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intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. You are invited to a meeting of the Board of Education of Jordan School District on Tuesday, May 27 at the JATC South Campus, 12723 S. Park Avenue, Riverton, Utah. The study session begins at 4 p.m. The Regular Board Meeting begins at
6:30 p.m. Patrons may view the general session online at boardmeeting agenda is now available on our Board meeting agenda is now available on our Board meet
Maternity/Parent Leave. Board policies that will be discussed include Board Officers, and Appendix Procedures for the Election of Board Meeting Printed Agenda May 27 Board Meeting Detailed Agenda There were firm handshakes, polite
 and cordial introductions, and fabulous conversations all around at the Mountain Shadows Leadership Academy banquet dinner was held to celebrate some really amazing students and their successful journey through the school's Leadership Academy. Dinner guests were assigned to sit with one student and rate the student on skills like
restaurant etiquette, carrying on conversations, active listening, and eye contact. The guests were able to see first-hand how students have honed their leadership skills throughout the school year. They are hoping those skills will make a positive impact on their school and community. Congratulations to everyone involved in the Leadership Academy and
banquet dinner. The students demonstrated excellence in their etiquette skills! Students from Jordan School District High Schools had strong showings at this year's Utah UHSAA State Championship Track & Field Meet on campus at BYU. Congratulations to all the athletes who participated. Below are the top three finishers from Jordan District High
Schools. JSD Students Shine at State Championship Track & Field Meet on campus at BYU. Congratulations to all the athletes who participated. Below are the top three finishers from Jordan District High Schools. TEAM 6A Combined
- 3rd Herriman - 137.50 GIRLS 6A Girls Team Score - 3rd Riverton - 68.00 6A Girls 100m Dash - 1st Kinzlee Riddle (Mountain Ridge) - 24.61 6A Girls 300m Hurdles - 1st Addison Wilcox (Copper Hills) - 44.40 6A Girls 400m Dash - 1st Kinzlee Riddle (Mountain Ridge) - 53.06 6A Girls 400m
 Dash - 3rd Kaitlyn Durham (Bingham) - 57.10 6A Girls 3200m Run - 1st Leah Larson (Riverton) - 2:14.50 6A Girls 1600m Run - 2nd Chloe Swain (Riverton) - 5:00.96 6A Girls 1600m Run - 2nd Chloe Swain (Riverton) - 5:00.96 6A Girls 1600m Run - 2nd Chloe Swain (Riverton) - 10:56.26 6A Girls 1600m Run - 2nd Chloe Swain (Riverton) - 10:56.26 6A Girls 1600m Run - 2nd Chloe Swain (Riverton) - 5:00.96 6A Girls 1600m Run - 2nd Chloe Swain (Riverton) - 2:14.50 6A Girls 1600m Run - 2nd Chloe Swain (Riverton) - 2:14.50 6A Girls 1600m Run - 3:14.50 6A Girls 1600m Run - 3:14.50
 Long Jump - 1st Halle Willardson (Herriman) - 17-4.75 6A Girls High Jump - 1st Abby Tullis (Bingham) - 5-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 12-0.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 1st Elizabeth Ekins (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 11-6.0 6A Girls Pole Vault - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 2nd Savannah Berbert (Herriman) - 2nd Savannah Berbert
 Relay - 2nd Riverton - 9:22.32 BOYS 6A Boys Team Score - 3rd Herriman - 89.50 6A Boys 800m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1st Jackson Spencer (Herriman) 4:11.94 6A Boys 1600m Run - 1s
Asher Bowcutt (Copper Hills) - 58-2.5 6A Boys Javelin - 1st Ryder Gatten (Mountain Ridge) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Fole Vault - 1st Adam Wightman (Mountain Ridge) - 16-1.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd Keaton Peery (Copper Hills) - 191-0.0 6A Boys Javelin - 2nd
Boys 4×200 Relay - 2nd Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x400m Relay - 1st Herriman - 3:15.83 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 3:15.83 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 7:38.93 5A Boys 4x100m Relay - 1st Herriman - 7:38.93 5A Boys 4x100m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st Herriman - 1:27.09 6A Boys 4x800m Relay - 1st
selected, from schools around the country, to receive an $11,843 grant to help cover the cost of their rising school lunch debt. It is part of ZEE ZEES and the National Food Group's "Grab The Tab" grant program, giving student lunch debt. It is part of ZEE ZEES and the National Food Group's "Grab The Tab" grant program, giving student lunch debt. It is part of ZEE ZEES and the National Food Group's "Grab The Tab" grant program, giving student lunch debt. It is part of ZEE ZEES and the National Food Group's "Grab The Tab" grant program, giving student lunch debt. It is part of ZEE ZEES and the National Food Group's "Grab The Tab" grant program, giving student lunch debt. It is part of ZEE ZEES and the National Food Group's "Grab The Tab" grant program, giving student lunch debt. It is part of ZEE ZEES and the National Food Group's "Grab The Tab" grant program, giving student lunch debt. It is part of ZEE ZEES and the National Food Group's "Grab The Tab" grant program, giving student lunch debt. It is part of ZEE ZEES and the National Food Group's "Grab The Tab" grant program, giving student lunch debt. It is part of ZEE ZEES and the National Food Group's "Grab The Tab" grant program, giving student lunch debt. It is part of ZEE ZEES and the National Food Group's "Grab The Tab" grant program grant gra
Samantha Bourque, Director of Corporate Social Responsibility at National Food Group, said of the grant, "School foodservice is the heartbeat of our local communities, ensuring students are fueled and ready to learn." After the check presentation students at Columbia were engaged in an activity where they were asked to come up with ideas for a brand
new ZEE ZEES snack they think kids across the country would love. Thanks to ZEE ZEES and the National Food Group for their generosity, giving schools across the country would love. Thanks to ZEE ZEES and the National Food Group for their generosity, giving schools across the country would love.
the Copper Hills High ProStart program. It was part of their ProStart Culinary Showcase, and show off their skills in the evaluation their skills in the culinary arts and restaurant
management. It is a Career and Technical Education (CTE) program which connects the industry with the classroom, offering students hands-on training. Congratulations to students in the Copper Hills High ProStart program on a very successful Culinary Showcase. Keep dishing up deliciousness!, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active
 editors 6,999,211 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 From 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms
operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the
 mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4] aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured
Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles About The aftermath of the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a tour promoting the EP
 For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... that Gammarelli, the official tailor of the pope, is one of the oldest family-run businesses in Europe? ... that despite being named in college as the best at his position in the U.S., football player Buster Maddox only appeared in one NFL game? ... that the Doctor Who episode "Lux" is set in Miami, Florida, despite
 being filmed in Penarth, Wales? ... that Jean-Mohammed Abd-el-Jalil, a Moroccan Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not
 as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? 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. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern
 United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun
dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head
of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people
 Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The
species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda
 flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Germanicus Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself,
 including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia movement. Teahouse - Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to
navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree
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Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Öʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca מור בוווון Возапski اردو Портор Кигdî Latviešu Lietuvių المرو المعادية المعادي
article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "1644" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd mi
1650s 1660s Years 1641 1642 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647 vte July 1: The Battle of Colberger Heide is fought between Sweden and Denmark-Norway off of the German coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders
State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments categories Establishments works categories Establishments and disestablishments Categories Births - Deaths Establishments categories Establishments works categories Births - Deaths Establishments categories Establishments works categories Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments categories Establishments categories Establishments works categories Establishments categories Establishments works categories Establishments categories Establishments categories Establishments categories Establishments works categories Establishments works categories Establishments categories Establishments categories Establishments works categories Establishments categories Establishments works categories Establishments works categories Establishments works categories Establishments categories Establishments works and the support of 
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1637Hebrew calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar1700-1701 - Shaka Samvat1700-1701 - 
calendar3977Minguo calendar268 before ROC民前268年Nanakshahi calendar176Thai solar calendar176Thai solar calendar176Thai solar calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar176Thai solar cale
Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is
 one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists,
allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and
returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under Lithuanian Commonwealth Commonwealth forces under Lithuanian Commonwealth Com
 Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is
imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an
alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of
Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China. June 6 - The invading Qing army, with the help of Ming general Wu Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English
Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive but represents a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 -
English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England.[6] September 1 - English Civil War: Bettle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Second Battle of Lostwithiel (in
Cornwall) - Charles I and the Royalists gain their last major victory.[7] September 15 - Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1 - The Jews of Mogilev, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor of the Qing dynasty, is enthroned in
 Beijing after the collapse of the Ming dynasty as the first Qing emperor to rule over China proper. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists
a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 8 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comes of age, she is made ruling queen of Sweden. December - Bubonic plague breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portugal during the
 Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund's Column is erected in Warsaw to commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principia Philosophiae)
Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de
 Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1708) January 13 - Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 25 - Antoine
Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1713) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop
(d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd
 Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas
Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) April 21 - Conrad von Reventlow, Danish
 statesman, first Grand Chancellor of Denmark (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1683)
June 2 - William Salmon, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 7 - Johann Christoph Volkamer, German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1770) June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German
 Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 7 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth
 (1655-1712) (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1710)[11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English
 politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer
 (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1699) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1724) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1680) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 -
 William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1718) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.)
- Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin
 maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 30 - William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1602) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess
 Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 26 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 27 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 27 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 27 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 27 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 27 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 27 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 28 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 29 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 29 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1576) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish b
 Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne,
 English archivist (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1569) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran
 theologian (b. 1583) September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1557) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen o
 Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist
 (b. 1592) November 24 - Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 - Jan
Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780582067226. a b "What Happened In
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 captive") ^ "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 17 (Oxford University Press, 1922) p. 408 ("Rupert returned to Wales.. Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed Bolton on 28 May, and captured Liverpool on 11 June", quoting Ormerod, Civil War Tracts of
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 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia
2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th c
Vespucci (from whose name the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began
 with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, and led to
the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-
held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe.
Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened
trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party
In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire
continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the
defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered
a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa
and Southern Africa. Until the Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timeline of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the
statue David. 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported
born on either December 14 or December 14 or December 21. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St
Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of
communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Mbanza Kongo wins the battle
Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taino population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases
in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the
Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially
receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque 1509-1510: The 'great plague' in various parts of Tudor
 England.[8] 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom
 of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to
 Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers. [9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Battle of the Spurs. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are
defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's
 expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: Dózsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary. Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: The
Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Levant. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The
 Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the
aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and
presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-
 lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low
Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, H
under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera
on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered
by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus
leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally
themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by
Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending
 Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Pavia, France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of
Hungary at the Battle of Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from
 power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The
 Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of
 Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the
 Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad
he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason
 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Braz
 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: Sher
 Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds
1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas
 Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1543: The
 Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and 8
Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent
mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the
Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to
 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya
 Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the
 Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease
1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal
 authority, 1553; The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau, 1554; Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil, 1554; Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion, 1555; The Muscovy Company is the first major
 English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga. [13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556:
Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: Mir Chakar
Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557; The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River
Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth Tudor b
Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal
Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares
Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu
factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Wassy a
more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563: Plaque outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the
Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Miquel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a
period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on
 September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar, Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648; Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands, 1566; Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore, 1567; After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longging Emperor ascended the
throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the Hungary inspired by the Hungary inspired by the Hungary inspired by the Hungary inspired by the Hu
religion and of conscience in the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569
world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of
Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese [12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and
every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding 
Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant
Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the
lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as
Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants. 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575:
Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576:
Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.
[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage. [15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578.
Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands and Spanish Netherlands an
Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the
Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration,
declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day
of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Denmark builds the wor
Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled
 "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of
Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi.
warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is
unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming
dvnastv China, repels two Iapanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.
[18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura. [18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published.
1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: The Portuguese require an
armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico
Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit. [18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of
eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku.[18] 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major
naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave
unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Şelimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is
now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili,
(1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in
Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan
Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are
introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida
and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova
SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China.
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1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710–733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. ^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p. vii. ISBN 978-0-14-400149-1. ^ "History of Smallpox - Smallpox