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 institutions in the United States and by thousands of institutions, especially in English-speaking countries worldwide. And if you are looking to study abroad, work, or migrate to other countries, then IELTS can help you with that. In this article, you will learn what the IELTS Exam is, the exam format, how it's scored, and, information on exam dates and
locations. The IELTS (International English Language Testing System) is a standardized and widely recognized English language proficiency assessment test for non-native English speakers. It is commonly used for education and global migration requirements. It is considered a structured certification for the English language. Academic institutions
accept the certification from the IELTS and companies, private, professional institutions, and government organizations. It was established in 1989 and was created by and jointly owned by the British Council, the University of Cambridge ESOL Examinations, and IDP: IELTS and companies, private, professional institutions, and government organizations. It was established in 1989 and was created by and jointly owned by the British Council, the University of Cambridge ESOL Examinations, and IDP: IELTS and companies, private, professional institutions, and institutions, and government organizations.
speaking, listening, and reading skills. Moreover, it also assesses one's effectiveness in using the English language. The IELTS can be taken by anyone regardless of age, gender, race, nationality, and such. However, the test is not recommended for those under 16 years old. IELTS test center fees may vary depending on your country and what version
of the test you want to take either the IELTS Academic or IELTS General Test. However, the test costs around USD 200 or EUR 190. It may also cost around KRW 304,000 or INR 15,750. To find out more about the different fees applied per location of the IELTS, you may also visit the British Council website. By clicking this link, you support the
creation of our content and future posts. As a widely-recognized English exam, there are many benefits to taking the IELTS was one of the pioneers of four skills in English language testing 30 years ago. Top universities and employers recognize the IELTS test scores in over 140 countries globally. Moreover, various immigration
authorities and government agencies also accept IELTS test scores, including Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the USA, and more. It is also one of the tests required for professional registration bodies in various fields, including law, engineering, medicine, accounting, nursing, and more. The IELTS test scores are also used for
migration purposes. Most governments in countries worldwide prefer IELTS scores to prove your English language proficiency. The IELTS has over 1,200 test center locations worldwide, including 50 test centers in the USA alone. It is also considered one of the best and fairest tests for assessing one's English language proficiency as it offers a one-
on-one speaking test with an examiner. Also, it accepts the British and American spellings, which are fair to everyone who is or will take the test. The IELTS Academic Test and IELTS General Test measure the English language proficiency on the following skills: writing, listening, reading, and speaking. Below are the
two types of the IELTS Test. The IELTS Academic Test is applicable for those who want to study in International Institutions and Universities. And to those who want to study in International Institutions and Universities. And to those who want to study in International Institutions and Universities.
the IELTS Academic Test for professional registration purposes and the like. This type of IELTS usually measures your readiness to study below a degree
level. It includes an English-speaking school or local colleges. The IELTS General Test can also be taken to assess one's English language proficiency for work-related requirements for migration to Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. It is
also taken by those who want to study in an English-speaking country below a degree level. This type of IELTS test features conversational English language skills usage based in social and workplace type of settings. Here we will discuss more the exam format of the IELTS test features conversational English language skills usage based in social and workplace type of settings.
include reading, writing, and listening, are all given on the same day. And while the fourth part, the speaking test, can be taken on a different day wherein it is commonly a few days before the other three parts of the test. Note that the Reading and Writing tests differ depending on whether you take the IELTS Academic or General Test. However, the
other parts of the tests, including the Listening and Speaking sections, are all the same for the IELTS Reading Writing Listening Speaking In the IELTS Reading section, the test taker needs to identify core ideas and essential
information, understand the meaning of passages, identify the writer's opinion, and summarize arguments accurately and effectively. This part of the test usually lasts up to 60 minutes, more or less. IELTS Academic Test (Reading test section) In this part, there are three long texts given about different academic subjects. These texts are original texts
taken from newspapers, journals, and the like. Also, these texts may be factual, analytical, or opinion-based. IELTS General test (Reading test section) This reading part of the living and working environment in an English-speaking country.
 However, it also includes one long and more complex text of general interest. The texts in this section are also authentic texts taken from notices, newspapers, documents, magazines, and more. Here, in the IELTS Writing test, the test takers are scored in a range of criteria. It includes grammatical accuracy, a range of vocabulary, and the ability to
connect ideas, sentences, and paragraphs accurately. Also, it assesses the test taker's ability to use the appropriate English language and organize one's thoughts coherently. The total test time for writing is about 60 minutes. IELTS Academic Test, you must write at least two texts in the
Writing section. In connection with that, the first writing test requires you to write a report based on some data given or presented, including statistical tables, graphs, and more. The second piece you need to write is an essay, wherein you need to respond or discuss an opinion or statement regarding a particular topic. IELTS General Test (Writing
test section) In the IELTS General Test, the test takers are also required to write two texts. The first one is a letter responding to a given specific situation. At the same time, the other is an essay that corresponds to an opinion of a statement. In this writing test, the writing can be more informal compared to the IELTS Academic writing. The IELTS
Listening Test consists of four texts, two of which are set based on a social setting or environment. Also, the other two are generally based on a more educational or academic context. The texts given are either conversations, discussions, or a monologue. It is also important to note that different speakers will use various accents in this test. Also, the
test-takers will need to listen to specific information, understand the main context, and recognize the speaker's attitude and personal opinion of the conversation. This part of the exam usually lasts up to 40 minutes, more or less. The IELTS Speaking Test is a face-to-face speaking kind of test. In this test, the test taker is scored based on their ability to
express themselves clearly and coherently. Also, grammar, vocabulary, intonation, pronunciation, and eloquence in the language are considered. There are three parts to this test. The first one is an introductory conversation, and the second one is where the test taker is given a minute to prepare for a short presentation regarding a specific topic. The
third part of the speaking test is where the examiner and the examiner and
requires only a minimum IELTS band score of 6. For a postgraduate level, a minimum of 6.5 band score is required. As for specialist courses like medicine, a band score of 7.0 is needed. However, other university or colleges you
want to apply to regarding their required minimum IELTS score. Band ScoreSkill LevelDescription9Expert UserThe test taker has a fully operational command of the English language is appropriate, accurate, and fluent and shows complete understanding. 8Very Good UserThe test taker has an operational command of
the English language, with occasional inaccuracies, inappropriate usage, and misunderstanding in some situations. Generally, you can handle complex language except for very few isolated words. 6Competent UserWith an adequate command of the English language well and understanding in some situations.
despite some inaccuracies, inappropriate usage, and misunderstandings. Can use and understand fairly complex language and copes with overall meaning in most situations, although they are likely to make many errors. Able to handle basic communication
in their field.4Limited UserThe English language competence is only limited to familiar situations, Frequently shows problems in understanding and expression. Are not able to use complex language. 3Extremely Limited UserConveys and understanding and expression. Are not able to use complex language.
communication. 2Intermittent UserHas great difficulty understanding spoken and written English.1Non-userYou have no ability to use the language except for very few isolated words. 0Did not attempt the test questions. After taking the IELTS test, you will receive a Test Report Form (TRF) within 13 days after the test date
You will be given one copy of the Test Report Form (TRF). And if, in any case, you need more copies of it, one can request these additional TRF, which you can use for your university applications. You can request these additional TRF, which you can use for your university applications. You can request these additional TRF, which you can use for your university applications. You can request these additional TRF, which you can use for your university applications. You can request these additional TRF, which you can use for your university applications. You can request these additional TRF, which you can use for your university applications. You can request these additional TRF, which you can use for your university applications. You can request these additional TRF, which you can use for your university applications. You can request these additional TRF, which you can use for your university applications. You can request these additional TRF, which you can use for your university applications. You can use for your university applications are available on 48 fixed dates per your university applications.
year or four times a month. Therefore, the test takers can freely choose among the scheduled selected dates of the IELTS exams. To register for the test, one can do so by visiting their official website. Or by visiting their official website. Or by visiting the closest IELTS test center in your location but take note that there are only limited slots per schedule. It is best to contact the test
centers for the availability of slots. The test taker can register as early as three months before the scheduled IELTS and offline, the IELTS and offline, the IELTS paper-based test. The test format of both the IELTS online and offline is
the same. However, the writing and reading sections slightly differ for the IELTS Academic and IELTS General tests. Therefore, students should take the IELTS General Test. If you have taken the IELTS paper-based test, it takes about 13 days to
process the test results after the assigned test date, and then you will receive a Test Report Form (TRF) via mail. However, if you have taken the computer-delivered IELTS test, a preview of the test results will be available within 3 to 5 days after the test date. Take note that the preview of the test results you can view in their Test Taker Portal will
only be available online for 28 days. A Test Report Form (TRF) will be sent to you via mail to use as an official confirmation or certification of your results. The IELTS test or did not achieve the score required by the institution of your choice,
you can retake the test as soon as you can. Likewise, you can take as many tests as you possibly can. Like any other test, you also need to prepare for the ELTS to achieve a higher score band. Regardless of your knowledge of the English language at hand, it is also essential to familiarize yourself with the test beforehand. There are many available
IELTS test preparations for you to utilize. You may also sign up for a free trial of the IELTS. You may also enroll in various programs that
focus on basic English language skills. Some test-takers can practice in real exam settings like a mock exam and exercises. You can also try to evaluate yourself and concentrate on specific language Testing System, is a standardized English language
proficiency exam. It measures the individual's language abilities in writing, reading, listening, and speaking. Moreover, this exam is an International English accent. However, you cannot use both or mix up British English and American English when taking
the IELTS, and you need to choose only one English language. IELTS Academic is your key to studying abroad. You can take the IELTS Academic at a test centre or remotely online. The test time is 2 hours and 45 minutes, and the format is the same wherever it is taken. Choose the IELTS Academic test if you wish to study at undergraduate or
postgraduate levels, or if you are seeking professional registration, e.g. doctors and nurses. In IELTS, there are four papers: Listening tests are the same in both the Academic and the General Training tests, but the Reading and Writing tests are different. Listening Time allowed:
and a World War II collaborator in Fascist Italy. His works include Ripostes (1912), Hugh Selwyn Mauberley (1920), and the epic poem The Cantos (c. 1917-1962). Pound helped shape the work of contemporaries such as H.D., Robert Frost, T. S. Eliot, Ernest Hemingway, and James Joyce. He moved to Italy in 1924, where he embraced Benito
Mussolini's Italian fascism and supported Adolf Hitler. During World War II, Pound recorded hundreds of radio propaganda broadcasts attacking the United States, praising the Holocaust in Italy, and urging American soldiers to surrender. In 1945 Pound was captured and ruled mentally unfit to stand trial. While confined for over 12 years at a
psychiatric hospital, his The Pisan Cantos (1948) was awarded the Bollingen Prize for Poetry causing great controversy. Released in 1958, he returned, unrepentant, to Italy, where he died in 1972. (Full article...) Recently featured: Dracunculiasis Red-capped parrot Cher Archive By email More featured articles About Bust of a Chinese Gentleman.
been described as a "a bastion of phallic, assertive, and aggressive masculinity"? ... that Robert Brodribb Hammond established the Sydney suburb of Hammondville to house families made homeless by the Great Depression? ... that fake Buddhist monks scam tourists out of money to build non-existent temples? ... that Lou Romanoli ran a semi-pro
baseball team whose attendances sometimes exceeded that of a nearby MLB team? ... that an Antiguan man who escaped from custody in Canada is suspected of stealing a yacht and sailing it directly into Hurricane Larry? ... that junior archaeologists used to ask John Papadimitriou to walk over their sites for good luck? Archive Start a new article
Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu 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 JJ with the song
 "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent
deaths: Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Duncan Campbell Luigi Alva Richard Garwin Nominate an article May 23: Aromanian National Day Louis of Nassau (pictured) invaded Friesland at the Battle of Heiligerlee. 1873 - The North-West Mounted Police, the
forerunner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was established to bring law and order to and assert Canadian sovereignty over the Northwest Territories. 1934 - During a strike against the Electric Auto-Lite company in Toledo, a fight began between nearly 10,000 American strikers and sheriff's deputies, later involving the Ohio National Guard.
1999 - Professional wrestler Owen Hart died immediately before a World Wrestling Federation match after dropping 70 feet (21 m) onto the ring during a botched entrance. Ignaz Moscheles (b. 1794)Franz Xaver von Baader (d. 1841)David Lewis (d. 1981)Luis Posada Carriles (d. 2018) More anniversaries: May 22 May 23 May 24 Archive By email List
of days of the year About Entrance sign to Mojave National Preserve There are 21 protected areas of the United States designated as national preserves. They were established by an act of Congress to protect areas that have resource-extractive activities such as hunting and
mining may be permitted, provided their natural values are preserved. Eleven national preserves are co-managed with national preserves are located in
eleven states; Alaska is home to ten of them, including the largest, Noatak National Preserve. Their total area is 24,651,566 acres (99,761 km2), 86% of which is in Alaska. All national preserves except Tallgrass Prairie permit hunting in accordance with local regulations. (Full list...) Recently featured: 76th Primetime Emmy Awards Historic places in
Mackenzie District Seattle Reign FC seasons Archive More featured lists The Cocoanuts is a 1929 pre-Code musical comedy film starring the Marx Brothers (Groucho, Harpo, Chico, and Zeppo). Produced for Paramount Pictures by Walter Wanger, who is not credited, the film also stars Mary Eaton, Oscar Shaw, Margaret Dumont and Kay Francis. The
first sound film to credit more than one director (Robert Florey and Joseph Santley), it was adapted to the screen by Morrie Ryskind from the musical play by George S. Kaufman. Five of the film's tunes were composed by Irving Berlin, including "When My Dreams Come True", sung by Oscar Shaw and Mary Eaton. Principal photography began on
February 4, 1929, at Paramount's Astoria studio, and it premiered on May 23, 1929, at the Rialto Theatre in New York. Film credit: Robert Florey and Joseph Santley Recently featured: In the Loge Black-crowned barwing Rhina Aguirre Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and
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to England. January 6 - In the Eastern Hungarian Kingdom, the delegates of Unio Trium Nationum to the Diet of Torda convene in a session that ends on January 13, during which freedom, is adopted by the Kingdom of Hungary. February 7 -
Members of a Spanish expedition, commanded by Alvaro de Mendaña de Neira, become the first Europeans to see the Solomon Islands, landing at Santa Isabel Island. [1][2] February 16 - Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, 3rd Duke of Alba, governor of the Spanish expedition, commanded by Alvaro de Mendaña de Neira, become the first Europeans to see the Solomon Islands, landing at Santa Isabel Island.
to combat religious unrest. February 17 - Treaty of Adrianople (sometimes called the Peace of Adrianople): The Habsburgs agree to pay tribute to the Ottomans.[3][4] February 23 - Akbar the Great of the Mughal Empire captures the massive Chittor Fort in northern India after a siege that began on October 23, 1567.[5][6] February 28 - French
Huguenots begin the Siege of Chartres, but fail to take the walled city after 15 days.[7][8] March 23 - The Peace of Longjumeau ends the Second War of Religion in France.[9] Again Catherine de' Medici and Charles IX make substantial concessions to the Huguenots. April 23 - Eighty Years' War: The Battle of Dahlen takes place in the Duchy of Jülich
near the modern-day Rheindahlen borough in the German city of Mönchengladbach, North Rhine-Westphalia. Spanish troops, commanded by Sancho d'Avila, overwhelm a larger force of Dutch rebels led by Jean de Montigny, Lord of Villers.[10] May 2 - The deposed Mary, Queen of Scots, escapes from Lochleven Castle. May 13 - Marian civil war in
Scotland: Battle of Langside - The forces of Mary, Queen of Scots, are defeated by a confederacy of Scottish Protestants under James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, regent of Scots, flees across the Solway Firth from Scotland to England[12] but on May 19 is placed in custody in Carlisle Castle
on the orders of Queen Elizabeth I of England, her cousin. May 23 - Battle of Heiligerlee: Troops under the Duke of Arenberg, in an attempt to invade the Northern Netherlands. This effectively begins the Eighty Years' War.[13] June 1 - A mass execution is carried out
in the Spanish Netherlands at Sablon, near Brussels, as 18 persons who signed the Compromise of Nobles on April 5, 1566, are beheaded.[14] June 13 - Thomas Lancaster is consecrated as the Archbishop of Armagh, spiritual leader of the Church of Ireland, succeeding Archbishop Adam Loftus. June 27 - Ottoman pirate Kılıç Ali Pasha, formerly Italian
farmer Giovanni Dionigi Galeni, is appointed as the Ottoman Algeria by the Sultan Selim II. July 21 - Battle of Jemmingen: The main Spanish army of the Duke of Alba utterly defeats Louis of Nassau's invading army in the Northeastern Netherlands.[15] August 18 - The Third War of Religion begins in France, after an unsuccessful
attempt by the Royalists to capture Condé and Coligny, the Huguenot leaders. September 24 - Battle of San Juan de Ulúa (Anglo-Spanish War): In the Gulf of Mexico, a Spanish fleet forces English privateers under John Hawkins to end their campaign.[16] September 29 - The Swedish king Eric XIV is deposed by his half-brothers John and Charles.[17]
John proclaims himself king John III the next day. October 5 - William the Silent invades the southeastern Netherlands.[18] October 20 - Battle of Jodoigne: Spanish forces under the Duke of Alba destroy William the Silent's rearguard and
William abandons his offensive.[21] November 12 - Dutch rebels commanded by William the Silent defeat Spanish Habsburg troops led by Sancho d'Avila in the battle of Le Quesnoy in northern France. November 22 - The second treaty of Roskilde is signed between representatives of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Kingdom of Sweden to end the
invade Ayutthaya to put down the rebellion by Ayutthayan King Maha Chakkraphat[22] December 24 - The Morisco Revolt against King Philip II of Spain begins as Aben Humeya (formerly Fernando de Válor) is proclaimed as King of the Granadan rebels. December 28 - Ludwig III becomes the Duke of Württemberg in German Bavaria after the death
of his father, Christoph. The Russo-Turkish War begins in Astrakhan. Alvaro I succeeds his stepfather Henrique I as ruler of the Kingdom without interruption until May 1622. Polybius' The Histories are first translated into English, by Christopher Watson. [24] Pope Urban VIII January 6 -
Henri Spondanus, French historian (d. 1637)[25] January 28 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1607) January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[27] January 28 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1607) January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[27] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[27] January 28 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1607) January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1637)[27] January 28 - Gustav of Sweden, Swedish prince (d. 1607) January 29 - Péter Révay, Hungarian historian (d. 1607) January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[27] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[27] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[27] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[27] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[27] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[27] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[27] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[27] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German theologian (d. 1607)[28] January 20 - Daniel Cramer, German the
1622)[28] February 11 - Honoré d'Urfé, French writer (d. 1625)[29] March 9 - Aloysius Gonzaga, Italian Jesuit and saint (d. 1591)[30] March 16 - Juan Martínez Montañés, Spanish sculptor (d. 1649)[31] March 28 - Johannes Polyander, Dutch theologian (d. 1646)[32] March 30 - Henry Wotton, English author and diplomat (d. 1639)[33] April 5 - Pope
Urban VIII (d. 1644)[34] April 17 - George Brooke, English aristocrat (d. 1603)[35] April 21 - Frederick II, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (d. 1587)[36] April 28 - Teodósio II, Duke of Braganza, Portuguese nobleman and father of João IV of Portugal (d. 1630)[37] May 9 - Guglielmo Caccia, Italian painter (d. 1625) May 11 - Christian I, Prince of Anhalt-
Bernburg, German prince of the House of Ascania (d. 1630)[38] May 17 - Anna Vasa of Sweden, Swedish princess (d. 1625)[49] June 6 - Sophie of Brandenburg, Regent of Saxony (1591-1601) (d. 1622)[41] June 25 - Gunilla Bielke, Queen of Sweden (d. 1597)[42] July 1 - Philip
Sigismund of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, German Catholic bishop (d. 1633)[43] August 27 - Hercule, Duke of Montbazon (d. 1634)[44] September 3 - Adriano Banchieri, Italian composer (d. 1639)[46] October 2 - Marino Ghetaldi, Croatian mathematician and physicist (d.
1626)[47] October 18 - Henry Wallop, English politician (d. 1636) December 17 - Jonathan Trelawny, English politician (d. 1604)[49] date unknown Nikolaus Ager, French botanist (d. 1634)[50] John Welsh of Ayr, Scottish Presbyterian
leader[51] Edward Chichester, 1st Viscount Chichester (d. 1648)[52] Nakagawa Hidemasa, Japanese military leader (d. 1592) Fernando de Alva Cortés Ixtlilxóchitl, Mexican historian (d. 1648)[53] Gervase Markham, English poet and writer (d. 1637)[54] Robert Wintour, English conspirator (executed 1606) Wei Zhongxian, Grand Secretary of China (d. 1648)[53] Gervase Markham, English poet and writer (d. 1637)[54] Robert Wintour, English conspirator (executed 1606) Wei Zhongxian, Grand Secretary of China (d. 1648)[53] Gervase Markham, English poet and writer (d. 1648)[54] Robert Wintour, English poet and writer (d. 1648)[54] Robert Wintour, English poet and writer (d. 1648)[55] Robert Wintour, English poet and writer (d. 1648)[54] Robert Wintour, English poet and writer (d. 1648)[55] Robert Wintour
1627)[55] Ōtsu Ono, Japanese woman poet, koto, and writer (believed to have learned how to write from Nobutada Konoe) (d. 1631) Albert, Duke of Prussia January 26 - Lady Catherine Grey, Countess of Hertford (b. 1540)[56] February 15 - Hendrick van Brederode, Dutch reformer (b. 1531)[57] March 19 - Elizabeth Seymour, Lady Cromwell, English
noblewoman (b.c. 1518) March 20 (plague) Albert, Duke of Prussia (b. 1490)[58] Anna Marie of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duchess of Prussia (b. 1532)[59] May 23 - Adolf of Nassau, Count of Nassau, Count of Nassau, Dutch soldier (b. 1540)[60] April 7 - Onofrio Panvinio, Italian Augustinian historian (b. 1529)[61] April 27 - Giovanni Michele Saraceni, Italian Catholic
cardinal (b. 1498)[62] May 6 - Bernardo Salviati, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1528)[65] June 3 - Andrés de Urdaneta, Spanish explorer (b. 1528)[65] June 5 Lamoral, Count of Egmont, Flemish statesman (b. 1522)[67] Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn
(b. c. 1524)[68] June 11 - Henry V, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg and Prince of Wolfenbüttel 1514-1568 (b. 1489)[69] July 1 - Levinus Lemnius, Dutch writer (b. 1507)[71] July 7 - William Turner, British ornithologist and botanist (b. 1508)[72] July 24 - Carlos, Prince of Asturias, son of Philip II of
Spain (b. 1545)[73] August 15 - Stanislaus Kostka, Polish saint (b. 1550)[74] August 21 - Jean Parisot de Valette, 49th Grandmaster of the Knights Hospitaller (b. 1495)[76] September 26 - Leonor de Cisneros, Spanish Protestant (b. 1536)[77] September - Anna Pehrsönernas moder,
influential Swedish courtier (b. year unknown) September 22 - Jöran Persson, Swedish politician (b. c. 1530) (executed)[78] October 14 - Jacques Arcadelt, Flemish composer (b. 1504)[80] October 19 - Joannes Aurifaber Vratislaviensis, German theologian (b. 1517)[81] October 28
- Ashikaga Yoshihide, Japanese shōgun (b. 1538) November 6 - Anna of Brunswick-Lüneburg, duchess consort of Pomerania (b. 1502)[82] November 23 - Roger Ascham, tutor of Elizabeth I of England (b. 1515)[84] December 24 - Henry V, Burgrave of Plauen (b. 1533)[85] December 28 -
Christoph, Duke of Württemberg (b. 1515)[86] December 31 - Shimazu Tadayoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1501)[87] Dirk Philips, early Dutch Anabaptist writer and theologian (b. 1501)[88] Yan Song, Chinese prime minister (b. 1481) Amato Lusitano, Portuguese physician (b. 1511)[89]
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Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millenni
14th century 15th century 15th century 16th century 16th century 15th century 15th century 16th 
Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1
January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the
following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England 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 end 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 Middle Ages. [1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance. [2][3] The
Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the
Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion, [4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate [5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the
rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like 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 Polhi 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 and the Inca Empire and 
European voyages of discovery in the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid
Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The 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. 1405-1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon,
Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending 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 Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred
Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 14
1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of
Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30
May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and Syitrigaila sign the 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 Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s:
The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440: Oba Ewuare comes to power in the West African city of Benin, and turns it into an empire. 1440: Reign of
Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom
breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abdur Razzaq visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian league is established in Lezha
Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire. An Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the
Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya 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 York and the House of France. 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 in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The Castle begins.
Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims
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himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March - Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle 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 Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Hagg II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: 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: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great Horde. 1481: 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. 1484: William Caxton, the first printer of books in English, prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor ran away. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 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 fifthlargest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yañez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claims Brazil for Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360-1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam 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). Constantinople: The Last Great Siege, 1453. Faber. ISBN 0-571-22185-8. (reviewed by Foster, Charles (22 September 2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and the end of the Middle Ages) ^ Encyclopædia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 ^ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ^ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton. Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with. ^ Winstedt, R. O. (1948). "The Malay Founder of Medieval Malacca". Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies: 726-729. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00083312. JSTOR 608731. ^ "An introduction to the Ming dynasty (1368-1644)". Khan Academy. Asian Art Museum. Retrieved 29 September 2018. ^ Modern interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the MSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Wade ^ "Thousands in China are descendants of an ancient Filipino king. Here's how it happened". Filipiknow. 24 March 2017. ^ "New Sulu King research book by Chinese author debuts in Philippines". Xinhuanet. 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