I'm not a bot



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NTSE or the National Talent Search Exam paper has two papers SAT, and MAT. MAT is the part of NTSE exam that aims to check the candidates' power of reasoning, ability to think, ability to think, ability to visualise in the space, evaluate or discriminate, etc. The Mental ability questions consist of analogies, classification, series,
pattern perception, hidden figures, coding-decoding, block assembly, problem solving, etc. The NTSE mental ability test has a total of 20 questions, and 1 mark is awarded for each correct answer. In this article, we will explore all details about the mental ability topics, and how to efficiently prepare for the mental aptitude section of the NTSE exam
paper.NTSE Mental Ability Test SyllabusThe NTSE exam syllabus is based on NCERT prescribed curriculum for Class X. You should focus on all the topics while preparing for the NTSE exam paper usually consists of Multiple Choice Objective Questions or MCQs. It has two separate sections in both the stages of the exam, namely:
Mental Ability Test (MAT) and Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT). The Mental ability questions in NTSE exam are asked from following mental ability topics: Verbal and Non-Verbal Analogy Verbal and Non-Verbal Series Classification Coding-Decoding Alphabet and Number Test (SAT). The Mental ability questions in NTSE exam are asked from following mental ability topics: Verbal and Non-Verbal Analogy Verbal and Non-Verbal Series Classification Coding Non-Verbal Analogy Verbal and Non-Verbal Series Classification Coding Non-Verbal Analogy Verbal and Non-Verbal Analogy Verbal and Non-Verbal Series Classification Coding Non-Verbal Non-Verbal Series Classification Coding Non-Verbal Non-V
DiagramsMathematical OperationsCalendar, Time, and ClockMissing CharactersRanking and ArrangementsWord ProblemsEmbedded FiguresBooks to Prepare for NTSE (SAT+MAT)Here is a list of books that you should refer to in order to ace the NTSE Stage 1 and Stage 2 exams. Class 9 and 10 NCERT textbooksMcGraw Hill Publications' Study Package
for NTSE Class X NTSE Practice Sets by Sonal Chauhan, Diwakar Sharma, Arihant Publication A Complete Study Guide NTSE by Navin C. Joshi, Saurabh Priyadarshi NTSE Explorer MAT + SAT + New English Language Test for Class X (English) by Sonia Lal Access Publishing "A
Comprehensive Manual" for NTSE for Class X (English) How to Prepare for NTSE Mental Ability Test (MAT)? The only way to score better in the mental aptitude section is by having sufficient clarity of concepts, and practising as many mock test papers as possible. Moreover, the past years' question papers should also be solved within the time limit to get a
grasp of the exam pattern and question type. Here are couple of tips to polish your MTSE mental ability test preparation: For completing your mental aptitude topics, you should firstly focus on relatively easy topics such as Water and Mirror Images, Venn diagrams, Syllogism, etc. These topics are relatively easy and scoring. Now, you can go ahead to solve
blood relation, direction test, ranking test questions. Ater covering above mentioned topics, now try to solve Questions based on number series, Analogy based on numbers, and Classification, etc. For better speed and recognising pattern skills, you should solve the MAT paper a minimum of two to three times. This process will help you in understanding the
type of questions and difficulty level of the paper. Along with other books, you must study NCERT books thoroughly. For finding more questions with answers pdfIn this article, we have discussed the detailed syllabus along with effective preparation tips to help you in acing the
mental ability test (MAT). In case of any further doubt and clarity, visit our website and check out other articles on NTSE. Cognitive ability tests are among the most common psychometric tests used in the recruitment process. Employers use these tests to help them shortlist applicants, by scoring them on a range of cognitive ability tests are among the most common psychometric tests used in the recruitment process.
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your abilities - low scores in one skill does not mean you don't offer competencies and strengths in others. Learn from your mistakes and keep practicing to improve! Cognitive ability tests are among the most common psychometric tests used in the recruitment process. Employers use these tests to help them shortlist applicants, by scoring them on a range
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after a period, should you wish to reapply. These exams are meant to be difficult and are meant to test your abilities - low scores in one skill does not mean you don't offer competencies and strengths in others. Learn from your mistakes and keep practicing to improve! Because tests tend to have a high degree of importance in how well you score in a class,
it is understandable that taking tests can create a great deal of anxiety for many students. Even students who know they have learned all of the required material for the test find their minds going blank as they stare at the test. One of the easiest ways to overcome that anxiety is to prepare mentally for the test. Get enough sleep. Lack of sleep affects your
ability to concentration and recall information. Eat a healthy meal before the test. Avoid foods that are heavy and could make you feel sluggish. Super Foods for Studying Hydrate Drink plenty of water before the test. Imagine yourself feeling
calm and confident as you answer questions correctly. Don't stress Watch your stress level. Take deep breaths, practice relaxation techniques, or listen to calming music to help you relax. What to do in the Test Room Positive self-talk right away. Tell
yourself that you are prepared, you are capable, and you are getting a great score. Stay present Focus on the present moment and the task at hand. Don't worry about past mistakes or future outcomes. Practice mindfulness Be prepared All of the above are much easier if you know your stuff! Arrive early: Arrive at the testing center early to give yourself
time to relax and get settled before the test. Have a plan: Have a plan for what you will do after the test is over. Study the material for the test when it becomes available, and continue to review the material up until the test day. By waiting until the last
minute and trying to cram for the test the night before, you actually increase the amount of anxiety you feel. This leads to an increase in negative self-talk, such as I can't learn this. I'm going to fail, which decreases your performance on the test. How to handle Procrastination The use of positive self-talk serves both to drown out negative self-talk and to
increase your confidence in your abilities. Whenever you begin feeling overwhelmed or anxious about the test, tell yourself that you know the material and that you can pass the test. Use only positive words. Examples: I am smart, I will do well on this test. I have studied. I know the material. The thing to remember about negative self talk is, 1) we all have
it, and 2) Why listen? It's your fantasy, so if you can't be a winner and positive in your own fantasy, what are you doing? Do not compare yourself to other students, or compare your performance to theirs. Regardless of how others
perform, your performance is the only one that matters for your grade. Comparing yourself to others increase your anxiety and knowing the test and having no problems with the material. Visualizations of you succeeding will
increase your confidence in your abilities, which decreases the anxiety you feel before the test. Instead of thinking of this as a test, think of it as an opportunity to show what you know and what you have learned. Worry is contagious. Even if you are relaxed and confident, being around anxious, worried classmates will cause you to start feeling anxious.
Before the test, avoid listening to the fears of friends and classmates. Feeling anxious and worried before an exam is normal, and every student experiences those feelings at some point. The problem with anxiety arises when it interferes with your ability to take the exam and perform well. Practicing mental preparation techniques and remembering that the
test is not the only measure of your academic performance will ease your anxiety and ensure that you perform at your best. Get Organized - Study Less - Get Better Marks! ... without endless hours of cramming ... without the need for tutoring ... and without sacrificing the things that matter to you! How to Study Handbook Written by, Brian Stocker MA.,
Complete Test Preparation Inc. Date Published: Tuesday, January 23rd, 2007 Date Modified: Thursday, July 18th, 2024 Are you anxious about your coming test? It is easy to just take it, and waste the opportunity - something you will surely later regret. However, it is not too late! Take a few moments to review these tips and get ahead of the competition.
Your absolute goal is to answer enough guestions correctly - not to answer all the guestions of the test correctly. Only a small fraction of test takers manage to finish the test and even fewer people answer correctly only 48% of the Cognitive Ability Test guestions. For the yast majority
us are slow readers, some are confused by percentages, and some have a weaker command of grammar. If you encounter a question for which you know you will need more time, simply move on. It is not worth it to lose precious time on any one particular question. Remember
forward. Do not spend time going over the rest of the answers nor to verify that they are indeed incorrect. Finally, If you find yourself stuck on a question for too much time, simply move on to the next one. Two absolutely critical pieces of information you will need to gather before the exam are: Is there a penalty for a wrong answer? Can you go back to
previous questions? Your strategy during the exam will vary based on the answer to these two questions. If there's no penalty then the penalty the penalty then t
 address all the questions as you go along through the test. And finally - practice makes perfect. Invest your time now in preparing for the test and simulate the test as many times as possible. It can take as little as half an hour, and there are plenty of online sources for practicing Cognitive Ability Tests. Many people believe there is no way to improve by
preparing for these tests. However, it's not true! Cognitive Ability Tests tend to reuse a similar format for the types of questions they use. Reviewing different kinds of questions they use. Reviewing different kinds of questions they use. Reviewing different kinds of questions they use.
 these tests to help them shortlist applicants, by scoring them on a range of cognitive skills. A cognitive ability test measures your abilities in areas such as memory, reasoning, perception, problem-solving skills, and numerical reasoning, perception, problem-solving skills.
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general cognitive ability test that is used in recruitment. We have a CCAT guide to help candidates learn about the test and prepare. McQuaig Mental Agility Test (MMAT) - The MMAT is a 15 minute cognitive ability test featuring 50 questions. Talogy Logiks General test is
- The PI LI, formerly known as the Professional Learning Indicator (PLI), is a 12 minute test from Predictive Index comprising 50 questions to test general cognitive Ability. Revelian Cognitive Ability Tests (RCAT) - The Revelian Cognitive Ability Tests (RCAT) - The Revelian Cognitive Ability Test is a 20 minute test from Predictive Index comprising 50 questions, which tests cognitive Ability. Tests (RCAT) - The Revelian Cognitive Ability Test is a 20 minute test from Predictive Index comprising 50 questions to test general cognitive Ability.
The WPT, also known as the Wonderlic Cognitive Ability Test, is a popular cognitive ability test used for pre-selection. Hogan Business Reasoning Inventory (HBRI) - The HBRI is a cognitive ability test measure something called 'g', this is known as general
intelligence. The tests will vary slightly in format and the number of questions and time limits. However, they will all be 'speed tests', which will require candidates to answer questions very quickly and it is very common for candidates not to reach the end of the test due to the tight time limits. Wanting to test candidates? We recommend Test Partnership for
your recruiting needsWhy do employers use cognitive ability tests? Most employers use cognitive ability tests at some point in their recruitment process, and so you may be wondering - why? There are advantages for using cognitive ability tests in the selection process, and so you may be wondering - why? There are advantages for using cognitive ability tests in the selection process, and so you may be wondering - why? There are advantages for using cognitive ability tests in the selection process.
shown that cognitive ability tests are the best predictor of job performance, outpredicting more traditional methods such as interviews, assessment centres and even job experience. Measure potential not experience and even job experience and even job experience and even job experience and even job experience.
communication/presentation skills. Cognitive ability tests assess a candidate's potential, not their previous experience. This makes it very useful when hiring young candidates and graduates. Very cost effective ability tests as it allows the employer to reduce the size of their applicant pool down to a much
churn - One of the best ways to improve employee retention is to hire the candidates best suited to the role. As cognitive ability tests improveReduce bias - When used correctly, cognitive ability tests improveReduce bias from the selection process. Interviewers may favour certain candidate's due to a selection of stereotypes based on things such as
ethnicity, gender, accent and others. As cognitive ability tests simply assess a candidate's intelligence, there is no room for introducing such bias. Free cognitive ability test questions for you to practice. You will find the question for you know what cognitive ability tests are and why employers use them, let's go over some cognitive ability test questions.
and answer options below and the correct answers to all question and the correct answers and wait until the end to check your marks. Question 1Which space experienced the smallest reduction in kWh used between 1990 and 2000? A) Office Space B) Print Rooms Question 2A building and the correct answers and wait until the end to check your marks. Question 2A building and 2000? A) Office Space B) Print Rooms Question 2A building and answer and wait until the end to check your marks. Question 2A building and 2000? A) Office Space B) Print Rooms Question 2A building and 2000? A) Office Space B) Print Rooms Question 2A building and 2000? A) Office Space B) Print Rooms Question 2A building and 2000? A) Office Space B) Print Rooms Question 2A building and 2000? A) Office Space B) Print Rooms Question 2A building and 2000? A) Office Space B) Print Rooms Question 2A building and 2000? A) Office Space B) Print Rooms Question 2A building and 2000? A) Office Space B) Print Rooms Question 2A building and 2000? A) Office Space B) Print Rooms Question 2A building and 2000? A) Office Space B) Print Rooms Question 2A building and 2000? A) Office Space B) Print Rooms Question 2A building and 2000? A) Office Space B) Print Rooms Question 2A building and 2000? A) Office Space B) Print Rooms Question 2A building and 2000? A) Office Space B) Print Rooms Question 2A building and 2000? A) Office Space B) Print Rooms Question 2A building and 2000? A) Office Space B) Print Rooms Question 2A building and 2D building and 2D
society is a financial institution owned by its members as a mutual organisation. Building societies offer banking and related financial services such as mortgages. The term "building society" arose in 18th century Britain from cooperative savings groups. In the UK today, building societies actively compete with banks for most consumer banking services.
4Question 3Which of the answer options above comes next in the series? Question 4: BNow practise full-length aptitude tests Now you know all about cognitive ability tests, you're ready to take on some full length cognitive
ability tests. Get a completely free starter account to AssessmentDay 20+ free psychometric tests Online and offline practise Track your progressFree Starter AccountCognitive ability tests hard? Yes, cognitive ability tests can be difficult and are designed to be challenging so that you can differentiate between high scoring
candidates and low scoring candidates. Obviously how hard you find the questions will be indicative of your level of general intelligence, but the questions themselves shouldn't be too difficult, but candidates will often find the time constraints the most challenging parts; answering the questions quickly and accurately will be the most challenging
element. What score do you need to pass cognitive ability tests? There is not a universal pass mark will be lower than an easier cognitive ability tests. Some tests may be harder and so the pass mark will be lower than an easier cognitive ability test. The pass mark will depend upon the difficulty of the test and how candidates perform on the test. Candidates will want to be in at least
the 70th percentile to ensure a good chance of progressing and eventually securing the job. How can I improve my cognitive ability? There are several lifestyle factors that will affect your brain's ability? There are several lifestyle factors that will affect your brain's ability to function properly such as: getting enough sleep; exercising regularly; eating a balanced diet with fruit and vegetables; reducing stress. These changes car
make you sharper and reduce lethargy, however to significantly improve your scores in cognitive ability tests you need to practise answering the questions are an excellent approach to assessing
chances of success by preparing for a mental ability test. Practice the questions now! Select the option that is related to the first letter cluster in the same way as the second letter-cluster in the 
boy related to Ankit? Select the missing number from the given responses. 12 \(\times\) 5-10=50 14 \(\times\) 6-X=84 X = 12 Select the missing number from the 1st, 4th, 6th, and 10th letters of the word "DEVELOPMENT" using each letter only
once, then the third letter of the word is your answer. If no such word can be formed, mark your answer as 'Y'. In the given word is "DEVELOPMENT". 1st, 4th, 6th, and 10th letters are D, E, O, and N. Two words can be formed: NODE and DONE. Hence, Y is the correct answer. CUET
General Test Preparation 2023: General Test is a part of section III of the CUET General Test Preparation 2023 exam which includes GK, current affairs, general mental ability, numerical ability, numerica
(MoE). The NTA has released the official syllabus for General Test for the computer-based test (CBT). Candidates must begin their CUET General Test preparation. To help candidates must begin their CUET General Test preparation. To help candidates must begin their CUET General Test preparation.
candidates registered for the CUET-UG 2023 exam. Of these 16.85 lakh registrations, a total of 13.99 lakh candidates, 7,48 lakh are boys and 7.51 lakh are girls candidates, 7,48 lakh are boys and 7.51 lakh are girls candidates, 7,48 lakh are boys and 7.51 lakh are girls candidates. Compared to last year, statistics show an increase of 4 lakh candidates, 7,48 lakh are boys and 7.51 lakh are girls candidates.
in the number of candidates this year who shall appear for the exam. The number of applicants. CUET General Test focuses on testing the candidate's general knowledge, general awareness,
reasoning abilities, and aptitude. Preparation for CUET General Test requires a strategic approach wherein candidates must learn to build their critical thinking, problem-solving skills, mathematical abilities, etc. The CUET General Test shall have a total of 60 questions out of which candidates must attempt 50 questions. It is a compulsory section. As per
the previous years' exam analysis, the difficulty level of the CUET General Test along with tips and tricks to help candidates preparing for their preparation and increase their chances of clearing the exam. Candidates preparing for their preparation and tricks to help candidates preparing for their preparation and tricks to help candidates preparing for their preparation and tricks to help candidates preparing for their preparation and tricks to help candidates preparing for their preparation and tricks to help candidates preparing for their preparation and tricks to help candidates preparing for their preparation and tricks to help candidates prepara
CUET General Test must familiarize themselves with the syllabus and topics asked in the General Test section of the CUET exam. Questions are asked from general knowledge, current affairs, general mental ability, numerical ability, numerical ability, numerical ability, and logical and analytical reasoning sections. Refer to expert-recommended books and NCERT books for
syllabus which includes: CUET General Test Important Topics Sections Syllabus General Knowledge Important Topics Sections Syllabus General Knowledge Important Topics Sections Syllabus General Test Important Topics Sections Syllabus General Knowledge Important Topics Sections Syllabus General Knowledge Important Topics Sections Syllabus General Folity Science & Technology Sports Countries & Capitals Science - Inventions & Discoveries etc. Current Affairs National and International Current
Affairs General Mental Ability Logical and Analytical Reasoning Letter and Symbol Series Verbal Reasoning Coding Judgment and Reasoning Blood relations Statement and Reasoning Blood relations Statement and Reasoning Reasoning Reasoning Reasoning Blood relations Statement and Reasoning 
8) Time and Work Partnership Problems on Trains Simplification and Approximation Profit and Loss Boats and Streams Geometry Mensuration 2D and 3D HCF and LCM Percentages Ratio and Proportion Probability Number System Statistics Application of Mathematics Algebra Quantitative Reasoning Arithmetic Number Series Arithmetical Reasoning
Problem-Solving Problems on Age Data Interpretation Data Sufficiency Number Series CUET General Test study material has been curated to help candidates build a strong foundation and strengthen their basics of the topics asked in the exam. Solving practice tests, mock tests, and previous years' paper help in studying effectively. NCERT books for class
and useful suggestions for CUET General Test Preparation. General Knowledge, Current Affairs Stay updated with the current events, and latest happenings (national and international). Make a habit of watching the news, and reading newspapers, and magazines related to defense, major events, current issues, science and technology, art and culture, etc
Read about the daily and weekly current affairs to learn about the events and news topics that occurred in the past 3 to 6 months in detail. Learn about important days, books and authors, Indian National Movement, honors and awards, countries and capitals, sports, inventions, and discoveries, etc. Be well-versed in topics related to general science
India, list of largest libraries in India, drainage system, peninsular rivers of India, Indian climate, western disturbances, natural vegetation, focus on topics related to Ancient History, Medieval History, and Modern History which include Indus Valley
cities/civilization, Aryans and Rig Vedic period, Buddhism and Jainism, dynasties and rulers in ancient India, The Sangam age, art and culture in the Sangam age, The Mauryan empire, The Wardhana empire, The Bhakti movement, The Maratha kingdom
important national activities between 1885 to 1947, Europeans in India, The Revolt of 1857, Indian National Congress, The Swadeshi movement, etc. In Indian Economy, candidates must focus on topics related to national income, planning in India, the role of the Planning Commission,
the Five Years plans, poverty, rural development, agriculture finance, industry and trade, insurance in India, Finance Minister's Budget speech 2022-203, Union Budget 2022-203, Union Budget 2022-203, Finance Commission, IMF and World Bank, foreign investment, etc. In Indian Polity, focus on topics related to the Indian Constitution, Indian polity, Article
15 of the Indian Constitution, Schedules of the Indian Constitution, etc. General Mental Ability, Numerical Ability, nathematical concepts, calculation speed, and accuracy. Some of the topics to cover in this section include work and
time, partnership, profit and loss, boats and streams, problems on trains, simplification, HCF and LCM, percentages, ratio and proportion, geometry, mensuration, probability, number system, algebra, etc. Quantitative, logical and Analytical reasoning, on
must attempt puzzles in the newspaper, work on NCERT class 12 problems, practice mock tests as much as possible, etc. Solve at least 40 to 50 problems on challenging topics to learn your strong and weak points. Questions shall be based on simple application of basic mathematical concepts such as quantitative arithmetic/algebra
geometry/mensuration/statistics. Candidates must focus on topics such as arithmetical reasoning, data interpretation, data sufficiency, problems on age, number series, letter series, verbal analogies, coding-decoding, arguments, analogy, analytical reasoning, blood relations, distance and direction, mirror images, water images
 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 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 the train
driver in 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 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 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 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, 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. Village pump -
Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Ask pasic questions about wikipedia and the broader Wikipedi
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 knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiguoteCollection of quotations WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFr
verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "1644" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium 2
18th century Decades 1620s 1630s 1640s 1650s 1640s 1650s 1640s 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 Establishments - Disestablishments Works vte 1644 in various calendars Gregorian calendars Gregori
calendar1360-1361Discordian calendar2810Ethiopian calendar2810Ethiopian calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar1022-1023Islamic calendar1053-1054Japanese calendar44-4745Holocene calendar5404-4745Holocene calendar11644Igbo calendar1022-1023Islamic calendar1053-1054Japanese calendar5404-4745Holocene calendar5404-4745
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the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 44th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 1644th year of the 1644th year of the 1644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th 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))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D))+(-10(X)+50(D)
War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town. [2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia.
Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock
branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of 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 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 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 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 Mogiley, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The
Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor of the Qing dynasty, is enthroned in Beijing after the collapse of the Ming dynasty as the first Qing emperor to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John
Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish officer is murdered in St. Beanish officer i
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. Philosophia (Principles of Philosophia) in
Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vaque] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von 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. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1712) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1713) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1714) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1715) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1716) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1716) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1716) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1717) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1718) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher 
1708) January 23 - Jonas Budde, Norwegian army officer (d. 1710) January 25 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1713) February 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 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1712) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 13 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 14 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1712) February 15 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 17 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 18 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 19 - Jakob Amish sec
Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1719) March 21 - Henry Winstanley,
English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 17 - 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. 1707) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet,
English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1683) June 2 - William Salmon, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1670)[10] 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. 1700) July 2 - 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. 1704) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in
New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) 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. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian
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writer (d. 1680) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1728) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (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 30 - William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1602) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b.

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1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop
(b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French
countess (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. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) 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. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16]
Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez
de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) 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 9780199695898. ^ Coward, Barry (1994). The Stuart age: England, 1603-1714.
London New York: Longman. p. 223. ISBN 9780582067226. a b "What Happened In 1644". hisdates.com. Retrieved March 3, 2016. Edward S. Ellis, et al., The People's 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 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 to Wales.. Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed to Wales.. Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed to Wales.. Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed to Wales.. Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed to Wales.. Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed to Wales.. Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed to Wales...
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Conn: Greenwood Press. p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · newspapers · books · newspapers · books · newspapers · books · newspapers · newspapers · books · newspapers · news
Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte The world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the word 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 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either t
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 transfer of the strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational transfer of the strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational transfer of the strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational transfer of the strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational transfer of the strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational transfer of the strong resistance and the strong resistance 
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 and science. Galileo Galileo
contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and thei
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 required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The
Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and 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 Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing
Genghis Khan. [4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict
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: 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 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. 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
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 Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds
the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It
devastates the native Taino population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the 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 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 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: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day
Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.
1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 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 Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory
against Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of Francis I of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks
and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy
Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best
known for his book 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 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). 1519-1521: 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 west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold
producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 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 Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrad
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 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.
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 France
at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of 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 considered the end of the Italian
Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power, and the seat of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of the royalty moved east to the roy
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: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529
Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian-Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and
1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in
bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or 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. Territorial expansion of the
Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale'
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 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: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the
major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in
the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this
battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 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: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on
28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in
Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou
wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires:
Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in
England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the 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: 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 in Venice of Delle Navi
The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty, 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica, 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate, 1556-1605; During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in
a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556: 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 Elizabeth I at age 25, 1558-1603; The Elizabethan era is considered the
height of the English Renaissance. 1558-1583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 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. 1562: Portuguese Dominican
priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564:
Galileo Galilei born on February 15 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: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Ottoman Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Ottoman Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Siege of Maltanates defeat the Vij
(1565). 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 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: Recator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 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 the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Sultan.
1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: 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 Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by
Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads 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: 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: 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. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir. 1578: The
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 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 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 by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarna
Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and
Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis 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 harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and 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: 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 Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584-
1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, 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: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588
Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Spain repulse the English Armada. 1589: Spai
Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports
10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 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: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to
Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising [12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable. [18] Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The Province of Santa Fe de Nuevo
México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: 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 bay of Ambon. [19] Later in the year, 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 Selimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and Transylvania after the Battle of Selimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century.
French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire
(1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many
plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León
sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (v) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de
Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco 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.
1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden
holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant
swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a
thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for all dates from
1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-
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d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons from the Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century events, science, culture and persons from the Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William.
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