Continue



```
An infinitive is the base form of a verb, often used with 'to', and acts as a noun, adjective, or adverb. Infinitive is the base form of a verb that can
function as a noun, adjective, or adverb. "Infinitive" comes from the Latin word infinitive is a type of verbal, or word derived from a verb that does not function as a verb, that is almost always preceded by the particle "to". Infinitives beginning with "to" and making up infinitive phrases are separate from prepositional phrases
that use "to" (as in "She drove to Chicago") to describe movement. An infinitive phrase is made up of the particle "to", an infinitive phrases: She plans to write a novel. They are going to run around the block. The dog was not hungry enough to eat. A negative infinitive phrase
can be formed by placing the negative particle "not" in front of "to". Examples of negative infinitive phrases: She told me not to drink the milk. I was going to really try not to be late. They were warned not to go near the poison ivy. Mark Twain: "It is better to keep your mouth closed and let people think you are a fool than to open it and remove all doubt."
Will Rogers: "Half our life is spent trying to find something to do with the time we have rushed through life trying to save." Susan Sontag: "Until the advent of television emptied the movie theaters, it was from a weekly visit to the cinema that you learned (or tried to learn) how to walk, to smoke, to kiss, to fight, to grieve." Fred Allen: "A celebrity is a
person who works hard all his life to become well known, then wears dark glasses to avoid being recognized. Although infinitives usually follow main verbs, they may appear in various places and serve different functions in a sentence. Here are a few examples of infinitives that do not follow main verbs and/or are being used as sentence parts other than
subjects or objects: To raise a child is the highest form of education.—"to raise" is the subject of the verb "is" We want to raise our children in a safe environment.—"to raise our children in a safe envir
complete" is the adjective modifying the noun phrase "a list of chores" A perfect infinitive is defined as "to" + "have" + a past participle. James Thurber spoke about perfect infinitive." Below is an excerpt from this article that describes the perilous situation of
too many "haves". "It is easy enough to say that a person should live in such a way as to avoid the perfect infinitive after the past conditional, but it is another matter to do it. The observance of the commonest amenities of life constantly leads us into that usage. Let us take a typical case. A gentleman and his wife, calling on friends, find them not at home.
The gentleman decides to leave a note of regret couched in a few well-chosen words, and the first thing he knows he is involved in this: 'We would have liked to have found you in.' Reading it over, the gentleman is assailed by the suspicion that he has too many 'haves,' and that the whole business has somehow been put too far into the past. His first
reaction is to remedy this by dating the note: '9 p.m. Wednesday, June 12, 1929.' This at once seems too formal, and, with a sigh, he starts in again on the sentence itself. That is where he makes a fatal mistake. The simplest way out, as always, is to seek some other method of expressing the thought...What he does, however, is to lapse into a profound study
of this particular grammatical situation, than which there is no more hazardous mental occupation... "First the victim will change the sentence to: 'We would have liked to find you in.' ... this is correct (barring the use of 'would'), but, alas, the gentleman does not realize it. This is because the present
infinitive, 'to find,' seems to imply success. They, therefore, fall back on the perfect infinitive, 'to have found,' because it implies that the thing hoped for did not come to pass. They have fallen back on it so often that, after the ordinary past tenses, its use has come to be counted as idiomatic, even though it is incorrect... "There is a simple rule about past
conditionals...After 'would have liked,' 'would have liked,' 'would have liked,' etc., use the present infinitive after the past conditional as you
would a cobra." Sontag, Susan. "The Decay of Cinema." The New York Times, 25 Feb. 1996. Thurber, James. "Our Own Modern English Usage: The Perfect Infinitive." The New Yorker, 22 June 1929., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,447 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.
technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was 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-4J
aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796
Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles About The aftermath of the Kirkby train crash ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... 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 Robert
Mugabe's motorcade was known for speeding and killing people? ... 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 Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford
Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 - Manchu regent 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, 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 and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia 
Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia 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-WikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree
travel guide Wiktionary Dictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Prançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa
Melayu Bân-lâm-qú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski Johowyco Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių תולום Makeдoнo Melayu Bân-lâm-qú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski Johowyco Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių תולום Μακедоно Makeдoнo Makeдoнo Makeдono Makeдono Makeдono Makeдono Makeдono Makeдono Makedono M
  — to —阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian 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
17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead 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) + 100(C) + (-10(X) + 50(L)) + (-
erected. January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] 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 Indies I of England.[1] 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 27 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 28 - 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 29 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists (Section 1988) and the Cheshire town.[2] January 29 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists (Section 1988) and the Cheshire town.[3] January 29 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists (Section 1988) and the Cheshire town.[3] January 30 Dutch explorer the Cheshire town.[4] January 30 Dutch explorer the Cheshire town.[5] January 30 Dutch explorer the Cheshire the Cheshire
(modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for 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
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 through towards
the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the 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 English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool Castle.[5] Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson
north of England.[6] September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist 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 to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of
Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 8 (December 18 New Style) - As
Christina comes of age, she is made ruling queen of Sweden. December - Bubonic plaque 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 Portugal 
colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England 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. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 25 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonia
doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723) Johannes Hancke, German writer (d. 1713) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria
Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1715) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1715) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1716) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1717) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1718) March 21 - Simon Fouch
(d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1708) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717)
botanist (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1670) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 10 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 3 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 3 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 4 - Josceline Pe
7 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1710) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655–1712) (d. 1710) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1722) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655–1712) (d. 1710) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1720) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 21 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 21 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 21 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 21 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 21 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 21 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelin
6 - Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 11 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1712) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1699) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy.
 Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (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 Civil War (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1611) April 20 
Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of
Schaumburg (b. 1569) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 25 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1583) September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the
 Remonstrants (b. 1557) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1602) October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of
Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 24 - Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b.
1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 30 - Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) * Braddick, Michael J. (2015).
People's History of the World; Including Two Volumes on the Races of Mankind, Volume 5: United States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association, 1902) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and died in Jamestown while a captive") ^ "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of the World; Including Two Volumes on the Races of Mankind, Volume 5: United States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association, 1902) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and died in Jamestown while a captive") ^ "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of the World; Including Two Volumes on the Races of Mankind, Volume 5: United States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association, 1902) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and died in Jamestown while a captive") ^ "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of the World; Including Two Volumes on the Races of Mankind, Volume 5: United States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association, 1902) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and the World; Including Two Volumes on the Races of Mankind, Volume 5: United States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and the World Publishing Association (Chicago: The History Publishing Association) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and the World Publishing Association (Chicago: The History Publishing Association) p. 128 ("The States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association) p. 128 ("The States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association) p. 128 ("The States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association) p. 128 ("The States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association) p. 128 ("The States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association) p
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, p. 187) Levene, Mark (1999). The massacre in history. New
York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The Cambridge University Press. p. 80. ^ Levillain, Philippe (2002). The papacy: an encyclopedia. New York: Routledge. p. 801. ISBN 9780415922289. ^ Walle, Willy (2003). The history of the
relations between the Low Countries and China in the Qing era (1644-1911. Leuven, Belgium: Leuven University Press Ferdinand Verbiest Foundation. p. 90. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford New York:
Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600-1720: a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn. Greenwood Press. p. 382. ISBN 9780313308277. ^ John Evelyn: 1620-1649. Clarendon Press. p. 379. ^ Venning, Timothy (2005). Compendium of British office holders. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire
New York: Palgrave Macmillan. p. 118. ISBN 9780230505872. Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600-1720: a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn. Greenwood Press. p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please
help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennia 2nd millenniam Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century 17
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,
                 major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America
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
19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Widdle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules
sacks Sarai in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 14 or December 21. 1504: A
period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dungas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July
Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in
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 dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de 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 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 center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512
local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Sultan at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: The Battle of the Spurs. 1513: The Ba
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
from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts
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 Descrittione dell'Africa (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 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, Holy Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520
 1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi
under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the 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 Portugal and Sunda Kelapa. 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's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of
Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Irreaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Empire at the Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Empire at the Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Empire at the Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Empire at the Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Empire at the Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Empire at the Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Empire at the Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Empire at the Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Empire at the Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Empire at the Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Empire at the Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Empire at the Spain Empire at the
Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of t
1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534:
Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to
Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536:
Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible.
1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540:
Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia
founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco
1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas
Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: The
Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8
Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent
mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 52. 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
Süleymanive 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: 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 Navigiation iet Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga, and illust
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: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 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: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 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 Eliza
of Lithuania, 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 1567 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: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 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 Battle of Wassy and Wassy and Wassy and Wassy and 
fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan
sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the
Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years, 1565; Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje, 1565; Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham, 1566; Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the
Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City,
Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of
Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North
in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the
massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: 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 following year. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the following year.
the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from
Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's
Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of 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 Leiden ends in a Comprehensive
Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar
```

act years because 17%, applies to the least to 17%, applies project to the least to the control of the control	