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Related Tools User GuideFormulaArea1st Length2nd Length User Guide This online tool will calculate the length or width of a rectangular shaped surface from the area, and one other known dimension, the unknown length dimension will be calculated. Also a
graphic of the rectangular surface will be drawn and labels added for the area and each dimension of length, along with the selected measurement units. Formula used by this calculator to calculate the unknown length or width of a rectangular shaped surface is: L_2 = A / L_1 Symbols A = A rea L_1 = 1 st Length L_2 = 2 nd Length Area Enter the area
of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant area measurement units. 1st Length Enter one of the known dimensions which can be either the length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width of the rectangular shaped surface, and select the relevant length or width 
dimension of length or width. In the study of Geometry, the vital parameters which help outline the models are length and width. There is some uncertainty when differentiating the distance from the width. There is some uncertainty when differentiating the distance from the width. There is some uncertainty when differentiating the distance from the width. There is some uncertainty when differentiating the distance from the width. There is some uncertainty when differentiating the distance from the width. There is some uncertainty when differentiating the distance from the width. There is some uncertainty when differentiating the distance from the width. There is some uncertainty when differentiating the distance from the width. There is some uncertainty when differentiating the distance from the width. There is some uncertainty when differentiating the distance from the width. There is some uncertainty when differentiating the distance from the width. There is some uncertainty when differentiating the distance from the width. There is some uncertainty when differentiating the distance from the width. There is some uncertainty when differentiating the distance from the width. There is some uncertainty when differentiating the distance from the width.
educated about how the longest side of a parallelogram is its length. At the same time, the width would then be its shorter side of whether the longer side is the flat or vertical side. Although numerous individuals have perceived that the width is level with the flat side while the length is primarily sheer. Length measures an object's longest side, extending
from one end to another. Width measures the object's shorter side or the distance between length and width is that by the International System of Quantities; length is the most elongated dimension of an entity. In contrast,
 width, or breadth, is the interval from one side to another that measures over a specific entity whose lengths form 900 angles with the shorter sides (as in a rectangle). Parameter of comparison Length width Can be defined as measuring an object from
side to side. Geometry The longest side of an object will be considered as a result of a scale. Three-dimension model. The flat side of an object results from calculating the width of a three-dimension model. The flat side of an object results from calculating the width of a three-dimension model.
dimension model. Factor Length explains how prolonged an object is. Width explains how intensive an object is. Important measurement, as size defines an entity is length. Width is likewise considered the most important measurement that defines how broad an entity is. Pin This Now to Remember It Later Pin This
Length alludes to the measurement of the dimensions of an object from end to end. The interval time first originated from the German language as length, and from there, the word 'length' gained the measurement concept. Length is used to estimate the distance. The International System of Quantities
defines length as the quantity used to compute the distance between dimensions. The base unit of length, as given by the International System of units, is the meter (m) and is nowadays defined in terms of the speed of light, which is 300 million meters per second. The millimeter, centimeter, and kilometer, which are meter forms, can also be considered
length units. There are several other units of length, such as foot, yard, mile, etc. Einstein's special relativity proved length cannot be constant for all reference frames. Hence, the size of a circle is its circumference. A rectangle relativity proved length cannot be constant for all reference frames. Hence, the size of a circle is its circumference. A rectangle relativity proved length cannot be constant for all reference frames.
 has two measurements, one of these measurements is the length, and the other is the width. Length can likewise be used as a geometric measurement. In Euclidean geometry, the length is computed using the straight lines of an object, like, say, the perimeter for a polygon can be calculated as the sum of the size of its sides. In contrast, in other geometrics,
length can be estimated along curved paths, and these are called geodesics. Tape Measure: Tape is one of the most common and versatile tools for measuring length. It consists of a flexible tape, made of metal or fiberglass, marked with inches, centimeters, or both. Tape measures are available in different lengths, ranging from a few feet to several meters.
They are ideal for measuring both short distances and longer spans. Ruler: A ruler is a simple tool for measuring length. Typically made of wood, plastic, or metal, rulers come in various lengths, such as 6 inches or 12 inches. They feature evenly spaced markings, in inches and centimeters, allowing for precise measurements of smaller objects. Vernier
 Caliper: A vernier caliper is a more advanced tool used to measure length accurately. It comprises two jaws, one fixed and one movable, and a sliding vernier scale. By aligning the object with great precision. Laser Distance Meter: Laser distance meters are
electronic devices that use laser technology to measure length. They emit a laser beam and calculate the distance by measuring the time it takes for the beam to bounce back from the target. Laser distance meters are highly accurate and suitable for measuring longer distances or areas that are difficult to reach. Measuring Wheel: Measuring wheels, also
known as surveyor's or trundle wheels, are ideal for measuring longer distances on the ground. They consist of a wheel attached to a handle and a counter mechanism. As you roll the wheel along the surface, the counter keeps track of the number of wheel rotations, allowing you to determine the length covered accurately. Also Read: Memorial Day vs
Labor Day: Difference and ComparisonDirect Measurement: Direct measurement involves physically placing a measurement involves physical 
involves using mathematical formulas or calculations to determine length. For example, measuring the height of a tree or a tall building can be achieved by using similar triangles or trigonometric functions in conjunction with a measuring device and specific angles. Non-Contact Measurement: Non-contact measurement techniques are used when direct
contact with the object is not possible or desirable. This includes using laser distance meters or electronic devices that employ sensors or waves to measurement involves comparative measurement involves comparative measurement involves comparative measurement. Comparative measurement involves comparative measurement involves comparative measurement involves comparative measurement.
commonly used in calibration processes or when a precise measurement tool is unavailable. It relies on visual or manual estimation and can provide rough estimation states lengths between two known values. It involves using reference points or measurements and making an
educated guess based on the relative positions or values. Interpolation is utilized when dealing with irregular or non-linear shapes. Research and Development: Length measurements are vital in scientific research and development. In fields such as physics, chemistry, biology, and material science, precise length measurements are necessary to study the
properties and behavior of objects, substances, and structures. Length measurements are essential for conducting experiments, analyzing data, and formulating scientific theories. Engineering and Construction: Length measurements are essential for conducting experiments, analyzing data, and formulating scientific theories.
construct buildings, bridges, roads, and other infrastructure. Length measurements help determine dimensions, ensure structural integrity, and enable precise alignment of components to large machinery, accurate length
measurements ensure manufactured products' proper fit, alignment, and functionality. Quality control procedures involve measuring lengths to verify compliance with specifications and ensure consistency and precision. Metrology is the science of measurement, and length is a key aspect of this discipline. Metrology and Calibration:
measurement standards, calibration methods, and traceability systems to ensure accuracy and reliability in all fields that rely on measurements are devices. Nanotechnology. In the emerging field of nanotechnology, length measurements are
crucial. Researchers and engineers working at the nanoscale rely on accurate measurements to manipulate and characterize nanoscale devices, such as sensors, electronic components, and medical tools. Home Improvement and DIY Projects: Length
measurements are commonly used in everyday tasks like home improvement and DIY (do-it-yourself) projects. Whether you're measurements ensure proper sizing, alignment, and aesthetics. Carpentry and Woodworking: Length measurements are essential in
carpentry and woodworking. Carpenters and woodworkers rely on precise measurements to cut materials, assemble structures, and ensure the overall quality of their projects. Accurate length measurements to cut materials, assemble structures, and ensure the overall quality of their projects. Accurate length measurements to cut materials, assemble structures, and ensure the overall quality of their projects.
measurements are integral to fashion and garment-making. Whether you're sewing a dress, altering clothing, or knitting a scarf, accurate length measurements are crucial for achieving the desired fit and proportions. Measurements are crucial for achieving the desired fit and proportions.
Length measurements are significant in various sports and athletic activities. Accurate length measurements of distances, such as sprinting tracks or long jump pits, determine fair competition and record-keeping in track and field events. Length measurements are also used in determining court or field dimensions for sports like basketball, football, and
soccer. Travel and Navigation: Length measurements play a role in navigation and travel. Maps and navigation systems provide distances between destinations. Length measurements are essential for calculating fuel consumption, estimate travel expenses, and
ensuring efficient transportation logistics. Width, also known as breadth, refers to the extent/distance of an object from side to side. Width is considered the shortest estimate of a factor. The width can be used to see how broad an object or how prolonged
merchandise can be. The basic unit used to measure width is the meter (m). Minimal distances can be estimated using a millimeter (mm), and to calculate the width is shorter than the two sides. Width is shorter than the two sides.
 the width of the thing. Also Read: Socialism vs Nationalism: Difference and ComparisonThe smallest distance of an object is viewed. Structural Stability: In engineering, width is critical in ensuring the structural stability of various components and systems. The width of
 elements affects the ease of use and accessibility. Designers aim to balance providing sufficient space for content and controls while maintaining a visually appealing and efficient interface. Ruler or Tape Measure: A ruler or tape measure is a commonly used tool for measuring width. These tools have marked increments in inches, centimeters, or both,
 jaws. Micrometers have interchangeable anvils or measuring tips to accommodate various shapes and sizes of objects. Laser Distance Meter: Laser beams that bounce off the target object and calculate the distance based on the time the laser
that allow designers to select objects and obtain precise width measurements on the screen. Inches: Inches are commonly used in countries that follow the metric
system. One centimeter is equal to 1/100 of a meter or approximately 0.39 inches. Millimeters: Meters are frequently used for more precise measurements, especially in fields such as engineering, manufacturing, and construction. One millimeter is equivalent to 1/1,000 of a meter or 0.039 inches. Meters are the primary unit of length in the
metric system and are used for larger measurements. One meter is equal to 100 centimeters or approximately 39.37 inches for measuring larger measurements. One foot is equal to 12 inches or approximately 0.3048 meters. Yards are frequently used for measuring larger
distances or areas, particularly in construction and landscaping. One yard is equal to three feet or approximately 0.9144 meters. Main Differences Between Length and WidthThe length refers to measuring the breadth or how wide the thing is. Length can be measured in geometry by
measuring length is considering how prolonged an object is. The main factor in measuring width is considering how intensive an object is. Length can be used to estimate how broad an entity is. The main factor in measuring width is considering how intensive an object is. Length can be used to estimate how broad an entity is. The main factor in measuring width is considering how intensive an object is. Length can be used to estimate how broad an entity is. The width can be used to estimate how broad an entity is.
  L. Then, to find W, we can use: W = A/L or W = (P/2) - L Welcome to our Rectangle Area and Perimeter Calculator page. We explain how to find the area and perimeter of a rectangle and links to some worksheets where you can practice this skill.
 This calculator finds the area and perimeter of a rectangle when the side lengths are known. Choose the length and width of the rectangle: you can type a mixed number by typing the whole-number part, then a space then the
fraction part. Examples: 2 1/2 (two and one-half); 3 4/5 (three and four-fifths); 7 1/3 (seven and one-third). Choose your desired accuracy (default is 2 decimal places) Click the Find Area & Perimeter button You will be shown the area and perimeter as a decimal (and also a fraction if you typed the length
as a fraction). A rectangle is a quadrilateral (4-sided shape) with 4 right angles. Every rectangle is the amount of space inside the rectangle is the amount of space inside the rectangle is the distance around the outsides are all the same length, then you have a special case of a rectangle is the amount of space inside the rectangle is the distance around the outsides are all the same length. If the sides are all the same length, then you have a special case of a rectangle is the distance around the outsides.
12 cm and the width is 7 cm. The area of a rectangle \[ A = 1 \times w \; \] where l is the length and width into this equation, we get: \[ A = 12 \times 7 = 84 \] The area of the rectangle is 84 cm2. The perimeter of a rectangle \[ P = 21 + 2w \; \] So if we substitute the values of the
 length and width into this equation, we get: \{P = (2 \times 12) + (2 \times 7) = 24 + 14 = 38 \} The perimeter of the rectangle is 3.4 m and the width is 0.7 m. The area of a rectangle \{A = 1 \times 9\} where \{A = 1 \times 9\} where \{A = 1 \times 9\} where \{A = 1 \times 9\} is the length of rectangle is 2.4 m and the width of the rectangle is 3.6 m. Find the area of a rectangle \{A = 1 \times 9\} where \{A = 1 \times 9\} is the length of rectangle is 3.6 m. Find the area of a rectangle is 3.6 m.
substitute the values of the length and width into this equation, we get: \{P = 2 \mid P = 2 \mid P
Find the area and perimeter of the rectangle is 3 ½ inches and the width of rectangle is 3½ inches. The length of rectangle is 3½ inches and the width of the rectangle. So if we substitute the values of
of the length and width into this equation, we get: \[P = 2 \times (3 {1 \over 2}) = 2 \times (3 {1 \o
perimeter of a rectangle \[P = 2(1 + w) \; \] So if we substitute the values of the length and width into this equation, we get: \[P = 2 \times (210 + 45) = 2 \times (210 + 45)
we have a fence of a particular length and we want to enclosed the maximum rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with the largest area is the table below, you can see 3 rectangle with the largest area is the table below, you can see 3 rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with the largest area is the table below, you can see 3 rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with the largest area is the table below, you can see 3 rectangle with the largest area for a rectangle with the largest area is the table below, you can see 3 rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with the largest area for a rectangle with the largest area for a rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with the largest area for a rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter of 12 cm. The rectangle with a fixed perimeter
square with an area of 9 cm2. As the difference between the two adjacent sides become greater, the amount of space inside the rectangle decreases. This means that if we have a fixed perimeter, then to get the
greatest area we need to divide the perimeter by 4 to get the length of each side of the square. Sometimes, we know that the length of the sides are integers, then Method 1) might be the easiest way to do this. If you are
rectangle has an area of 36cm2 and a perimeter of 26 cm. What are the lengths of the two adjacent sides? Factor pairs represent the possibilities for the lengths of the two sides. Now if we work out the perimeter of 26 cm. What are the lengths of the two adjacent sides? Factor pairs represent the possibilities for the lengths of the two adjacent sides? Factor pairs represent the possibilities for the lengths of the two adjacent sides? Factor pairs and 36 and 12 and 36 and 18 and 12 and 36 are: 1 are: 
 +36) = 2 x 37 = 74 cm 2 and 18. Perimeter = 2 x (4 + 9) = 2 x 13 = 26 cm 6 and 18. Perimeter = 2 x (6 + 6) = 2 x 12 = 24 cm The rectangle we need is the one with sides 4 cm and 9 cm long which have an area of 36 cm 2 and a perimeter of 26 cm.
 Method 2) Using the formula Alternatively, you can use the formula which is outlined below. We know that [A = l \times b] If we rewrite the equations, this gives us a formula for finding the two sides is: [A = l \times b] If we rewrite the equations, this gives us a formula for finding the two sides. The formula for finding the two sides is: [A = l \times b] If we rewrite the equations, this gives us a formula for finding the two sides.
 \sqrt{P^2 \over 16} - A \] this gives us both values of the two adjacent sides because of the plus/minus sign. We can split this formula up into two separate formulas for each of the sides: \[ 1 = {P \over 4} + \sqrt{{P^2 \over 16} - A} \] \[ where \] is the longer side of the rectangle and w is the shorter side.
rectangle has a longer side of 4.85 + 1.35 = 6.2 cm and a shorter side of 4.85 - 1.35 = 2.5 cm We have a range of other area worksheets and support pages for a range of different 2d and 3d shapes. Each calculator page comes with
worked examples, formulas and practice worksheets. Area and Volume Calculators How to Print or Save these sheets Need help with printing or saving? Follow these 3 steps to get your worksheets printed perfectly! Sign up
for our newsletter to get free math support delivered to your inbox each month. Plus, get a seasonal math grab pack included for free! The Math Salamanders hope you enjoy using these free printable Math worksheets and all our other Math games and resources. If you have any questions or need any information about our site, please get in touch with us
using the 'Contact Us' tab at the top and bottom of every page. Length is the term used for identifying the size of an object or distance from one point to the other. For example, the length of objects in some standard or non-standard
length of the picture frame is 3 feet. We can measure the length of an object by using different units like meter, centimeters, feet, inches or by using a handspan, foot-span, etc. We classify the units to measurement in numbers. The measurements vary from person to person and
the tips of the thumb and the little finger. It is generally about 8 inches, but it depends on your hand. The foot-span is defined and they do not change from person to person or object to object. Suppose, there are two people measuring the length of a pencil
with a ruler. If they use the standard units, they will get the same value. Some examples of measurement of length using standard units are centimeters, meters, kilometers, inches, feet, yards, etc. We can divide the standard units are centimeters, meters, decimeter, decimeter, decimeter, decimeter, meters, decimeter, meters, are centimeters, inches, feet, yards, etc.
centimeter, and millimeter. There is a relationship between these unit is meters. The relationship of every other unit with the base unit (meters) is given below: 1 kilometer (dm) = 1/10 m = 0.1 m 1 decimeter (dm) = 1/10 m = 0.1 m 1 decimeter (dm) = 1/10 m = 0.1 m 1 millimeter.
(mm) = 1/1000 m = 0.001 m The imperial system includes feet, yard, inches 1 m = 3.28 feet 1 m = 39.37 inches 1 m = 3.28 feet 1 m = 39.37 inches 1 m = 3.28 feet 1 m = 39.37 inches 1 m = 30.48 cm 1 foot = 0.3048 m More Worksheets The S.I. unit is an international system of measurements that are used universally in technical and scientific
Tape measures are flexible straight edges with graduated markings. Since most tape measures only measure one unit system (U.S. customary or metric), you'll need to find one that uses the unit system you need. Since these tools can bend, they're good to use when measuring the total length of an object that exists in more than one dimension (e.g., waist
 measurements, the circumference of a wood block, etc.). Meter sticks and yardsticks are the same in construction and length. Both have straight edges and are stiff. Meter sticks measure all lengths up to 1 meter, and yardsticks measure all lengths up to 3 feet. Odometers are tools that measure long lengths traveled by vehicles, like cars and bicycles.
 Pedometers measure long lengths traveled by a human or other living creature as it walks. These tools are good for measuring miles and kilometers, but they are calibrated by professionals and work without hands-on involvement from the user. There are two sides of a ruler. On one side, we see centimeters/millimeters and on the other side, we see inches
The following steps are required to measure the length of an object: Step 1: Choose the unit in which you want to measure the length of an object. If you want to measure the length of an object. Step 2: Find 0 mark on one end of the ruler. Align the zero mark with the
= 48 inches = 4 feet. Example 2: What should be the minimum length (in cm) of a pencil box so that a pen of length 450 mm and it inside it? Solution: 1 mm = $\frac{1}{10}$$ cm only. Example 3: The gate is 3 feet long. How many inches is it long? Solution: 1 feet = 12
inches 3 feet = 3 × 12 = 36 inches Example 4: Olive walked 300 feet from her house to the bookstore and Mark walked 300 feet So, Olive walked 300 feet and Mark walked 300 feet from her house to the bookstore and Mark walke
knowledge.Correct answer is: 5100 \text{ mTotal} distance = 2 \text{ km} + 3000 \text{ m} + 10,000 \text{ cm} = 2000 \text{ m} + 3000 \text{ m
The smallest measurement of length is the millimeter. We use millimeters if an object is meters, which is denoted by "m". It is also the base unit. What are the two methods to measure the length of an object of an object is meters, which is denoted by "m". It is also the base unit. What are the two methods to measure the length of an object is meters, which is denoted by "m".
object? The two methods to measure the length of an object are: 1. Direct method, in which we use standard units like foot-span, handspan, etc., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,280 articles in English The first UK
 Phantom on a test flight in 1968 From 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm
 when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and
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Gammarelli, the official tailor of the pope, is one of the pope, i
Mohammed Abd-el-Jalil, a Moroccan Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first
elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23
campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass
 allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967
 Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano
(d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast
 Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in
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  reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "1644" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 18th century 18th century Decades 1620s 1630s 1640s 1650s 1660s Years 1641
1642 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647 vte July 1: The Battle of Colberger Heide is fought between Sweden and Denmark-Norway off of the German coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial
governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments - Disestablishments Categories Establishments - Disestablishments Categories Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishments Categories Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishments
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calendar3977Minguo calendar268 before ROC民前268年Nanakshahi calendar176Thai solar calendar176Thai solar calendar9186-2187Tibetan calendar9170 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the
Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is
one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists,
allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and
returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger
Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is
imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an
alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain action between the portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain action between the portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain action between the portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain action between the portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain action between the port
of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the
English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian fleets. July
2 - English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England. [6] September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist Civil War: Battle Olcho's Covenanter
(in Cornwall) - Charles I and the Royalists gain their last major victory.[7] September 15 - Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1 - The Jews of Mogilev, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor of the Qing dynasty, is enthroned in
Beijing after the collapse of the Ming dynasty as the first Qing emperor to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portugal
resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 8 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comes of age, she is made ruling queen of Sweden. December - Bubonic plague breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portugal during
the Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund's Column is erected in Warsaw to commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco
Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company [which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization. [vaque] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolisfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de
Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1708) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 - Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 25 - Antoine
Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1713) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1716) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop
(d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd
Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 21 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German jurist from Bremen (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas,
Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) April 21 - Conrad von Reventlow, Danish
statesman, first Grand Chancellor of Denmark (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1683)
June 2 - William Salmon, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 7 - Johann Christoph Volkamer, German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German
Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth
(1655-1712) (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1710) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 20 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English
politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1712) September 11 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1712) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1712) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer
(d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1690) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1724) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 -
William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1780) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1792) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1780) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1792) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1792) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1793) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1793) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1794) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1794) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1794) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1794) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1794) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1794) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1794) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1794) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1794) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1794) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1794) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1794) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1794) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1794) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Bible 
23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian
violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 -
Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1621) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1567)
April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian
Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1569) July 25 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1585) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1585) July 25 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1581) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1585) July 25 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1581) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1588) July 25 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1581) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1588) July 25 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1581) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1588) July 25 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1581) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1581) July 25 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1581) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1581) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1581) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1581) July 20 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1581) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1581) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1581) July 20 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1581) July 20 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1581) July 20 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1581) July 20 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1581) July 20 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1581) July 20 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1581) July 20 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1581) July 20 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal
theologian (b. 1583) September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen
of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American
colonist (b. 1592) November 24 - Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 30 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 30 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 30 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 30 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1589) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1589) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1589) December 30 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 30 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 30 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 30 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 30 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 30 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 30 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 30 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, 2nd Baron
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30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources this article by adding citations to reliable sources.
message) Millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia Century 17th century 16th century 17th century 1
Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australia.[1]The 16th
century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC)).
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scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly
challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific
Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and the Lesser Antilles, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles,
Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in
which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the
papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and divided secularism from canon law and catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the
Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the
Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include
most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity
had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503–1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his
native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Conflicts in the
Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the New World 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it
three years later. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 14 or December 21. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dungas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming
dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced
local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted
Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taino population. [6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and
Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Fortuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the
Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian
trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque 1509-1510: The 'great plague' in various
parts of Tudor England.[8] 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of
the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but
struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which
invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha
halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: Dózsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary. Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of France as King of France following the death of
Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England.
[10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another
and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken
to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 to see the
firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spair
and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1522: Spanish expedition that
circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire
forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of
 Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines
encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521
Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The
Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced by the construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced by the construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced by the construction of a fort. [9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced by the construction of a fort. [9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed by the construction of a fort. [9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed by the construction of a fort. [9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed by the construction of a fort. [9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed by the construction of a fort. [9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed by the construction of a fort. [9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed by the construction of a fort. [9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed by the construction of a fort. [9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed by the construction of a fort. [9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed by the construction of a fort. [9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed by the construction of a fort. [9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed by the construction of a fort. [9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed by the construction of a fort. [9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed by the construction of a fort. [9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed by the construction of a fort. [9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Tre
to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and
defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat the
Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit
falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June
22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana
Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Irreaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Irreaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Irreaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain.
the Ethiopian-Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the hea
Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1533: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad
from the Safavids. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija and send him to Portuguese Goa
where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and
treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King
James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul
III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de
Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian
War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte
Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1543:
The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8
Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent
mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the
Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to
1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya
Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the
Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease
1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1553: Russia conquers the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal
authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major
English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga. [13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556:
Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556 1556: Mir Chakar
Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557; The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River
Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth Tudor b
Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal
Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares
Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu
factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from
more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the
Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a
period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on
September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the
throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of
religion and of conscience in the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569
world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of
Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and
every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571:
Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant
Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the
lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as
Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: and the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the Capital Office of Capital Offic
Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress, 1575; Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese, 1576; Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies, 1576; Tahmasp 
1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes
Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578.
1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, and States States States of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later States of the Spanish Netherlands, and States Sta
Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up
the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration,
declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day
of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582; Yermak Timofevevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs, 1583; Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken, Ba
Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled
"Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of
Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means
the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the English Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbarnama to
is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plaque deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming
dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de
Houtman.[18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is
published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: The Portuguese
require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New
Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico, 1598; Death of Toyotomi Hidevoshi, known as the unifier of Japan, 1599; The wan Neck expedition returns to Europe, The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit, [18] (to 1600) 1599; March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a
fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku.[18] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome. Siege of Filakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win
a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the bay
Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Şelimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made.
It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili
(1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in
Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan
Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the World. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (v) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-43: Firearms are
introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida
and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova
SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China.
1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b
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