponge into saliva for 3 minutes. Hold the test tube vertically and place the collection stick into the tube. Press the stick all the way down until the lid seals the tube.
screenings. Our high-quality mouth swab drug tests provide quick and accurate results, helping you detect various substances with ease. Whether you're looking for a test without THC, a test that includes alcohol, or comprehensive multi-panel testing, we have the reliable solutions you need. Shop now mouth swab drug tests and ensure a fast, hassle
free testing experience with our selection of oral oral mouth swab drug test. Browse our selection below, and our team is ready to assist with any order questions. Performing a mouth swab test at home or in the office is simple. It requires no special equipment or medical expertise and results are available within minutes, similar to an at home
pregnancy test. After completing the test and recording your results, the test can be thrown away in any receptacle. If you're unsure which test kit is right for you or would like to inquire about bulk pricing, feel free to email us at [email protected]. Benefits Of Instant Saliva Drug Testing (mouth swab drug test) versus Urine Drug TestingObserved
Collection: Instant saliva drug testing kits allow for the donor to provide specimen samples in any setting, eliminating the need to use the bathroom to provide samples, which eliminates obstacles like "shy bladder syndrome" Non-Invasive: This method is comfortable for the donor - an oral swab drug test involves only a collection swab to be placed in
their mouth for 5-10 minutes. No more hassles sending donors to a lab for urine collections. Quick Results: Visual results are available within minutes, facilitating prompt decision-making. Recent Use Detection: Ideal for identifying recent drug use, particularly within the last 48 hours. Tamper Resistant: Urine test samples are more susceptible to being
tampered with in the collection area (bathroom) by adding or exchanging substances in the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof, so long as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-proof as the collection cup. An oral fluid drug test is near tamper-pro
our most popular 10 panel drug test. We also have panels that exclude THC or include alcohol which are becoming increasingly popular with the ever-changing state-by-state regulations for what is and is not legal. Swab Drug Test Kits Available Product SKU Drugs Included In Panel MDS-254 Amphetamines, Cocaine, Methamphetamines, Opiates and
THC MDS-954 Cocaine, Methamphetamines, Opiates, Oxycodone and Benzodiazepines MDS-7995 Cocaine, Opiates, Methamphetamines, Benzodiazepines, Amphetamines, Benzodiazepines and Oxycodone and Phencyclidine. This is a new testing
configuration which excludes the THC panel MDS-6101 Amphetamines, Cocaine, Methadone, Opiates, Oxycodone, Barbiturates, Buprenorphine, Benzodiazepines, Cocaine, Methadone, MDMA, Opiates, Oxycodone, Phencyclidine and THC MDS-6101 Amphetamines, Barbiturates, Buprenorphine, Benzodiazepines, Cocaine, Methadone, MDMA, Opiates, Oxycodone, Phencyclidine and THC MDS-6101 Amphetamines, Cocaine, Methadone, MDMA, Opiates, Oxycodone, Phencyclidine and THC MDS-6101 Amphetamines, Cocaine, Methadone, MDMA, Opiates, Oxycodone, Phencyclidine and THC MDS-6101 Amphetamines, Methadone, MDMA, Opiates, Oxycodone, Phencyclidine and THC MDS-6101 Amphetamines, Methadone, MDMA, Opiates, Oxycodone, Phencyclidine and THC MDS-6101 Amphetamines, Methadone, MDMA, Opiates, Oxycodone, Phencyclidine and THC MDS-6101 Amphetamines, Methadone, MDMA, Opiates, Oxycodone, Phencyclidine and THC MDS-6101 Amphetamines, Methadone, MDMA, Opiates, Oxycodone, MDMA, Oxycodone, MDM
73125-ALC Alcohol, Amphetamines, Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, Buprenorphine, Cocaine, Methadone, 
This is because drug metabolites work their way through our saliva glands much quicker as opposed to urine based testing. Although the detection windows are shorter for mouth swab drug tests, the cutoff levels are much more sensitive which helps increase detection rates for recent drug abuse. Below is a list of the major drugs of abuse cutoff levels
for our oral fluid drug testing supplies: Drug Of Abuse Abbreviation Cutoff Level Detection Window Amphetamines AMP 50 ng/mL Up to 48 Hours Barbiturates BAR 5 ng/mL Up to 48 Hours Cocaine COC 20 ng/mL Up to 48 Hours Ecstasy MDMA 50 ng/mL
Up to 48 Hours Marijuana THC 50 ng/mL Up to 48 Hours Methadone MTD 30 ng/mL Up to 48 Hours Methamphetamine MET 50 ng/mL Up to 48 Hours Prior Saliva Testing
FactsThis at home saliva drug test (or at the office) is designed for screening the presence of drugs and their metabolites in oral fluid. Utilizing lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay, it allows for the qualitative detection of major drugs of abuse through oral fluid specimens. With this type of test, you can test for anywhere between 5 and 12
different substances and test results are available in minutes with a single sample. The detection window for THC and other metabolites in oral fluid is typically around 48 hours. For enhanced accuracy, it is recommended to send both positive (also known as non negative) results to a laboratory for LC/MS confirmatory testing, which helps verify
proper test performance and potential substance abuse. Saliva Testing Accuracy These at home mouth swab tests provide reliable preliminary screening results. These types of rapid drug test, it is highly recommended to confirm results
through laboratory confirmations (LC/MS testing). False positives or negatives may occur due to various factors like improper storage, technical errors, or the presence of interfering substances in the sample. While a positive result may not reflect the concentration of the drug, substances like weed could be detected. Negative results, on the other presence of interfering substances in the sample.
hand, do not guarantee a 100% drug-free specimen, as traces of drugs could still be present below the cutoff levels of the rapid drug tests. To ensure accuracy, especially when using oral drug test kits, confirmation via LC/MS testing is recommended. How far back does a mouth swab drug screen go? Drug metabolites are detectable in saliva samples
for up to a maximum of 48 hours. How fast or slow they may appear in any given sample depends on a few factors, mostly related to the donor's BMI and frequency of use. Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid TestingThe Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid Testing The Department of Health and Human Services on Oral Fluid Testing Testing Testing Testing Testing Testing Testing Testing Test
the flexibility of mandated testing programs. As mentioned above, the main benefits of implementing this type of testing are reduced chances of adulteration under the guide of observed collections. Although the detection periods are slightly different (and shorter, in some cases), the cut off levels for detecting each metabolite have been carefully
calculated to help prevent false positives. While performing testing onsite with rapid devices, it is always considered best practice to have any positive (non-negative results) to be analyzed at a certified laboratory and have those results reviewed by a Medical Review Officer (MRO). After weighing the cost vs benefits of oral fluid testing in comparison
with urine testing, these amendments to the Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Go? Drug metabolites are detectable in saliva samples for up to a maximum
of 48 hours. How fast or slow they may appear in any given sample depends on a few factors, mostly related to the donor's BMI and frequency of use. What Interferes With Oral Drug Testing Swabs? Any substance in your mouth can interfere with the results of an oral drug test. The person taking the test should not have any food, drink, gum, etc. in
their mouth for at least 10 minutes prior to providing a sample. Where Can I Buy A Saliva Drug Test Need a test in a hurry? Contact us and we can set up a next-day shipment for you, or we can help you
book an appointment with your local lab. What Drugs Can Be Detected On A Saliva Test? Depending on the panel size you choose, anywhere from 5 to 12 substances can be tested at once. The most common test from our store is the 10 panel saliva drug test. Can A Saliva Drug Test Detect The Presence Of Alcohol? Yes, alcohol is a bit different than
other drugs of abuse, but we have a testing panel that includes an alcohol test strip. What Can Cause False negatives? False negatives are quite rare on saliva tests, but they can happen. The most common reason for a false negative test is incorrect collection of a sample, or the sample has been tampered with (i.e. the donor chewing gum or food, or
having something to drink before the test). Is There A Special Saliva Test For Marijuana? Most of our panels include a test strip for marijuana. However, we do have a couple of test panel test., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors
6,994,763 articles in English Habitable zones of TRAPPIST-1 and the Solar System TRAPPIST-1 is a cool red dwarf star with seven known exoplanets. It lies in the constellation Aquarius about 40.66 light-years away from Earth. It has a mass of about 9% of the Sun and is estimated to be 7.6 billion years old, making it older than the Solar System. The
discovery of the star was first published in 2000. Observations in 2016 from the Transiting Planets and Planetesimals Small Telescope (TRAPPIST) led to the discovery of two orbiting terrestrial planets, and five more were found in 2017. It takes the seven planets between about 1.5 and 19 days to orbit around the star. They are likely tidally locked to
TRAPPIST-1, leading to permanent day on one side and night on the other. Their masses are comparable to that of Earth. Up to four of the planets orbit at distances where temperatures are suitable for the existence of liquid water (diagram pictured), and are thus potentially hospitable to life. This has drawn interest from both researchers and popular
culture. (Full article...) Recently featured: iMac G4 Merchant's House Museum Marie Sophie Hingst Archive By email More featured on MasterChef Slovenia during his gymnastics career? ... that the Knox Mountain Hillclimb is considered very
challenging due to every corner being off camber? ... that the works of Yaelokre have been compared to The Lord of the Rings, Gorillaz, and the illustrations of Where the Wild Things Are? ... that Paddy Higson was known as the "mother of Scottish film"? ...
that the robotic costumes used in the Doctor Who episode "The Robot Revolution" were 3D printed in thirty-four different pieces before being assembled? ... that Google searches for the word "fortnight" by Taylor Swift? ... that the Green Bay Packers signed Tom Birney as their
new kicker in 1979, even though he had not kicked a field goal in more than five years? ... that a 2015 issue of the Strawberry Newspaper features Hello Kitty discussing military conflicts in Afghanistan, Somalia, and Ukraine? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article José Mujica Former president of Uruguay José Mujica (pictured) dies at the age
of 89. The Kurdistan Workers' Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert Francis Prevost is elected as Pope Leo XIV, becoming the first Catholic pope born in the United States. Friedrich Merz is elected as Pope Leo XIV, becoming the first Catholic pope born in the United States. Friedrich Merz is elected as Pope Leo XIV, becoming the first Catholic pope born in the United States.
win the World Snooker Championship. In horse racing, Sovereignty, ridden by Junior Alvarado, wins the Kentucky Derby. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Rich Rollins Sharpe James Matthew Best Simon Mann Douglas Gibson Chet Lemon Nominate an article May 17:
International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia Anne of Denmark 1590 - Anne of Denmark (pictured) was crowned the queen consort of Scotland in a ceremony at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh. 1863 - American Civil War: At the Battle of Big Black River Bridge in Mississippi, Union forces under John A. McClernand defeated a
Confederate rearguard and captured around 1,700 men. 1900 - The first copies of the children's novel The Wonderful Wizard of Oz by L. Frank Baum were printed. 1954 - The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the landmark case Brown v. Board of Education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate educational facilities are
inherently unequal" and therefore unconstitutional. 1987 - An Iraqi jet fired two Exocet missiles at the American frigate USS Stark, killing 37 personnel and injuring 21 others. Caroline of Brunswick (b. 1768)Erik Satie (b. 1866)Little Gerhard (b. 1973) More anniversaries: May 16 May 17 May 18 Archive By email List of days
of the year About The short-beaked echidna (Tachyglossus aculeatus) is one of four living species of echidna. It is covered in fur and spines, has a distinctive snout to help detect its surroundings, and uses a specialized tongue to catch insects. Its extremely strong front limbs and claws allow it to burrow quickly. It repels predators by curling into a ball
and deters them with its spines. During the Australian winter, it goes into deep torpor and hibernation. As the temperature increases, it emerges to mate. Female echidnas lay one egg a year and the mating period is the only time the solitary animals meet. A newborn echidna grows rapidly on mother's milk and is expelled into the mother's burrow
when it grows too large for the pouch. It leaves the burrow when it is around six months old. The species is found throughout Australia and in coastal and highland regions of eastern New Guinea. It is not threatened with extinction, but human activities have reduced its distribution in Australia. This photograph shows a Tasmanian short-beaked
echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna, near Scottsdale, Tasmania. Photograph credit: Charles J. Sharp Recently featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for
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2Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century 17th century 16th century 16th century 17th centur
of the Julian calendar, the 1590th year of the 2nd millennium, the 90th year of the 2nd millennium, the 90th year of the 1590s decade. As of the start of 1590, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923.
Calendar year May 17: Anne of Denmark is crowned gueen consort of Scotland. January 6 - García Hurtado de Mendoza becomes the new Viceroy of Peru (nominally including most of South America except for Brazil). He will serve until 1596.[1] January 10 - Construction of the Fortezza Nuova around the city of Livorno begins in Italy in the Grand
Duchy of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany and continues for more than 14 years. January 25 - Luis de Velasco y Castilla, Marquess of Salinas, becomes the new Viceroy of New Spain, a colony comprising most of Central America, Mexico and what is now a large part of the southwestern United States. Velasco
will govern until 1595, and then again from 1607 to 1611.[2] February 3 - Peter Ernst I von Mansfeld-Vorderort, the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German fortress of Rheinberg after a four-year long siege during the Eighty Years' War.[3] March 4 - Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, takes Breda, by concealing
68 of his best men in a peat-boat, to get through the impregnable defenses. March 14 - Battle of Ivry: Henry IV of France again defeats the forces of the Catholic League, under Charles, Duke of Mayenne.[4] March 21 - The Treaty of Constantinople is signed between the Ottoman Empire (in modern-day Turkey) and the Safavid Empire (modern-day
Iran), ending a 12-year war between the two nations.[5] April 4 - The Cortes of Castile approves a new subsidy, the millones.[6] April 24 - Ten armed English merchant vessels of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Spanish Navy while attempting to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar after trading in the Mediterranean Sea.[7]
Levant Company's Benedict Barnham, on the flagship Salomon, leads the corporate fleet in a six-hour battle and heavily damages the Spanish ships, clearing the way for the company ships to return home. May 7 - King Henry of Navarre, claimant to the throne of France, begins an unsuccessful attempt to besiege Paris, at the time controlled by the
Catholic League. By August 30, Henry is forced to raise the siege, when Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma comes to its rescue with a Spanish army. May 17 - Anne of Denmark is crowned queen consort of Scotland, at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh.[8] June 23 - The Japanese samurai Toyotomi Hideyoshi sends an army of 15,000 men, led by generals.
Maeda Toshiie and Uesugi Kagekatsu, in an attack on the Hachiōji Castle in what is now Tokyo. The castle is lightly defended, by only 1,300 men, because the samurai Hōjō Ujiteru has most of his troops engaged in defending Hideyohsi's siege of Odawara. The castle is captured after one day, and later destroyed on orders of the shogun Tokugawa
Ieyasu. July 1 (13th waning of 1st Ashadha, 952 CS) - Naresuan Maharat becomes the new ruler of Thailand as Sanphet II of the Ayutthaya Kingdom, upon the death of his father, Sanphet I. July 19 - The day after his 12th birthday, Ferdinand of Habsburg becomes the new Archduke of Inner Austria (Innerösterreich) upon the death, in Graz, of his
father Charles II. A regency council rules in the place of Ferdinand until 1596.[9] July 21 - Japan's first diplomatic representatives to Europe, Itō Mancio, Michele Chijiwa, Giuliano Nakaura and Martino Hara, return to Japan after eight years, having departed on February 20, 1582. [10] August 4 - In Japan, the siege of Odawara, part of Toyotomi
Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hōjō Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara,[11] part of Toyotomi's unification of the country. August 18 - John White, governor of the Colony of Roanoke, returns to Roanoke after having left the North American colony in 1587 to get supplies. Upon arrival at, the crew of the ships
Hopewell and Moonlight find that the Roanoke Colony is deserted, with the only clues to where the colonist went being the word "CRO" carved into a tree, and the word CROATOAN (believed to be a reference to Hatteras Island, where the colonists formerly lived).[12] August 27 - Pope Sixtus V dies after serving for five years, and a new papal conclave
is organized, to start on September 7 at the Apostolic Palace in Rome. September 5 - Alexander Farnese's army forces Henry IV of France to lift the siege of Paris. September 15 After the eight day conclave, Giovanni Battista Castagna, the Cardinal
Marco Antonio Colonna.[13] Castagna takes becomes Pope Urban VII but contracts malaria and dies 12 days later.[14] The estimated 6.0 magnitude Neulengbach earthquake causes significant damage and some loss of life, in Lower Austria and Vienna; the effects are felt as far as Bohemia and Silesia.[15] October 6 - Two days before the scheduled
papal conclave begins, Enrique de Guzmán, 2nd Count of Olivares, Spain's ambassador to the Papal States, presents the cardinals will support, and 30 whom they are instructed not to vote for.[16] October 8 - The second papal conclave in less
four weeks two months opens at the Apostolic Palace in Rome, 23 days after the previous conclave had been concluded, and 53 cardinals arrive. [16] October 13 (5th waxing of Tazaungmon 952 ME) - In what is now Myanmar, King Nanda Bayin of Burma sends a 10,000-man army, led by the Viceroy Thado Dhamma Yaza III of Prome, and General
Natshinnaung to suppress a rebellion in the Shan state of Mogaung.[17] German astronomer Michael Maestlin becomes the first person to record an observation of the Songhai Empire: An army of 20,000 troops, led by Judar Pasha is dispatched from
 Marrakesh in the Saadi Sultanate (now Morocco), on orders of Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur. The Saadi Army's objective is to conquer the Songhai Empire, led by the Emperor Askia Ishaq II, in North Africa, corresponding to what is now the Republic of Mali.[19] October 24 - After an unsuccessful search of the "lost colony" of Roanoke, English officer John
White and the surviving crew of the ships Hopewell and Moonlight return to England on October 24.[12] November 22 (12th waning of Tazaungmon 952 ME) - Burmese King Nanda Bayin sends a his son, the Crown Prince Mingyi Swa and 20,000 troops to what is now Thailand.[17] November 29 - A truce is signed between representatives of the Holy
Roman Empire (ruled by Emperor Rudolf II) and the Ottoman Empire (ruled by Sultan Murad III.[20] December 5 - Niccolò Sfondrato, Cardinal-priest of Santa Cecilia in Trastevere, is elected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato, Cardinal-priest of Santa Cecilia in Trastevere, is elected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selec
January 9 - Simon Vouet, French painter (d. 1642) January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 20 Edward Convers, American and judge (d. 1642) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (d. 1676)
[24] February 7 - Barthold Nihus, Roman Catholic priest (d. 1657) March - Roger Ludlow, one of the founders of the colony (later the state) of Connecticut (d. 1660) March 10 - Dietrich Reinkingk, German lawyer and politician (d. 1664) March 18 - Manuel de
Faria e Sousa, Spanish and Portuguese historian and poet (d. 1649) March 29 - Michael Reyniersz Pauw, Dutch businessman (d. 1640) April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1617) May - William Cecil, 17th Baron de Ros (d. 1618) May 3 - Franco Burgersdijk,
Dutch logician (d. 1635) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) Jakub Sobieski, Polish noble (d. 1640) June 9 - Caspar Sibelius,
Dutch Protestant minister (d. 1658) June 19 - Philip Bell, British colonial governor (d. 1678) June 24 - Samuel Ampzing, Dutch linguist and historian (d. 1657) Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1662) July 13 - Pope Clement X (d. 1676)[26] July 26 -
Johannes Crellius, Polish-German theologian (d. 1633) August 6 - Count John Louis of Nassau-Hadamar (d. 1653) August 7 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1661) August 19 - Henry Rich, 1st Earl of Holland, English soldier (d. 1649) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa
 Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 30 - Anthony Stapley, English politician (d. 1655) September 12 - María de Zayas, Spanish writer (d. 1667) October 3 - Anna of Pomerania, Duchess-Consort of Croy and Havré (d. 1660) October 11 - William Pynchon, English colonist and
 fur trader in North America (d. 1662) November 25 - Juan Alonso de Cuevas y Davalos, Roman Catholic prelate, Archbishop of Mexico and Antequera (d. 1661) December 14 - John West, colonial governor of Virginia (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-
Saarbrücken (d. 1640) Angelica Veronica Airola, Italian painter (d. 1670) Boris Morozov, Russian statesman and boyar (d. 1661) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1662) William Bradford, English leader of Plymouth Colony (d. 1657) William Browne, English
poet (d. 1645) Theophilus Eaton, Puritan colonial merchant (d. 1650) Kösem Sultan (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1643) Marie Vernier, French actress (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1643) Marie Vernier, French actress (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, I
 1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1681) Saint Catherine de Ricci Pope Sixtus V Pope Urban VII January 7 - Jakob Andreae, German theologian (b. 1528) January 20 - Giambattista Benedetti, Italian mathematician and physicist (b. 1530) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527)
February 2 - Catherine of Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1522) February 4 - Gioseffo Zarlino, Italian music theorist and composer (b. 1517) February 12 François Hotman, French Protestant lawyer and writer (b. 1524) Blanche Parry, personal attendant to Elizabeth I of England (b. c. 1508) February 18 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi
Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1543) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1514) February 21 - Ambrose Dudley, 3rd Earl of Warriage countess of Hesse-Marburg (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of Simmern (b.
1552) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1530)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1509) July 10 - Charles II, Archduke of Austria, regent of Inner Austria (b. 1540) July 21 - Sophie of
Württemberg, German noble (b. 1563) August 10 Höjō Ujimasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1538) Höjō Ujiteru, Japanese warlord (b. 1530) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of the House of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 13
Pedro Téllez-Girón, 1st Duke of Osuna, Spanish duke (b. 1537) September 20 - Lodovico Agostini, Italian composer (b. 1534) September 27 - Pope Urban VII (b. 1521)[14] October 16 - Archduchess Anna of Austria, Duchess of Bavaria
(b. 1528) October 18 - Philip, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (b. 1570) October 23 - Bernardino de Sahagún, Franciscan missionary (b. 1499) October 29 - Dirck Volckertszoon Coornhert, Dutch politician and theologian (b. 1528) November 19 - Girolamo Zanchi, Italian
theologian (b. 1516) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1547) December 20 - Ambroise Paré, French surgeon (b. 1557) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Jesuits (b. 1511) Marietta Robusti, Venetian
Renaissance painter (b. 1555 or 1560) Roger Dudley, British soldier (b. 1535) Sorley Boy MacDonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1510) * "Hurtadcalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1510) * "Hurtadcalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1510) * "Hurtadcalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer (b. 1506) Albanda (b
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to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th century
of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals
MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective,
ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the end of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire and,
for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance.[2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades
(the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and them.
Muslim rebellion,[4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs
against European traders. This had led to explorers like Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas.
of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to
collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire and Inca Empire and
Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.[7] 1404-1406: Regreg
War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405-1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and
states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic War leading to the Teuton
Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu
the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.[9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way
home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king.[10] 1419-1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is
completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope
Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-
 regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the
Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlocky: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Castille and Castille.
Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's 
Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in the West African city of Benin, and turns it into an empire. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of
the Aztec Empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins
to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abdur Razzaq visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire. An
Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as
monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was
abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled
Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the beginning of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War
and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454-1466: After defeating the Roses - English civil war between the House of York and the House of
Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen
Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League of Mayapan in 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461. The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of
Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March - Henry VI of England is
deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine general
Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhay)
Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed
the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Hagg II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11]
1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the
strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and
emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco.
1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden
Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great
Horde. 1481: Spanish Inquisition begins in practice with the first auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1483: Pluto moves inside
Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth
and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor
ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire
and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia
Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed
on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.
Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Wichelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the
Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang.[14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya Pakuan Bujangga
Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali.[15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters
Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360-1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the
Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Uluqh Beg (1394-1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1405-1468), who led the Albanian resistance
against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects
philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400-1450. Movable
type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in
1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1455) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410–1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). Constantinople: The Last Great Siege, 1453. Faber. ISBN 0-571-22185-8. (reviewed
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