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journey across the Indonesian archipelago, [13] 1500; in an effort to increase his power, he founded the city of Senurong—later named Mayura, on the outer side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Iloilo from its morabans. Lakanhanggib, [14] 1500: Around late 15th century bujangan Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya Paksiwa, Bujangan Manik, a Sundanese Hindu prince who journeyed throughout Java and Bali. [15] 1500: Charles de Guevara, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak began the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Foxá y Denadé sailed from Cádiz, Spain, to Manila, Philippines, via the Cape Verde Islands, and the Strait of Magellan. The Teis defeat of the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360–1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest point.

Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam. Ugh Beg (1394–1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400–1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable type printing press Skanderbeg (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 Tatars in the lands 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 Bi Sheng between 11 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing is credited in China by Hua Siui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1455). Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410–1415 Invention of the harspchord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ~ Crowley, Roger (2006). Constantinoile. The Last Great Siege, 1453. Faber. ISBN 0-571-22185-8. (reviewed by Foster, Charles (22 September 2006). "The Conquest of Constantinople and the end of empire". Contemporary Review. Archived from the original on 22 August 2009. It is the end of the Middle Ages)" Encyclopædia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ~ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 ~ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ~ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company, p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handooms in silk and cotton. Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with. ~ Winstedt, R. O. (1948). "The Malay Founder of Medieval Malacca". Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. 12 (3/4). Cambridge University Press on behalf of School of Oriental and African Studies: 726–729. doi:10.1017/S0034197X00083132. JSTOR 608731. ~ "An introduction to the Ming dynasty (1368–1644)". Khan Academy. Asian Art Museum. 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