

Verb noun adjective adverb list

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Want to expand your vocabulary amazingly fast? Today we're going to take 25 words and turn them into 100 words by learning their multiple forms - a noun form, verb form You probably already know the English word beautiful - that's an adjective, it
describes a person or thing. Now, make sure you know all 4 forms: Noun: I stopped to admire the beauty of the sunset. (in this sentence it's being used as a noun - THE beauty) Verb: She painted some flowers on the wall to beautiful new dress.
(as an adjective, it describes a thing - in this case, a dress) Adverb: He sings (as an adverb, it describes a verb - the way he sings) Let's keep going with more English words that have 4 forms. Download lesson PDF NOUN VERB ADJECTIVE ADVERB action / act active actively beautiful beautifully collection collect collective
 collectively creation / creator create creative creative comfort comfo
dangerous dangerously hope hope hope hope fully impression impressively NOUN VERB ADJECTIVE ADVERB intention intentionally justification justify justification justify justification justify madness madden and madly power empower powerfully protective protective protectively sadness sadden sad sadly
 security secure secure secure secure securely significance signify significant significant
than words, demonstrating his commitment. Verb: He acted in self-defense when confronted by the intruder. Adjective: The volcano is currently active and poses a threat to nearby villages. Adverb: Investors actively monitored the stock market for signs of volatility. BEAUTIFUL / BEAUTIFUL / BEAUTIFULLY Noun: I stopped to admire the
beauty of the sunset. Verb: She painted some flowers on the wall to beautiful new dress. Adverb: He sings beautifully. COLLECTIVELY Noun: The museum boasts an impressive collection of ancient artifacts from around the world. Verb: We need to collect donations for
the local food bank to support families in need. Adjective: The team made a collective decision to postpone the project until after the holidays. Adverb: The citizens of the town worked collectively to rebuild after the holidays. Adverb: The citizens of the town worked collectively to rebuild after the holidays.
great comfort to her during the difficult time. Verb: She tried to comfort her crying child by singing a soothing lullaby. Adjective: The new sofa is so comfortable that I fell asleep on it last night. Adverb: Despite the long journey, the traveler slept comfortably on the train. CONSIDERATION / CONSIDERABLE / CONSIDERABLY Noun: The
 committee took all the factors into consideration before making a decision. Verb: Before accepting the job offer, she needed time to considerable increase in the previous version.
DECISION / DECISIVE / DECISIVE / DECISIVE / DECISIVE / DECISIVE Steel decision to move to a new city. Verb: We need to decide on a date for the meeting before the end of the week. Adjective: The judge's decisive ruling ended the long-standing legal dispute once and for all. Adverb: The CEO acted decisively to cut costs and
improve company profitability. DESTRUCTION / DESTRUCTIVE /
destructively through the dry forest, fueled by strong winds. DIFFERENTLY Noun: There is a noticeable difference in temperature between the two species of birds based on their markings. Adjective: They have different
tastes in music, which sometimes leads to lively discussions. Adverb: Each team member approached the problem differently, resulting in a variety of solutions. DISTRACTION / DISTRACTIO
to distract her little brother with a toy so she could finish her homework. Adjective: He was so distracted by his phone that he didn't notice his friends entering the room. Adjective: The bright lights from the billboard were distracted by his phone that he didn't notice his friends entering the room. Adjective: The bright lights from the billboard were distracted by his phone that he didn't notice his friends entering the room.
DANGER / ENDANGER / DANGEROUS 
HOPE / HOPEFUL / HOPEFULLY Noun: The survivors held onto their hope of being rescued from the deserted island. Verb: She hoped that the rainy weather would clear up before the outdoor event. Adjective: Despite the setbacks, he remained hopeful about achieving his career goals. Adverb: Hopefully, the new treatment will improve her
condition and provide relief from the pain. IMPRESSIVE / 
reads an impressively large number of books every year. INTENTIONAL / Intend to finish painting the bedroom by the end of the week. Adjective: The artist's use of contrasting colors was intentional, creating a
striking visual effect in the painting. Adverb: He intentionally ignored her calls because he needed time alone to think. JUSTIFIABLE-JUSTIFIABLY Noun: She provided a detailed justification for her request for time off work. Verb: The company had to justify the price increase to its customers by explaining
rising production costs. Adjective: In some cases, self-defense can be seen as a justifiable reason for using force. Adjective: Her anger at the situation was justifiably proud of his team's achievement in winning the championship. MADNESS / MADDEN / MAD / MADLY Noun: The financial markets were
gripped by madness as panicked investors rushed to sell off their stocks. Verb: The constant delays began to madden the passengers waiting at the airport. Adjective: She was mad at her brother for borrowing her bike without asking. Adverb: He fell madly in love with her the moment they met. Download lesson PDF POWER / POWERFUL
/ POWERFULLY Noun: The president wields considerable power over government policy. Verb: The program aims to empower disadvantaged youth by teaching them to
take action. PROTECTION / PROTECTIVE / PROTE
He held the child protectively as they crossed the busy street. SADNESS / SADDEN / SADLY Noun: His eyes reflected deep sadness after hearing the news of his friend's passing. Verb: The loss of his beloved pet deeply saddened Adjective: It was a sad movie that left everyone in tears by the end. Adverb: She shook her head sadly when she heard
about the accident. SECUREY / SECURE / SECUREY Noun: The company invested heavily in improvements to its data security. Verb: Please secure place to store valuable documents. Adverb: The package was securely wrapped to ensure it
wouldn't get damaged during shipping. SIGNIFICANTLY Noun: The discovery of the ancient artifact held great significance for archaeologists studying the region's history. Verb: Her gesture of handing him the key signified their commitment to each other. Adjective: There has been a significant increase in
the number of visitors to the museum since the new exhibit opened. Adverb: The new policy has significantly improved employee satisfaction within the company. STRENGTH / STRONGLY Noun: The strength of their friendship was evident in how they supported each other through difficult times. Verb: Regular exercise can
help strengthen your muscles and improve overall health. Adjective: She has a strong personality that commands respect from everyone around her. Adverb: He strongly believes in the importance of education as a tool for social change. SUCCESS / SUCCESSFULLY Noun: His hard work and dedication led to great success
in his career. Verb: With determination and perseverance, she managed to successful marketing campaign that boosted in completing her degree. Adjective: The climbers successfully reached the summit of the mountain. UNDERSTANDING / UNDERSTANDABLE / UNDERSTANDABL
Noun: Their understanding of each other's perspectives helped resolve the conflict peacefully. Verb: After reading the instructions carefully, she began to understand how to assemble the furniture. Adjective: It's understandably nervous before his first solo
performance on stage. SPEED / 
call speedily, arriving at the scene within minutes. I hope this lesson has helped you improve your vocabulary speedily! I'm ready to help you learn more vocabulary and grammar - come visit my website, EspressoEnglish.net, to join my Vocabulary Builder Courses and get my English grammar e-books. I'd love to see you there!
 Browse#aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppqqrrssttuuvvwwxxyyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day! 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC In this blog post, you'll learn an A-Z comparison of verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs to help you understand the differences between these important
parts of speech. Each category plays a crucial role in English grammar, and knowing how to use them correctly will improve your sentence structure and communication. From action words (verbs) to describing words (adjectives and adverbs), this comparison will give you a clear overview of how these elements work together. Comparison of Verbs,
 Nouns, Adjectives, and Adverbs Here, we are going to start a huge listed A-Z comparison of verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs list. All are
given below; let's explore it and improve your sentence structure and communication. Share — copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the
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limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights may limit how you use the material. 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)629 viewsThis document provides lists of common verbs, nouns, adjectives,
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nouns, adjectives, and adverbs in English. It includes examples of words in each part of speech category and their definitions. The purpose is t..., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,998,026 articles in English "Chinese character" written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese characters are logographs
used to write the Chinese languages and others from regions influenced by Chinese culture. The function, style, and means of writing characters have changed greatly over the past three millennia. Unlike letters in alphabets that directly reflect the sounds of speech, Chinese characters generally represent morphemes—the units of meaning in a
language—often encoding aspects of pronunciation as well as meaning. Writing all of a language's frequently used vocabulary requires 2000-3000 characters; as of 2024, nearly 100,000 have been identified and included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard.
inscribing stone, bone, or bronze; brushing ink onto silk, bamboo, or paper; and printing with woodblocks or moveable type. More recent technologies using Chinese characters include telegraph codes and typewriters, as well as input methods and text encodings on computers. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Red-capped
parrot Archive By email More featured articles About Marcy Rheintgen (pictured), a transgender woman, was arrested and detained overnight for using a women's bathroom in Florida? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that some
people ski every month of the year? ... that Tarmidi Suhardjo was fired from his party's leadership roles because he ran for governor? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that Tarmidi Suhardjo was fired from his party's leadership roles because he ran for governor? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school yearbook? ... that Toppe Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high yearbook?
 was thought to be extinct for more than 30 years? ... that Australian NFL player Laki Tasi got into American football at the suggestion of a burger shop owner? ... that guests at the launch of the bonkbuster Mount! were given polo mints to feed to a white stallion? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq 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 [J] 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 Senate election, while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri
Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Nominate an article May 24: Aldersgate Day (Methodism) Eric XIV of Sweden (pictured) and his guards murdered five incarcerated nobles, including some members of the influential Sture family. 1689 - The Act of Toleration became law, granting
in an unsuccessful attempt to improve race relations. 2014 - A gunman involved in Islamic extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. Robert Hues (d. 1632)Philip Pearlstein (b. 1924)Magnus Manske (b. 1974)Stormé DeLarverie (d. 2014) More anniversaries: May 23 May 24 May 25 Archive By email List of
days of the year About Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politic
 Germanicus was added to his full name in 9 BC when it was posthumously awarded to his father in honor of his victories in Germanicus; ten years later, Tiberius succeeded Augustus as Roman emperor. As a result of his adoption,
Germanicus became an official member of the gens Julia, another prominent family, to which he was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the Elder, a granddaughter of Augustus. He was also the father of Caligula, the maternal grandfather of Nero
 and the older brother of Claudius. This bust, depicting Germanicus in AD 4, is in the collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum Recently featured: The Cocoanuts In the Loge Black-crowned barwing Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with
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thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Белгарски Валгарски Серайо العربية Prançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Тіє́ng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български
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January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro: Portuguese forces under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de Janeiro. January 23 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 23 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 23 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 23 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 23 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 23 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 23 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 24 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 25 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 26 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 27 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January 28 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor and Jiaj
 Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh.[2] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: A Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning the Eighty Years' War. April 9 - In India, the Battle of Thanesar is fought in what is now the Indian state of Haryana. The Mughal Emperor Akbar, with
300 men, wins a victory over more than 7,000 warriors of the Sanyasi Hindu sect. Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants. April 10 - Henrique I Nerika a Mpudi becomes the new ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the northern portion of Angola. Henrique
 succeeds his nephew, Bernardo I of Kongo April 12 - The Earl of Bothwell is acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scottish clerics and nobles recommends recommends of Mary Queen of Scottish clerics and nobles recommends.
Bothwell as an appropriate husband for Queen Mary and approves his acquittal after trial for the murder of her previous husband.[3] April 24 - Bothwell takes Mary prisoner at his castle at Dunbar after preventing from her palace to Edinburgh, then rapes her. May 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, marries the Earl of Bothwell, under
duress.[4] May 24 - Sture Murders: The mentally unstable King Erik XIV of Sweden and his guards murder five incarcerated nobles at Uppsala Castle. June 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at Uppsala Castle. June 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at Uppsala Castle.
her one-year-old son James VI. July 25 - The city of Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 - James VI is crowned at Stirling. August 22 - The Duke of Alba is sent to the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as Governor of the Netherlands. Prince William of
Orange is outlawed, and Lamoral, Count of Egmont imprisoned. September 9 - At a dinner, the Duke of Alba arrests Lamoral, Count of Egmont and Philip de Montmorency, Count of Egmont imprisoned. September 29 - The Second
 War of Religion begins in France, when Louis, Prince of Condé and Gaspard de Coligny fail in an attempt to capture several cities (including Orléans), and march on Paris. October 7 - Bible translations into Welsh, in William Salesbury's
translation from the Greek. November 10 - Battle of Saint-Denis: Anne de Montmorency, with 16,000 Royalists, falls on Condé's 3,500 Huguenots. The Huguenots surprisingly hold on for some hours before being driven off. Montmorency is mortally wounded.[5] November 21 (10th day of 11th month, Eiroku 10) - In Japan, the Tōdai-ji Great Buddha
Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoshi Clan. Reconstruction of the temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4 - Antão de Noronha, Viceroy of Portuguese India (now the Indian state of Goa) issues decrees prohibiting the public
 Coronation 1567, an act regarding the abdication of Mary Queen of Scots in favor of her son James VI and the coronation of James, and confirms James as the legal ruler.[7] Mary's half brother, James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray is absent from Scotland. In that Moray is absent from Scotland at the regent to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland. In that Moray is absent from Scotland at the regent to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland.
the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of King James. King Frederick II of Denmark and Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway. Construction of Villa Capra "La Rotonda" in Vicenza, designed by Andrea Palladio, begins. It will be one of the most influential designs in the
history of architecture.[8] Rugby School, one of the oldest public schools in England, is founded. Although sparse maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade existed since its founding.
of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 1640) January 4 - François d'Aguilon, Belgian Jesuit mathematician (d. 1633) January 27 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 3 - Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of
Pomerania (d. 1618) February 12 - Thomas Campion, English poet and composer (d. 1620)[10] February 23 - Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg (d. 1640) March 13 (bapt.) - Jacob van Heemskerk, Dutch
 admiral and explorer (d. 1607) March 17 - Akizuki Tanenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 9 - John
George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603-1618) (d. 1618) May 13 - Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1621) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian healer (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-
 Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1620) August 21 - Francis de Sales, Savoyard Bishop of Geneva and saint (d. 1622) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636) September 24 - Martin Fréminet,
 French painter (d. 1619) October 10 - Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain (d. 1597) November 7 - Margherita (d. 1599) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) November 7 - Margherita
 Farnese, Benedictine nun (d. 1643) November 14 - Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange (d. 1625) November 16 - Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (d. 1643) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1637) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German noblewoman (d. 1643) November 16 - Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1637)
 Tachibana Muneshige, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1643) date unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admiral (d. 1612) Pierre Biard, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1624) Jacques Clément, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1624) Jacques Clément, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1624) Jacques Clément, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1624) Jacques Clément, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1643) date unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admiral (d. 1612) Pierre Biard, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1643) date unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admiral (d. 1643) date unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admirator (d. 1643) date unknow
1612) John Parkinson, English herbalist and botanist (d. 1650) Willem Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1625) Torii Tadamasa, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Emperor Jiajing January 12 - Eva von Trott, German noble and courtier (b. 1505)
 January 17 - Sampiero Corso, Corsican mercenary leader (b. 1498) January 23 - Jiajing Emperor of China (b. 1507) January 26 - Nicholas Wotton, English diplomat (c. b. 1447) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March
31 - Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1504) April 1 - Jan Krzysztof Tarnowski, Polish nobleman (b. 1537) April 2 - Ernest III, Duke of Brunswick-Grubenhagen (b. 1518) April 19 - Michael Stifel, German mathematician (b. 1487) May 2 - Marin Držić, Croatian writer (b. 1508)[12] June 2 -
 Shane O'Neill, Irish chieftain (b. 1530) June 12 - Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1490) June 19 - Anna of Brandenburg, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Güstrow (b. 1523) October 1 - Pietro Carnesecchi, Italian humanist (b. 1508) October
31 - Marie of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, Princess of Brandenburg-Kulmbach and by marriage Electress Palatine (b. 1519) November 12 - Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1493) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Takeda Yoshinobu, Japanese daimyō (b. 1538) date unknown Thomas Beccon, English
 Protestant reformer (b. 1511) Péter Erdődy, ban of Croatia (b. 1504) Shahghali, khan of Qasim (b. 1505) Lawrence Sheriff, English gentleman and grocer to Elizabeth I (b. 1510) Akagawa Motoyasu, Japanese samurai ^ L. Carington Goodrich and Fang Chaoying, Dictionary of Ming Biography, 1368-1644 (Columbia University Press, 1976) ^ Weir,
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 message) Millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th century 
Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe the fall of the Byzantine Empire. The fall of the Byzantine Empire is the fall of the Byzantine Empire. The fall of the Byzantine Empire is the fall of the Byzantine Empire. The fall of the Byzantine Empire is the Byzantine 
 1893 painting. The 15th century was the 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 following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of 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 century. Constantinople, known as 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 and, for some historians, the end of 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 Renaissance.
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. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a
Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach to 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 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 European colonization of the Americas, beginning the European colonization of th
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 Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413:
Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.[7] 1404-1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405-1433: During the Min
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 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. 1410-
1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 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 Stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern
 Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty. [9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king. [10] 1419-1433: The
 Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406.
1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide
 succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and Svitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October -
Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Xuande
Ewuare comes to power in the West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African city of Benin, and turns it into an 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 city of Benin, and turns it into an empire.
slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abdur Razzaq visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native
 phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian 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 Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen
 Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started
Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of
 the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI 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 Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the
Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The league of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461.
founded by the Ottomans. 1461: 2 February - Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor, 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 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, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu) and capturing the city. He develops both his own
capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Dienné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Congueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan
revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Hagg II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and
Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary enguers 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 the Tatars of the Golden Horde at the Battle of Lipnic. 1471: The kingdom of Champa suffers
a massive 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: Muscovy conquers Novgorod. 1478: Reign of
Singhawikramawardhana ends.[11] 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. 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
1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 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: 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 made Songhai the largest
empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: 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: 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 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: Portuguese navigator Vicente Yañez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reison.
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 Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400-
1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press Skanderbeg (1405-1468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the lands of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the
founder of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000
volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400-1450. Movable type, 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). "The Conquestof Constantinople and the end of empire". Contemporary Review. Archived from the original on 22 August 2009. It is the end of
the Middle Ages) ^ Encyclopædia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 ^ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ^ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit,
liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its 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, University of London. 12 (3/4). Cambridge University Press
on behalf of 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
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2021. ^ a b c d e f g Ricklefs (1991), page 18. ^ "Shri Mahaprabhuji Shri Vallabhacharyaji Biography | Pushti Sanskar.", pushtisanskar.org. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2023. ^ Leinbach, Thomas R. (20 February 2019). "Religions". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2 June 2 June 2 June 2 June 2 June 2 June 
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Adverb List in English! Here you can find the list of verbs, and adjectives in English. This lesson will help you in understanding the formation of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and Adverbs in English. Verbs Nouns Adjectives accusation accusing
accusingly 2. argue argument arguable, argumentative arguably 3. characteristic characteristic characteristic characteristic darkening darkly 6. destructive destructive destructive destructive destructive destructive drink, drunken drunken drunken drunkenly 8. entertain
entertainment entertaining entertaining entertaining entertaining y 9. expressive expres
officiate office official officially 16. play, outplay play, playfulness playful, playable playfully 17. provide provisional provisional provisionally 18. reflect reflective reflective reflective reflective reflective playfully 17. provide provisionally 18. rested, restful restlessly 20. separate separately 21. single singular singly 22. strengthen strength strong
strongly 23. suspect suspect, suspicion suspected, suspicious susp
criticize critical critical critical critical critically 30. demonstrate demonstration demonstration demonstration demonstration, invite invitation, invite invitatio
invitingly 37. man man, mankind manly mannishly, manfully 38. mother mother, mother mother, mother mother, private pri
scholastically 45. signify significance significant significant significant significant supportive, su
wonderful wonderfully 51. achieve achievement achievement achievement achievable 52. attend attention attentive attentive achievement achievable 53. circulate circulation circular 54. confidence confident, confidentially 55. deaden death dead, deadly, deathly 56. determined determined determined by 57. ease ease, easiness easy easily
58. enthuse enthusiasm enthusiastic enthusia
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nationalize nation, nationalization, nationalistic national, nationalistic nationalist shaky shakily 71. sleep sleep, sleepiness asleep, s 79. consider consideration consideration considerate c harmless harmfully, harmlessly 86. insist insistence insistent insistence in a substant in the insistence in a substant in a substant in a subs relationship related, relative relative relative relative relative relative relative sympathetic sympa 100. waste waste, waste waste, wasteful wasteful wastefully 101. anger angry angrily 102. breathe breath breathless breat encourage encouragement encouragement encouraged, encouraging local processor expensive expensiv normalize normality normal normally 115. pacify peace peaceful peacefully 116. present present, repetitive repeated, repetitive repeatedly, repetitive repeatedly, repetitive repeatedly, realistic realist, realistic realist, realistic realist, realistic realist, repetitive repeatedly, repetitive r sickness sick, sickly sickeningly 121. spot spotted, spotty spotty spotted, spotty spotted, spotty spotted, spotty spo collection collective collective collective collective decoration finalize final final finally 135. heat, overheat heat heated heatedly 136. instructive ins questionable questionably 143. rely reliable reliably 144. roughen rough, stylistic stylishly, stylistically 145. shock shockingly 146. solidity solid, solidity solid, solidity solid, solidity solid, solidity solid, stylistically 145. stylestically 146. solidity solid, soli touched, touching, touchy touching, touchy touchingly, touchily 150. watch watch, watchfulness watchful watchfully 151. advise advisable advisable advisable advisable pelievable believable advisable advisable advisable advisable advisable advisable advisable believable belie disappointing disappointingly 157. embarrass embarrassment embarrassing embarrassing embarrassingly 158. excuse excuse excusable excusable excusable excusable excusable excusable excusable 159. fish fish, fishing fishy fishily 160. help helpful, helpless helpfully, helpfu minimum minimal minimally 164. unnerve nerve, nervousness nervous, nervy, nervously, nervelessly 165. pain painfully, painless shortness short, shortish shortly 171. specialize specialty special, specialized specialty special specialty special specialty special approvingly 178. care care careful, caring carefully, carelessly 179. complete compl explicable inexplicably 185. formalize formality formal formally 186. ice ice icy icily 187. know knowledgeable, known knowledgeable, k personalized personally 192. profit profit, profitable profitable profitable profitable profitable, respectively 195. search, respectively 195. search, respectively 195. search, respectively 196. silence silence silent silently 197. steepen steepness steep steeply 198. suppose, presuppose supposedly 199. thicken thick, thickness thick thickly 200. use usage, use used, useful usefully 201. worry worry worried, worrying, worrisome worryingly 202. agree agreement agreeable ag comfortably 205. correct correction, correction, correction, correction, corrective correctly 206. defend defence defensive de interest interested, disinterested, uninterested, uninterested, interestingly 213. love love lovable, lovely lovingly 214. mistake mistaken mistake racially 219. repair repair repair repair pair repair repair irreparable irrep weigh, outweigh weight weight, weightless we descriptively 233. dress dress dress dress dress dress dress dress dressed, dressy dressily 234. enjoy enjoyment enjoyable enj murder murder murder murderous murderous y 241. offend offence offensive progressive progr sense, sensibility, sensitive, se write, rewrite writing written 253. act act, action, activity active actively 254. attract attractive attractive attractive actively 255. clean cleanly 256. confuse confusing confusing confusing the confusing confusi education educated, educational educational educational educationally 260. equalize equality equal equally 261. fashion fashio natural, naturalistic naturally 267. operate, cooperate operational, operational, operationally 268. point point, rightness, righteous, rightful right, rightly, rightfully 272. shape shape shapely, shaped shapelessly 273. socialize society, socially 274. structure structure.

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