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## دليل أنغكور وات المحليين

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In the 12th century, the ancient Khmer kings of Cambodia are listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site, topping the history enthusiasts. These majestic temples in northwest Cambodia are listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site, topping the history
hit list for many travelers to Southeast Asia. The ultimate statement of Khmer architectural ingenuity, Angkor Wat is the largest religious symbolism and a source of fierce national pride - amongst other things, this is the only building
featured on a national flag. Almost every inch of this immense complex is covered with intricate carvings and motifs and there's a huge amount to see, so it pays to do a little homework on this most iconic of temples before planning your bucket list adventure to Angkor. To point you in the right direction, here's Lonely Planet's ultimate guide to Angkor.
Wat. Advertisement The Angkor Wat temple covers a huge area, surrounded by tropical forest. Matteo Colombo/Getty Images Angkor Wat practicalities of visiting this ancient temple complex. The weather, the tourist season and the logistics of exploring such a vast site
are all things to consider. When should I go to Angkor Wat?It is possible to visit Angkor Wat at any time of year, but the peak season runs from November to February, when the weather is drier and cooler, although it's still plenty hot enough for most visitors. The best time of day to visit the site is at sunrise when it's cooler, though you can still expect
the temple to be crowded. To explore when the temple is quieter, come at lunchtime when most of the tour groups are in town. Sunset is another popular time to visit, when the temple appears to glow softly in the warm light of the late-afternoon sun. Be aware that Angkor Wat closes soon after at 6pm, and the site is not currently open at night. If
you're ready for an early start, Angkor Wat opens at 5am for visitors who want to see the sunrise from this iconic spot. Note however that the upper level, known as the Bakan Sanctuary, is only open from 7:30am. How much time should I spend in Angkor Wat, or set aside half a
day if you want to see every nook and cranny. Many visitors arrive early for sunrise and then stick around to explore while temperatures are cooler, between the hours of 6am and 9am.Don't forget that Angkor is much more than its namesake wat (temple). More than 70 spectacular temples lie scattered around Angkor Wat, such as the Bayon, with its
vast carved faces of the Buddhist deity Avalokiteshvara, and the "Tomb Raider temple" of Ta Prohm. Tickets to the Angkor complex - including Angkor Wat and dozens of surrounding temples - are valid for one day (US$37), three days (US$52) or one week (US$72). You'll have no problems filling at least three days exploring the highlights. Angkor
Wat is brilliantly reflected in the waters of its moat during the rainy season, sippakorn/Shutterstock How much money do I need for Angkor Wat first glance, the entry fee for Angkor Wat might seem steep by Cambodian standards, but keep in mind that this also includes access to Angkor Thom, the Bayon, Ta Prohm, Preah Khan, Banteay Srei and a
host of other world-class temples that are among the most impressive ancient monuments in Asia. We definitely advise going for the 3-day pass, which can be used over the course of a week, so you can pace your visits to these epic monuments. General living costs in Siem Reap, the dormitory town for Angkor Wat, are very reasonable, with good value
accommodation and plenty of cheap eats and drinks. Advertisement Debit cards, credit cards and electronic payments are now widely accepted in Cambodia, and you can use these to purchase your Temples of Angkor pass, either on arrival in Siem Reap or online via the official website. Here's an overview of key costs on a trip to Angkor. Hostel room
in Siem Reap: US$5-15Boutique hotel room in Siem Reap: US$50-150Bottle of Cambodia beer at a bar: US$1-3Cup of French-style coffee: US$1-3Bowl of kyteow (noodle soup): US$2-3Dinner for two at a local restaurant: US$10-20Temples of Angkor pass: US$37/62/72 for 1/3/7 daysLocal tour guide for Angkor Wat: US$30-40 per dayTuk-tuk for
visiting Angkor Wat: US$15-20 per dayBicycle rental: US$2-10 per day From Siem Reap, the temples of Angkor can be reached by tuk-tuk, taxi, motorcycle, rented bike or on tours. Framalicious/Shutterstock Is it easy to get around at Angkor Wat? Served by flights from around Southeast Asia, Siem Reap-Angkor International Airport (SAI) is the
global gateway to Angkor Wat, located about 44km from both Angkor Wat and Siem Reap. A taxi from the airport to town costs US$35 one-way, or there's a regular shuttle bus for US$8 per person. Buses and minivans connect Siem Reap with other popular destinations in Cambodia, including Phnom Penh and Battambang, plus Bangkok in Thailand.
 When it comes to local transport from Siem Reap to Angkor Wat, you can choose from rental motorbikes (good for one or two people), remork-motos (tuk-tuks) that fit two to four passengers, and private cars or minivans for families or small groups. Eco-friendly options for exploring include rented mountain bikes and electric bicycles - there's a new
cycling path that connects the town of Siem Reap with Angkor Wat and other key temples. Guided tours can also be arranged through hotels and tour operators in Siem Reap. Sunset is a special time to visit Angkor Wat. Danny Iacob/500px Top things to do in Angkor Wat and other key temples. Guided tours can also be arranged through hotels and tour operators in Siem Reap.
 Khmer genius - is matched by only a few select sites on earth such as Machu Picchu and Petra. Angkor Wat has the epic proportions of the Great Pyramid at Giza all rolled into one. The vast moat would make most European castles blush. It rings a
huge rectangular compound measuring 1.5km by 1.3km (0.9 miles by 0.8 miles). To the west, a sandstone causeway crosses the moat, leading the faithful into the sacred temple grounds. Angkor Wat also replicates the spiritual geography of the universe in miniature. The central tower represents Mt Meru, the Mt Olympus of the Hindu faith and the
spiritual home of the gods, while the moat represents the oceans. The seven-headed naga (mythical serpent) that guards the causeway is a symbolic bridge for humankind to reach the abode of the gods. Decipher Angkor Wat's ornate bas-reliefs Visitors to Angkor Wat are first struck by its imposing grandeur and then, at close quarters, by its
fascinating decorative flourishes. Stretching around the outside of the central temple complex is an 800m-long (2624ft) sequence of incredible bas-reliefs, with intricate carvings depicting historical events and stories from Hindu mythology. The most famous of these are panels showing the Churning of the Ocean of Milk - the ancient Hindu creation
story - and a frieze featuring Suryavarman II and his all-conquering armies on the march. The glory of Angkor Wat lies not just in its grand buildings but in the details. Anders Blomqvist/Getty Images Spot the temple's heavenly angelsAngkor Wat lies not just in its grand buildings but in the details. Anders Blomqvist/Getty Images Spot the temple's heavenly angelsAngkor Wat lies not just in its grand buildings but in the details.
is unique, and there are 37 different hairstyles for budding stylists to check out. Many of these exquisite carvings were damaged during efforts to clean the temples with chemicals during the 1980s, and bat urine and droppings have also degraded the carvings over time, but they are being restored by teams from the German Apsara Conservation
Project. Ascend to the Bakan SanctuaryThe stairs to the upper level of the temple are deliberately steep - reaching the kingdom of the gods was never meant to be an easy task! Also known as the Bakan Sanctuary, the upper level of Angkor Wat is open to a limited number of visitors per day, with a strict queuing system. At the summit, four Buddha
images stand in the doorways of the central tower, showing the temple's transition from Hinduism to Buddhism under King Jayavarman VII. From this elevated position, there are impressive views across the vast temple compound and surrounding forest. My favorite thing to do in Angkor WatOne of the best ways to escape the crowds at Angkor Wat is
to enter via the "back door" on the east side of the temple before sunrise. As you walk through the forest, alive with the sounds of cicadas and birdsong, the shadowy outline of this world wonder is barely visible against the dark sky. Bring a torch (flashlight) and shine it towards the lower level to bring epic carvings alive from the darkness. Then
succumb to temptation and join the masses for the main event - which is watching sunrise from the western side of the temple. Huge blocks of sandstone were moved over 30 miles to build Angkor Wat if you read up on how this magnificent
monument was built, and why. Who built Angkor Wat? Oriented toward the west, Angkor Wat was built by King Suryavarman II, who reigned from 1113 to 1150 BCE, but the temple was never finished during his lifetime. In Hindu culture, west is the direction symbolically associated with death, which once led scholars to conclude that Angkor Wat
must have existed primarily as a tomb, given that most Khmer temples are aligned facing east. This idea was supported by the fact that the magnificent bas-reliefs were designed to be viewed in an anticlockwise direction, a practice associated with the
west, and it is now widely accepted that Angkor Wat served as both a temple to Vishnu and as a mausoleum for Suryavarman II. Unlike the other Angkor wat was never abandoned to the elements and it has been in almost continuous use since it was built. It's still a sacred site, so be sure to follow the correct etiquette when
visiting. Angkor Wat is a functioning place of worship for Cambodian Buddhists. Tanison Pachtanom/Shutterstock How was Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built? The sandstone blocks used to construct Angkor Wat built.
such an operation are mind-blowing - according to temple inscriptions, the construction of Angkor Wat involved 300,000 workers and 6000 elephants. Etiquette for visiting Angkor Wat involved 300,000 workers and 6000 elephants. Etiquette for visiting Angkor Wat involved 300,000 workers and 6000 elephants.
unless your upper arms are covered and your legs are covered at least down to the knees. Local authorities have produced a visitor "code of conduct" and a video to encourage appropriate dress and remind tourists not to touch, sit or climb on the ancient structures, to pay attention to restricted areas, and to be respectful of monks - view the
guidelines online before you visit. Classic GuidesFor travelers seeking the most comprehensive insights. These guides provide in-depth insights for your trips, helping you explore destinations deeply for unforgettable experiences, whether popular or off the beaten path. Experience GuidesFor travelers looking to design a trip that feels unique.
Experience guides offer travelers innovative ways to discover iconic destinations, featuring unique adventures and trip-building tools for personalized journeys. Language Guides help to let no barriers - language or culture - get in your way. Epic
GuidesFrom hikes to bike rides and surf breaks, discover the most epic adventures across the world to inspire your next trip. Epic Guides provide inspiration and first-person stories for a lifetime of unforgettable travel experiences. Pocket Guides are compact
guides for short trips that offer the best local experiences. MapsDurable and waterproof, with a handy slipcase and an easy-fold format, Lonely Planet's country maps are designed to let you explore with ease., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,997,526 articles in English Pound in 1918 Ezra Pound (1885–1972) was an
American poet and critic, a major figure in the early modernist poetry movement, and a World War II collaborator in Fascist Italy. His works include Ripostes (1912), Hugh Selwyn Mauberley (1920), and the epic poem The Cantos (c. 1917-1962). Pound helped shape the work of contemporaries such as H.D., Robert Frost, T. S. Eliot, Ernest
Hemingway, and James Joyce. He moved to Italy in 1924, where he embraced Benito Mussolini's Italian fascism and supported Adolf Hitler. During World War II, Pound recorded hundreds of radio propaganda broadcasts attacking the United States, praising the Holocaust in Italy, and urging American soldiers to surrender. In 1945 Pound was
captured and ruled mentally unfit to stand trial. While confined for over 12 years at a psychiatric hospital, his The Pisan Cantos (1948) was awarded the Bollingen Prize for Poetry causing great controversy. Released in 1958, he returned, unrepentant, to Italy, where he died in 1972. (Full article...) Recently featured: Dracunculiasis Red-capped parrot
Cher Archive By email More featured articles About Bust of a Chinese Gentleman ... that a bust of a Chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on any actual subject? ... that a 15-second commercial for a streaming service has been blamed for causing arguments and domestic violence? ... that a bust of a Chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on any actual subject? ... that a 15-second commercial for a streaming service has been blamed for causing arguments and domestic violence? ... that a bust of a Chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on any actual subject? ... that a bust of a Chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on any actual subject? ... that a 15-second commercial for a streaming service has been blamed for causing arguments and domestic violence? ... that a 15-second commercial for a streaming service has been blamed for causing arguments and a chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on any actual subject? ... that a 15-second commercial for a streaming service has been blamed for causing arguments and a chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on any actual subject? ... that a 15-second commercial for a streaming service has been blamed for causing arguments and a chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on any actual subject? ... that a 15-second commercial for a streaming service has been blamed for causing a chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on a pictured and a chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on a pictured and a chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on a pictured and a chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on a pictured and a chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on a pictured and a chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on a pictured and a chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on a pictured and a chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on a pictured and a chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on a pictured and a chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on a pictured and a chinese gentleman (pictured) is not based on a pictured and a chinese g
Olympics with a broken foot? ... that the chimney in a work by Herman Melville has been described as a "a bastion of phallic, assertive, and aggressive masculinity"? ... that Robert Brodribb Hammond established the Sydney suburb of Hammondville to house families made homeless by the Great Depression? ... that fake Buddhist monks scam tourists
out of money to build non-existent temples? ... that Lou Romanoli ran a semi-pro baseball team whose attendances sometimes exceeded that of a nearby MLB team? ... that Junior archaeologists used to ask John
Papadimitriou to walk over their sites for good luck? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtag and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp; Selected Stories, Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic
Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the House elections.
campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Duncan Campbell Luigi Alva Richard Garwin Nominate an article May 23: Aromanian National Day Louis of Nassau 1568 - The Dutch Revolt broke out when rebels led by Louis of Nassau (pictured) invaded
Friesland at the Battle of Heiligerlee, 1873 - The North-West Mounted Police, the forerunner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was established to bring law and order to and assert Canadian sovereignty over the Northwest Territories, 1934 - During a strike against the Electric Auto-Lite company in Toledo, a fight began between nearly 10,000
American strikers and sheriff's deputies, later involving the Ohio National Guard. 1999 - Professional wrestler Owen Hart died immediately before a World Wrestling Federation match after dropping 70 feet (21 m) onto the ring during a botched entrance. Ignaz Moscheles (b. 1794)Franz Xaver von Baader (d. 1841)David Lewis (d. 1981)Luis Posada
Carriles (d. 2018) More anniversaries: May 22 May 23 May 24 Archive By email List of days of the vear About Entrance sign to Mojave National Preserves. They were established by an act of Congress to protect areas that have resources often associated with national
parks but where certain natural resource-extractive activities such as hunting may be permitted, provided their natural values are preserved. Eleven national preserves are co-managed with national parks or national monuments; because hunting is forbidden in those units, preserves are co-managed with national parks or national parks or national monuments.
but allow hunting and in some cases grazing. National preserves are located in eleven states; Alaska is home to ten of them, including the largest, Noatak National preserves except Tallgrass Prairie permit hunting in accordance with local regulations.
(Full list...) Recently featured: 76th Primetime Emmy Awards Historic places in Mackenzie District Seattle Reign FC seasons Archive More featured lists The Cocoanuts is a 1929 pre-Code musical comedy film starring the Marx Brothers (Groucho, Harpo, Chico, and Zeppo). Produced for Paramount Pictures by Walter Wanger, who is not credited, the
film also stars Mary Eaton, Oscar Shaw, Margaret Dumont and Kay Francis. The first sound film to credit more than one director (Robert Florey and Joseph Santley), it was adapted to the screen by Morrie Ryskind from the musical play by George S. Kaufman. Five of the film's tunes were composed by Irving Berlin, including "When My Dreams Come
True", sung by Oscar Shaw and Mary Eaton. Principal photography began on February 4, 1929, at Paramount's Astoria studio, and it premiered on May 23, 1929, at the Rialto Theatre in New York. Film credit: Robert Florey and Joseph Santley Recently featured: In the Loge Black-crowned barwing Rhina Aguirre Archive More featured pictures
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Torda, Europe's first declaration of religious freedom, is adopted by the Kingdom of Hungary. February 7 - Members of a Spanish expedition, commanded by Álvaro de Mendaña de Neira, become the first Europeans to see the Solomon Islands, landing at Santa Isabel Island.[1][2] February 16 - Fernando Álvarez de Toledo, 3rd Duke of Alba, governor
of the Spanish Netherlands issues an edict condemning to death those who rebel against Spanish authority to combat religious unrest. February 17 - Treaty of Adrianople (sometimes called the Peace of Adrianople): The Habsburgs agree to pay tribute to the Ottomans.[3][4] February 23 - Akbar the Great of the Mughal Empire captures the massive
Chittor Fort in northern India after a siege that began on October 23, 1567.[5][6] February 28 - French Huguenots begin the Second War of Religion in France.[9] Again Catherine de' Medici and Charles IX make substantial concessions
to the Huguenots. April 23 - Eighty Years' War: The Battle of Dahlen takes place in the Duchy of Jülich near the modern-day Rheindahlen borough in the German city of Mönchengladbach, North Rhine-Westphalia. Spanish troops, commanded by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Jean de Montigny, Lord of Villers.[10] May
2 - The deposed Mary, Queen of Scots, escapes from Lochleven Castle. May 13 - Marian civil war in Scotland: Battle of Langside - The forces of Mary, Queen of Scots, are defeated by a confederacy of Scotts, flees across
the Solway Firth from Scotland to England[12] but on May 19 is placed in custody in Carlisle Castle on the orders of Queen Elizabeth I of England, her cousin. May 23 - Battle of Heiligerlee: Troops under Louis of Nassau, brother of William the Silent, defeat a smaller loyalist force under the Duke of Arenberg, in an attempt to invade the Northern
Netherlands. This effectively begins the Eighty Years' War.[13] June 1 - A mass execution is carried out in the Spanish Netherlands at Sablon, near Brussels, as 18 persons who signed the Compromise of Nobles on April 5, 1566, are beheaded.[14] June 13 - Thomas Lancaster is consecrated as the Archbishop of Armagh, spiritual leader of the Church
of Ireland, succeeding Archbishop Adam Loftus. June 27 - Ottoman pirate Kılıç Ali Pasha, formerly Italian farmer Giovanni Dioniqi Galeni, is appointed as the Ottoman Beylerbey of Ottoman Algeria by the Sultan Selim II. July 21 - Battle of Jemmingen: The main Spanish army of the Duke of Alba utterly defeats Louis of Nassau's invading army in the
Northeastern Netherlands.[15] August 18 - The Third War of Religion begins in France, after an unsuccessful attempt by the Royalists to capture Condé and Coligny, the Huguenot leaders. September 24 - Battle of San Juan de Ulúa (Anglo-Spanish War): In the Gulf of Mexico, a Spanish fleet forces English privateers under John Hawkins to end their
campaign.[16] September 29 - The Swedish king Eric XIV is deposed by his half-brothers John and Charles.[17] John proclaims himself king John III the next day. October 5 - William the Silent invades the southeastern Netherlands.[18] October 18 — Ashikaga Yoshiaki is installed as Shōgun, beginning the Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan.[19][20]
October 20 - Battle of Jodoigne: Spanish forces under the Duke of Alba destroy William the Silent's rearguard and William the Silent defeat Spanish Habsburg troops led by Sancho d'Avila in the battle of Le Quesnoy in northern France. November 22 - The second treaty
of Roskilde is signed between representatives of the Kingdom of Sweden to end the Kingdom of Sweden to end the Northern Seven Years' War. Sweden cedes the Duchy of Estonia (Estland) to Danish control. November 27 - Burmese-Siamese War. Dispatched by King Bayinnaung, 55,000 Burmese troops arrive at Phitsanulok (in modern-day Thailand)
and drive back the attack by armies from the Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya to put down the rebellion by Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya to put down the rebellion by Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya Kingdom (Thailand) Lan Xang (Laos), then prepare to invade Ayutthaya (Laos), the prepare to invade Ayutthaya (Laos), the prepare to invade Ayutthaya (Laos), the p
Granadan rebels. December 28 - Ludwig III becomes the Duke of Württemberg in German Bavaria after the death of his father, Christoph. The Russo-Turkish War begins in Astrakhan. Alvaro I succeeds his stepfather Henrique I as ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo[23] forming the Kwilu dynasty that rules the kingdom without interruption until May
1622. Polybius' The Histories are first translated into English, by Christopher Watson. [24] Pope Urban VIII January 6 - Henri Spondanus, French historian (d. 1637)[25] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[27] January 28 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1621)[26] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[27] January 28 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1631)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[27] January 28 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1631)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[27] January 28 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1631)[28] January 29 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[28] January 28 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1631)[28] January 29 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[28] January 29 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[28] January 29 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1631)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[28] January 28 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1631)[28] January 29 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[28] January 29 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1631)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[28] January 28 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1631)[28] January 29 - January 2
1607) January 30 - Katharina of Hanau-Lichtenberg, countess (d. 1636) February 2 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1622)[28] February 11 - Honoré d'Urfé, French writer (d. 1625)[29] March 9 - Aloysius Gonzaga, Italian Jesuit and saint (d. 1591)[30] March 16 - Juan Martínez Montañés, Spanish sculptor (d. 1649)[31] March 28 - Johannes
 Polyander, Dutch theologian (d. 1646)[32] March 30 - Henry Wotton, English author and diplomat (d. 1639)[33] April 5 - Pope Urban VIII (d. 1644)[34] April 21 - Frederick II, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (d. 1587)[36] April 28 - Teodósio II, Duke of Braganza, Portuguese nobleman and father of
João IV of Portugal (d. 1630)[37] May 9 - Guglielmo Caccia, Italian painter (d. 1625) May 11 - Christian I, Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, German princess (d. 1625)[39] May 29 - Virginia de' Medici, Duchess of Modena and Reggio (d. 1615)[40] June 6 - Sophie of
 Brandenburg, Regent of Saxony (1591-1601) (d. 1622)[41] June 25 - Gunilla Bielke, Queen of Sweden (d. 1597)[42] July 1 - Philip Sigismund of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, German Catholic bishop (d. 1623)[43] August 27 - Hercule, Duke of Montbazon (d. 1654)[44] September 3 - Adriano Banchieri, Italian composer (d. 1634)[45] September 5 -
 Tommaso Campanella, Italian theologian and poet (d. 1639)[46] October 2 - Marino Ghetaldi, Croatian mathematician and physicist (d. 1626)[47] October 18 - Henry Wallop, English politician (d. 1639)[46] October 17 - Jonathan Trelawny,
English politician (d. 1604)[49] date unknown Nikolaus Ager, French botanist (d. 1634)[50] John Welsh of Ayr, Scottish Presbyterian leader (d. 1592) Fernando de Alva Cortés Ixtlilxóchitl, Mexican historian (d. 1648)[53] Gervase Markham,
English poet and writer (d. 1637)[54] Robert Wintour, English conspirator (executed 1606) Wei Zhongxian, Grand Secretary of China (d. 1627)[55] Otsu Ono, Japanese woman poet, koto, and writer (believed to have learned how to write from Nobutada Konoe) (d. 1631) Albert, Duke of Prussia January 26 - Lady Catherine Grey, Countess of Hertford
(b. 1540)[56] February 15 - Hendrick van Brederode, Dutch reformer (b. 1531)[57] March 19 - Elizabeth Seymour, Lady Cromwell, English noblewoman (b.c. 1518) March 20 (plague) Albert, Duke of Prussia (b. 1490)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1532)[59] May 23 - Adolf of Nassau, Count of Nassau, Dutch soldier (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1532)[59] May 23 - Adolf of Nassau, Count of Nassau, Dutch soldier (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1532)[59] May 23 - Adolf of Nassau, Count of Nassau, Dutch soldier (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1532)[59] May 23 - Adolf of Nassau, Count of Nassau, Dutch soldier (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1532)[59] May 23 - Adolf of Nassau, Count of Nassau, Dutch soldier (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1532)[59] May 23 - Adolf of Nassau, Count of Nassau, Dutch soldier (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1540)[58] 
1540)[60] April 7 - Onofrio Panvinio, Italian Augustinian historian (b. 1529)[61] April 27 - Giovanni Michele Saraceni, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1508)[63] May 15 - Anna of Lorraine (b. 1522)[64] May 23 - Jean de Ligne, Duke of Arenberg (b. 1528)[65] June 3 - Andrés de Urdaneta,
Spanish explorer (b. 1508)[66] June 5 Lamoral, Count of Egmont, Flemish statesman (b. 1522)[67] Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn (b. c. 1524)[68] July 1 - Levinus Lemnius, Dutch writer (b. 1505)[70] July 6 - Johannes Oporinus, Swiss printer
(b. 1507)[71] July 7 - William Turner, British ornithologist and botanist (b. 1508)[72] July 24 - Carlos, Prince of Asturias, son of Philip II of Spain (b. 1545)[73] August 15 - Stanislaus Kostka, Polish saint (b. 1508)[72] July 24 - Carlos, Prince of Asturias, son of Philip II of Spain (b. 1545)[73] August 15 - Stanislaus Kostka, Polish saint (b. 1550)[74] August 21 - Jean Parisot de Valette, 49th Grandmaster of the Knights Hospitaller (b. 1495)[75] August 23 - Thomas Wharton, 1st Baron
Wharton (b. 1495)[76] September 26 - Leonor de Cisneros, Spanish Protestant (b. 1536)[77] September - Anna Pehrsönernas moder, influential Swedish politician (b. c. 1530) (executed)[78] October 3 - Elisabeth of Valois, Queen of Philip II of Spain (b. 1545)[79] October 14 - Jacques
Arcadelt, Flemish composer (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1517)[81] October 28 - Ashikaga Yoshihide, Japanese shōgun (b. 1502)[82] November 9 - John Radcliffe, English politician (b. 1539)[83] December 23 -
Roger Ascham, tutor of Elizabeth I of England (b. 1515)[84] December 24 - Henry V, Burgrave of Plauen (b. 1533)[85] December 28 - Christoph, Duke of Württemberg (b. 1515)[86] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1533)[85] December 28 - Christoph, Duke of Württemberg (b. 1515)[86] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[86] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[86] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1515)[87] Dirk Philips, early Dutch
Anabaptist writer and theologian (b. 1504)[88] Yan Song, Chinese prime minister (b. 1481) Amato Lusitano, Portuguese physician (b. 1511)[89] "Alvaro de Mendaña de Neira, 1542?-1595". Princeton University Library. Retrieved February 8, 2013. Setton, Kenneth Meyer (1984). The
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National Institutes of Health, National Library of Medicine. 1964. p. 12. Retrieved December 12, 2023. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1401 to 1500 This article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations 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 15th century 15th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 17th century 18th centu
 1430s 1440s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the end 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, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting
 were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of
Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the world and the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the Widdle 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 Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the 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 from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control 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 and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European colonization of the Americas, changed the
course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca
founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: Ottoman Inte
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 sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive 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 sovereignty.
dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri. [8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual 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 Knights. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator
leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the estate 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: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns the I return three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns the I return three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns the I return three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns the I returns the I return three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns the I return three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I return three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I return three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I r
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 and
Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and 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 Approach showing the X
Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440: Oba Ewuare comes to 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 Razzag 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: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled
Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantine Empire and the death of the Byzantine Empire and the beginning of the Classical Age 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 Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars of 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 League of Mayapan disintegrates. 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 in 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 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 
son 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 defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as 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 as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or
Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conguers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu and Dienné, 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 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Moroccan revolt ends in the Moroccan revolt ends in 
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: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor ran away. 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: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 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 was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who askid the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who askid the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who askid the name Askid (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who askid the name Askid (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who askid (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who askid (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who askid (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who askid (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou Toure who askid (meaning "general") Muhammad was dethroned by Mamadou T
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 in the Americas from Spain. 1493: 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. 1494-1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II
as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio. 1499: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant
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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 Yañez 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 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 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and 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 by Foster, Charles (22 September 2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and 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 handlooms 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: 726-729. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00083312. JSTOR 608731. ^ "An introduction to the Ming dynasty (1368-1644)". Khan Academy, Asian Art Museum. Retrieved 29 September 2018. ^ Modern interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Wade ^ "Thousands in China are descendants of an ancient Filipino king. Here's how it happened". Filipiknow. 24 March 2017. ^ "New Sulu King research book by Chinese author debuts in Philippines". Xinhuanet. 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