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The eviction process is stressful. But losing your home isnt inevitable. Its possible to delay or prevent eviction notice depends on your state and even your ZIP code. Knowing and defending your rights, working proactively
with your landlord or property manager and accessing local, state and federal resources can keep you in your home. What is an eviction? Eviction is a legal process that may be undertaken to remove a tenant from a rental property, explains a definition on LegalDictionary.net. The majority of evictions are the result of a tenants failure to pay rent, or the
tenants frequent violation of the terms of the lease or rental agreement. Regardless of the eviction, the landlord must follow a process specified by the law. Legal grounds for eviction process. Theyre required to document every step so
the eviction will hold up in a court of law.Landlords must have a legal reason to evict a tenant. Legal grounds for eviction include:Non-payment of rentIncomplete rent payments of domestic violenceNot abiding by community health and safety standardsNot vacating a property when the lease is upViolating the term
of the lease by subletting (or subleasing) Housing an unauthorized tenant who doesn tappear on the lease Causing significant damage to the eviction process take? The eviction process 
provides an overview of eviction rates across the country. The sites Eviction process is specific to your state. But the key steps are similar across the country. The
 eviction noticeThe eviction process begins when a landlord or property manager gives the renter an eviction notice. It serves as a formal, documented warning that a renter violated the lease. Landlords may post this on the door of a unit. But they usually send it by certified mail so
theres a legal record of the sent and received dates. This notice tells the renter what they need to do to comply with the lease and avoid eviction notice is filed. The time in between these steps is often just a few days, so its important to act immediately. If you get one of these notices
dont panic. If you take steps to resolve the issue, your landlord may not file the eviction. Eviction filing You must comply with the terms of the lease by the deadline specified in the Pay or Quit Notice. If you dont, the landlord will file an eviction complaint form to begin the eviction case. Once a court date is on the books, youll receive a summons to
court. Both documents will come via delivery by local law enforcement. Court hearing and judgment record and all relevant communication between you and the property owner or landlord. After reviewing the facts, the judge will issue their ruling. If they
find it in your favor, youll be allowed to stay in your home. Even if you win your case, the court case remains part of the public records for up to seven years just like an eviction. If your next landlord doesnt read the details of the case, this can negatively influence your background check. Thats why its so important to stop the eviction process before it
gets to this point, if possible. If the judge sides with the landlord, youll be forced to leave your home. Depending on the rules in your state, unclaimed belongings will be removed through the court process, put in storage or set out on the curb. What to do if you get an eviction notice. But
 since the time between an eviction notice and an eviction filing is short, its important to act quickly to stop the process early. The effort is worth it. An eviction stays on your record for seven years and makes it difficult to rent an apartment in the future. Unpaid rent can damage your credit for years to come. And the stress of eviction has negative
physical, mental and emotional effects on the entire household, especially children. Review the steps below and reach out for help the moment you get an eviction notice or know youll be short on the entire household, especially children. Review the list. 1. Review the steps below and reach out for help the moment you get an eviction notice or know youll be short on the entire household, especially children. Review the steps below and reach out for help the moment you get an eviction notice or know youll be short on the entire household, especially children. Review the steps below and reach out for help the moment you get an eviction notice or know youll be short on the entire household, especially children. Review the steps below and reach out for help the moment you get an eviction notice or know youll be short on the entire household.
your leaseIf youre served with an eviction notice for violating the terms of your lease, review your copy. Make sure any violations youre accused of are actually listed in the lease. Paperwork errors can happen. And vague or general language can lead to confusion. If you find an error or wording thats open to interpretation, contact your landlord for
clarification immediately. Document all correspondence.2. Correct any lease violations f your eviolating the terms of your behavior right away. Unauthorized roommates and pets must find a new place to live immediately. Repair any property damage. Document your compliance in writing. Supply photos and receipts for repairs.
Communicate all positive changes to your property manager or landlord. This document should tell them why youre experiencing financial difficulties. It should also give a reasonable repayment schedule. You can request to delay payments, make
smaller payments or ask for rent forgiveness, depending on your financial situation. Stay realistic about what you can afford Property managers arent obligated to accept your plan. But many would rather have some income and a realistic plan for repayment instead of dealing with the eviction process. 4. Take advantage of temporary eviction
moratorial f you lost your job during the pandemic (or experienced a loss of income) fill out the CDC Declaration Form and provide a copy to your landlord immediately. The eviction moratorium suspends the eviction process during the COVID-19 public health crisis. This temporary stop to evictions for non-payment of rent extends to June 30,
2021. This is not a rent forgiveness program. Your rent is still due. But it could buy you some very valuable time to access rent assistance programs and find employment. Many states are also halting evictions during the pandemic. Regional Housing Legal Services displays temporary state eviction moratoria on an interactive map.5. Access federal
state and local funding resources Federal, state and local governments offer emergency rent assistance programs and other resources to help renters secure more affordable housing. You may qualify for more than one program, so reach out to as many as you can, as soon as you can, as soon as you can. The Apartment Guide Eviction Resource Guide lists federal eviction
resources. It also helps renters search for service organizations and government programs in their home states. Charitable organizations also offer grants and emergency rent payment assistance. HUDThe U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides affordable housing options across the country. Contact a Public Housing
Agency (PHA) for rental advice at (800) 569-4287. Or search by state for an agency near you. Renters who already receive assistance from HUD may qualify for lower rent through income recertification or hardship exemptions. A PHA representative can help you file the correct paperwork. The NLIHCThe National Low Income Housing Coalition (or
NLIHC) maintains a list of emergency rental relief programs by state. It also offers rental assistance. The CFPBThe Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) features comprehensive advice for renters facing eviction in eight different languages, including Spanish and Tagalog. It includes resources for active duty service members and a list of
emergency rental assistance programs across the country.211Get help with housing expenses by calling 211 or searching 211.org. Renters can connect with local health and human service agencies, food and clothing banks, shelters and utility assistance programs. 6. Know your rights fyou receive an eviction notice, review your tenants rights. These
vary by state, but there are commonalities. Your eviction is not valid if a landlord has discriminated against you, violated your rights, harassed you or provided a home that is not safe. Property managers and landlords cant discriminate against a renter because of race, religion, national origin, gender, age, sexual orientation or physical or mental
disability. A landlord cant evict you because of your marital status, whether or not you have children or the language you speak. Landlords cannot harass you until you move out or cite personality conflicts as a reason for eviction. They cant change the locks, throw you out without proper notice or prevent you from entering your home. Housing law
states that tenants have the right to live in clean homes that protect from the elements. They must have working heat, plumbing and electrical systems. Homes should meet all health and housing code standards and be safe and accessible for residents. They must have the right to live in clean homes that protect from the elements. They must have working heat, plumbing and electrical systems.
housing agency. These organizations can also help renters facing eviction examine their options. Services and programs vary by state. Almost every state has a fair housing organization. And theres a National Fair Housing Alliance that can help as well, said Michelle Rydz, executive director of High Plains Fair Housing Center in Grand Forks, North
Dakota. We can help them fill out the paperwork and find money to pay for rent. And we have lawyer might sound like an unnecessary cost. But the eviction process moves quickly and the financial consequences of a judgment are dire. Seek council at
the first sign of trouble. I think that tenants should seek the advice of counsel at the notice stage, said Emily Benfer, law professor at Wake Force Committee on Eviction. Retaining an attorney can stop an eviction from becoming part of a renters permanent record.
Attorneys also help more renters win their cases and stay in their homes. Nationwide, only 10 percent of tenants are not represented, the vast majority lose their case. A study conducted by The Kansas City Eviction Project found that 72
percent of tenants without legal representation had monetary damages and/or an eviction judgment entered against them. For renters with attorneys, the percent of New York City renters represented by an attorney remained in their homes. Free and affordable legal
 resourcesPaying for a lawyer is a major concern for people facing eviction. There are resources available for renters on a budget. The American Bar Associations FreeLegalHelp. Org connects low-income renters with federally funded legal aid services. It also includes pro bono attorneys who volunteer their services for free. Search LawHelp. Org for
legal assistance and free legal aid programs by state and a list of legal resources. Or visit JustShelter.org to find resources listed by state. The site also links to several legal aid organizations across the country. How to get an apartment after an eviction. But it can be done. Some basic tips can help you
build up your credit and get back on your feet. Rebuild your credit: Work with a credit counselor, consolidate your debt, reduce your expenses and pay all your bills on time. Get a co-signer: Ask someone you trust with good credit to co-sign your lease to help lessen your landlords financial risk and share the financial burden. Find a roommate: Move in
with friends or family to minimize expenses, pay off debt and save money for a larger deposit person to minimize the landlords (ideally in writing) about your eviction and provide evidence that it wont happen again. Show financial responsibility: offer a larger deposit upfront to minimize the landlords financial
risk. Produce paycheck stubs and reference letters from your employer and demonstrate how youre rebuilding your credit. Keep calm and take action Eviction isnt inevitable. By understanding the eviction process, acting quickly and using all your resources, you can hopefully delay or prevent eviction and stay in your home. The information contained in
this article is for educational purposes only and does not, and is not intended to, constitute legal or financial advice as they may deem it necessary., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.110,331 active editors 7,023,126 articles in EnglishSchool in Sketty, Swansea,
photographed in 1854The period between 1701 and 1870 saw an expansion in access to formal education in Wales, though schooling was not yet universal. Several philanthropic efforts were made to provide a basic
education. Private schools aimed at the working classes also existed. State funding was introduced to schools from 1833. Some use of the Welsh language was made in 18th-century, public opinion was keen for children to learn English,
and many schools punished children for speaking Welsh, though studies found such methods ineffective. The government did little to promote bilingual education was limited. Dissenter academies and theological colleges offered higher education.
(Fullarticle...)Recently featured: White dwarfBattle of GroixScott CarpenterArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutT.brachyglossum (pictured) can reproduce both sexually, depending on environmental conditions?... that although Frederick Rondel was taught to paint by a French king's
court painter, he chose to depict American landscapes like the Adirondack Mountains?... that a 19th-century water-pumping station is now a wedding venue?... that Jerzy Broszkiewicz, a louse-feeder during
World WarII, later became a writer of youth literature and drama?... that Lorde wrote a song about herself titled "Man of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the day after attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the Agriculture attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the Agriculture attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the Year" the Agriculture attending GQ's "Men of the Year" the Year "Men of t
that Bukit Brown Cemetery is believed to be the largest Chinese cemetery outside of China, with over 100,000 burials?... that an eight-week UK number-one single co-written by Audrey Hobert has a sexually explicit version? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleVera Rubin Observatory (pictured) in Chile
releases the first light images from its new 8.4-meter (28ft) telescope. In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win the NBA Finals. An attack on a Greek Orthodox church in Damascus, Syria, kills at least 25 people. The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran. In rugby union, the Crusaders
defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final.Ongoing: Gaza warIranIsrael warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Lucien NedziAnne BurrellFrederick W. SmithRon TaylorMohammad KazemiMarita Camacho QuirsNominate an articleJune 25 Original rainbow flag1658 Anglo-Spanish War: The largest
battle ever fought on Jamaica, the three-day Battle of Rio Nuevo, began 1910 The United States Congress passed the Mann Act, which prohibited the interstate transport of females for "immoral purposes" 1944 World WarII: U.S. Navy and Royal Navy ships bombarded Cherbourg, France, to support U.S. Army units engaged in the Battle of
Cherbourg. 1978 The rainbow flag (original version pictured) representing gay pride was first flown at the San Francisco Gay Freedom Day parade. 2009 Singer Michael (b.1866) George Michael (b.1963) Farrah Fawcett (d.2009) More
first in the eagle series, which continued until the Mint ceased striking gold coins for circulation in 1933. The common name is a misnomer; Liberty does not wear a turban but a cap, believed by some to be a pileus or Liberty does not wear a turban but a cap, believed by some to be a pileus or Liberty does not wear a turban but a cap, believed by some to be a pileus or Liberty cap: her hair twisting around the headgear makes it appear to be a turban. The number of stars on the obverse was initially
 intended to be equal to the number of states in the Union, but with the number at 16, that idea was abandoned in favor of using 13 stars in honor of the original states. The initial reverse, featuring an eagle with a wreath in its mouth, proved unpopular and was replaced by a heraldic eagle. Increases in the price of gold made it profitable for the coins
to be melted down, and in 1804, President Thomas Jefferson ended coinage of eagles; the denomination was not struck again for circulation for more than 30years. These Turban Head eagles are in the National Numismatic Collection at the National Museum of American History. Coin design credit: United States Mint; photographed by Jaclyn
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use until 1923. Calendar year January 13 Edward Sexby, who had plotted against Oliver Cromwell, dies in the Tower of London.[1]January 30 The "March Across the Belts" (Tget ver Blt), Sweden's use of winter weather to send troops across the waters of the Danish straits at a time when winter has turned them to ice, begins. Within 17 days,
Sweden's King Karl X Gustav leads troops across the ice belts to capture six of Denmark's islands as Swedish territory. February 5 Prince Muhi al-Din Muhammad, one of the sons of India's Mughal, Emperor Shah Jahan, proclaims himself Emperor Shah Jahan Jahan, proclaims himself Emperor Shah Jahan Ja
troops. February 6 Swedish troops of Charles X Gustav of Sweden cross The Great Belt in Denmark, over frozen sea. [2] March 8 (February 26 OS) The peace between Sweden and Denmark is forced to cede significant territory. This leads to Sweden reaching its territorial
height during its time as a great power. April 15 In India, the Battle of Dharmat is fought in the modern-day state of Madhya Pradesh between rival claimants to the Emperor Shah Jahan, leads 30,000 men in a triumph over 22,000 troops led by Jaswant Singh of Marwar and
Ratan Singh Rathore. Despite heavy losses, with more than 11,000 casualties, Prince Muhi, who has adopted the name Aurangzeb, continues toward Samugarh and Agra and captures the throne at the end of July. April 16 In Skneland, a region recently ceded by Denmark to the Swedish Empire, representatives of the nobility of the provinces of
Blekinge, Halland and Scania gather at the Scanian city of Malm to swear their allegiance to King Charles X Gustav of Sweden. May 1 Hydriotaphia, Urn Burial and The Garden of Cyrus are published by Thomas Browne in England. May 29 Aurangzeb wins the Battle of Samugarh as Indian Mughal regent Dara Shikoh makes a last effort to defend the
Mughal capital Agra. June 3 Pope Alexander VII appoints Francis de Laval vicar apostolic of New France June 14 Anglo-Spanish War (163460) and Franco-Spanish War (163559): In the Battle of the Dunes, a Spanish force attempting to lift a siege of Dunkirk is defeated by the French and English. England is then given Dunkirk, for its assistance in the
 victory. June 2527 In the Battle of Rio Nuevo, part of the Anglo-Spanish War, a Spanish invasion force fails to recapture Jamaica from the English. July 2 The Siege of Toru begins in Poland as troops of the Amglo-Spanish War, a Spanish invasion force fails to recapture the city of Toru begins in Poland as troops of the PolishLithuanian Commonwealth and of Austria seek to recapture the city of Toru begins in Poland as troops of the PolishLithuanian Commonwealth and of Austria seek to recapture the city of Toru begins in Poland as troops of the PolishLithuanian Commonwealth and of Austria seek to recapture Jamaica from the English.
Swedish occupiers surrender. July 18 Prince Leopold of the House of Habsburg, son of the late Ferdinand III, is elected as the new Holy Roman Emperor. July 31 After Shah Jahan completes the Taj Mahal, his son Aurangzeb deposes him as ruler of the Mughal Empire. July arhda's Manchu fleet annihilates Onufriy Stepanov's Russian flotilla, on the Amus
 River.August 1 The coronation of Leopold I takes place in Frankfurt.August 5 Just six months after winning territory from Denmark-Norway in war and subsequent treaty, Sweden's King Charles X Gustav declares a second war against Denmark-Norway in war and subsequent treaty, Sweden's King Charles X Gustav declares a second war against Denmark-Norway in war and subsequent treaty, Sweden's King Charles X Gustav declares a second war against Denmark-Norway in war and subsequent treaty, Sweden's King Charles X Gustav declares a second war against Denmark-Norway in war and subsequent treaty, Sweden's King Charles X Gustav declares a second war against Denmark-Norway in war and subsequent treaty, Sweden's King Charles X Gustav declares a second war against Denmark-Norway in war and subsequent treaty, Sweden's King Charles X Gustav declares a second war against Denmark-Norway in war and subsequent treaty.
blocks the harbor to prevent the city from being resupplied, and begins bombardment. August 14 The League of the Rhine (Rheinische Allianz) is formed by 50 German princes whose cities are on the Rhine river. September 3 Oliver Cromwell dies and his son Richard assumes his father's position as Lord Protector of England, Scotland and
 Ireland. September 17 Portuguese Restoration War: In the Battle of Vilanova, a Spanish army, having crossed the Minho, defeats the Portuguese. October 7 The Netherlands enters the Dano-Swedish War to come to the rescue of Denmark, sending a 45-ship fleet from Vlie. October 29 The 45-ship fleet of the Netherlands arrives at Denmark and begins
 its counterattack on Sweden's army and navy with three squadrons. November 6 The Mexican Inquisition carries out the execution, by public burning, of 14 men convicted of homosexuality, while another 109 arrested are either released or given less harsh sentences. November 8 (October 29 old style) The Battle of the Sound takes place between the
navies of the Dutch Republic (with 41 warships) and of Sweden (with 45) at the resund, a strait between Denmark and Sweden is forced to retreat, bringing an end to the attempted
conquest of Denmark. November 23 The elaborate funeral of Lord Protector of England Oliver Cromwell (who had died on September 3 and was buried at Westminster Abbey two weeks later) is carried out in London. A little more than two years later (in January 1661), his body will be disinterred and his head severed and placed on a spike. December
11 Abaza Hasan Pasha, an Ottoman provincial governor who is attempting to depose the Grand Vizier, wins a battle at the Turkish city of Ilgin, defeating loyalist forces led by Murtaza Pasha. The victory is the last for the rebels. Two months later (February 16, 1659) Abaza Hasan is assassinated after being invited to peace negotiations by the
loyalists. December 20 Representatives of the Russian Empire and the Swedish Empire sign the Treaty of Valiesar Estate near Narva, part of modern-day Estonia. In return for ceasing hostilities between the two empires in the Second Northern War, Russia is allowed to keep captured territories in Livonia (part of modern-day Estonia. In return for ceasing hostilities between the two empires in the Second Northern War, Russia is allowed to keep captured territories in Livonia (part of modern-day Estonia).
a term of three years. December 25 Polish and Danish forces defeat a Swedish Army in the Battle of Kolding in Denmark. December 30 The Siege of Toru ends almost six months after it started, with Poland recapturing the city from Sweden. Portuguese traders are expelled from Ceylon by Dutch invaders. The Dutch in the Cape Colony start to import
 slaves from India and South-East Asia (later from Madagascar). Mary of ModenaJanuary 9 Nicolas Coustou, French artist (d. 1733)[3]January 17 Samson Wertheimer, European rabbi (d. 1724)January 17 Francis Seymour, 5th Duke of Somerset (d. 1678)February 18 Charles-Irne Castel de Saint-Pierre, French writer (d. 1743)March 5 Antoine de la
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noble (d. 1716)April 22 Giuseppe Torelli, Italian violist, violinist, pedagogue and composer (d. 1736)June 22 Louis VII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1712)June 11 Victor Honor Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1736)June 22 Louis VII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1736)June 22 Louis VII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1742)June 10 John March, Massachusetts businessman, colonel (d. 1712)June 11 Victor Honor Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1736)June 22 Louis VII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1736)June 23 Louis VII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1742)June 10 John March, Massachusetts businessman, colonel (d. 1742)June 11 Victor Honor Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1736)June 22 Louis VII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1746)June 10 John March, Massachusetts businessman, colonel (d. 1742)June 11 Victor Honor Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1746)June 12 Louis VII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1746)June 12 Louis VII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1746)June 13 Louis VII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1746)June 14 Louis VIII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1746)June 14 Louis VIII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1746)June 14 Louis VIII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1746)June 14 Louis VIII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1746)June 14 Louis VIII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1746)June 14 Louis VIII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1746)June 14 Louis VIII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1746)June 14 Louis VIII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1746)June 14 Louis VIII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1746)June 14 Louis VIII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1746)June 14 Louis VIII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1746)June 14 Louis VIII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1746)June 14 Louis VIII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1746)June 14 Louis VIII, Landgrave of Hessenberg and Composer (d. 1746)June 14 Louis VIII,
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16 Jan Frans van Son, Flemish Baroque painter (d. 1704) August 16 Ralph Thoresby, British historian (d. 1725) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 Jan Frantiek Beckovsk, Czech historian
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 1742)October 5 Mary of Modena, queen of James II of England (d. 1718)October 11 Christian Heinrich Postel, German jurist (d. 1705)October 18 Alexander of Courland, German jurist (d. 1704)October 21 Henri de Boulainvilliers, French nobleman (d. 1722)October 24 Marko
 Gerbec, Carniolan physician, scientist (d. 1718)November 2 Baptist Noel (MP), English politician (d. 1690)November 4 Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani, Georgian prince, writer, monk and author (d. 1725)November 21 Johann Gottfried Roesner, Prussian burgomaster (d. 1724)November 27 Tsarevna Catherine Alekseyevna of Russia, daughter of Tsar Alexis of
Russia (d. 1718)November 27 Hercule-Louis Turinetti, marquis of Pri (d. 1726)December 10 Lancelot Blackburne, Archbishop of York (d. 1743)date unknown Elizabeth Barry, English actress (d. 1713)John ClevelandWitte Corneliszoon de WithJanuary 1 Caspar Sibelius, Dutch
Protestant minister (b. 1590)January 2 Sir William Armine, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1622)January 7 Theophilus Eaton, English Puritan soldier (b. 1616)February 19 Henry Wilmot, 1st Earl of Rochester (b. 1612)March 25 Herman IV, Landgrave of Hesse-Rotenburg (b. 1616)February 19 Henry Wilmot, 1st Earl of Rochester (b. 1612)March 25 Herman IV, Landgrave of Hesse-Rotenburg (b. 1616)February 19 Henry Wilmot, 1st Earl of Rochester (b. 1612)March 25 Herman IV, Landgrave of Hesse-Rotenburg (b. 1616)February 19 Henry Wilmot, 1st Earl of Rochester (b. 1612)March 25 Herman IV, Landgrave of Hesse-Rotenburg (b. 1616)February 19 Henry Wilmot, 1st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 25 Herman IV, Landgrave of Hesse-Rotenburg (b. 1616)February 19 Henry Wilmot, 1st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 25 Herman IV, Landgrave of Hesse-Rotenburg (b. 1616)March 26 Herman IV, Landgrave of Hesse-Rotenburg (b. 1616)March 27 Henry Wilmot, 1st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 27 Henry Wilmot, 1st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 27 Henry Wilmot, 1st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 28 Herman IV, Landgrave of Hesse-Rotenburg (b. 1616)March 28 Henry Wilmot, 1st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 28 Henry Wilmot, 1st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 28 Henry Wilmot, 1st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 28 Henry Wilmot, 1st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 28 Henry Wilmot, 2st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 28 Henry Wilmot, 2st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 28 Henry Wilmot, 2st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 28 Henry Wilmot, 2st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 28 Henry Wilmot, 2st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 28 Henry Wilmot, 2st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 28 Henry Wilmot, 2st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 28 Henry Wilmot, 2st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 28 Henry Wilmot, 2st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 28 Henry Wilmot, 2st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 28 Henry Wilmot, 2st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 28 Henry Wilmot, 2st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616)March 28 Henry Wilmot, 2st Earl of Rochester (b. 1616
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 administrator and admiral (b. 1587)April 24 Francesco Maria Richini, Italian architect (b. 1584)April 29 John Cleveland, English poet (b. 1613)June 18 Louis Cappel, French Protestant churchman and scholar (b. 1585)June 8 Sir Henry Slingsby, 1st Baronet
English baronet (b. 1602)June 27 Ercole Gennari, Italian drawer and painter (b. 1597)July 22 Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Snderburg (b. 1580)August 5 Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580)August 5 Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580)August 5 Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580)August 5 Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580)August 5 Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580)August 5 Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580)August 6 Elizabeth Claypole, daughter of Oliver Cromwell (b. 1580)August 19 Christine of Hesse-Kassel,
Duchess of Saxe-Eisenach and Saxe-Coburg (b. 1578)September 17 Kaspar von Barth, German philologist and writer (b. 1587)September 22 Georg Philipp Harsdrffer, German poet (b. 1607)October 14 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1587)September 22 Georg Philipp Harsdrffer, German poet (b. 1607)October 14 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1587)September 22 Georg Philipp Harsdrffer, German poet (b. 1607)October 14 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 15 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 16 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 17 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 18 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 19 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 19 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 19 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 19 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 19 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 19 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 19 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 19 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 19 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 19 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 19 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 19 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 19 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 19 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 19 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 19 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 19 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1607)October 19 Francesco I d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1
1610)October 23 Thomas Pride, Parliamentarian general in the English Civil WarNovember 4 Antoine Le Maistre, French Jansenist (b. 1594)November 8 Witte de With, Dutch naval officer (b. 1599)November 26 Duke Francis Henry of
 Saxe-Lauenburg (b. 1604)November 29 Margrave Charles Magnus of Baden-Durlach (b. 1621)December 6 Baltasar Gracin y Morales, Spanish writer (b. 1601)December 20 Jean Jannon, French typefounder (b. 1580)Date unknown: Osoet Pegua, Thai businesswoman (b. 1615)^
 "killing". Oxford Reference. Retrieved December 14, 2021.^ Brems, Hans (June 1970). "Sweden: From Great Power to Welfare State". Journal of Economic Issues. 4 (2, 3). Association for Evolutionary Economics: 116. doi:10.1080/00213624.1970.11502941. JSTOR4224039. A swift and brilliantly conceived march from Holstein across the frozen Danish
 waters on Copenhagen, by Karl X Gustav in 1658, finally wrests Bohuslin, Sk'ane, and Blekinge from Denmark-Norway. Denmark no longer controls both sides of Oresund, and Swedish power is at its peak. Pintonica com. Retrieved December 14, 2021. Retrieved from 30ne hundred years
from 1501 to 1600This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "16th century" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this
message)Millennia2ndmillennia2ndmillenniumCentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thce
Vespucci (from whose name the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century
began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian year 1600 in Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 in Julian year 1600 in Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 in Julian yea
scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events
directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in 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 their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater
Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-
sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-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 century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni
Muslim world.[2]In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar,
enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as
Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Main article: 1500sMona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c.15031506, 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 over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam. [5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo 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.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 Sudan1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty.1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation.1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small
kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity.1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa.1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran
Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours1506: 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 Tano 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 War15081512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling.1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan at Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Spice trade and the Spice trade and the Spice trade and the Spice trade and the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Spice trade and the Spice trad
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. Main article: 1510s 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 Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687.1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition
 was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serro. Serro 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 philosophy1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Ivares
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: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey).1513: Vasco Nez 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: Dzsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary. Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517.1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe.
Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty.1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran.1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the
              nids.15161517: 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 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 15191519: 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 I, Holy Roman Empire as Charles I, Holy Roman 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 I, Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman 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 II of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles II of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles II of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries II of Austria, II of
commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth.15191521: Hernn Corts leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Main article: 1520sFerdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: 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 Raichur1520: 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 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 Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa.1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union.1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernn Corts15241525: 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 manuscript 1525:
Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohcs.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 Raiput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa1529: The Austrians defeat the
Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 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. Main article: 1530sSpanish conquistadors
with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex15311532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic 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 recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognize King Henry VIII as the head of the hea
Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Foundation of So 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 Monter 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. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion orange (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion orange (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion orange (in red and orange) 1536: In England. Territorial expansion o
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
 Jimnez de Quesada founds Bogot. 1538: Spanish Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Main article: 1540s 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: 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 15421546 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 Fort1542: Spanish explorer Ruy Lpez de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las
Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago.1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle.1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun1543:
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 Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by
Macdonalds survive.1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy).1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica.1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a
permanent mission. (to 1547)1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 52.1547: Emperor Charles V decisively
dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mhlberg. 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: Tom 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). Main article: 1550sThe Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin
Akbar1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Sleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul.1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing.15501551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas.1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full
contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease.1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya.1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia.1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies.1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of
England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority.1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau.1554: 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 et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga, [13]1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's
deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty.1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica.1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat.1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian
subcontinent). Political map of the world in 15561556: 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 25.15581603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English
Renaissance.15581583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia.1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France.1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrsis, 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. Main article: 1560sThe Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 15671560: 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, Macau1561: 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.15621598: French Wars of Religion.1562: Mussacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Mussacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Mussacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Mussacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Mussacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Mussacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Mussacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Mussacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Mussacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Mussacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Mussacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Mussacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Mussacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Mussacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Mussacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wa
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: Plaque outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people in Elizabethan England.
people died of the disease.1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 151564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota.1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97.1565: Estcio de S establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the
Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565).1565: Miguel Lpez 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 settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting
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 156715661648: 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 Zpolya, the former king of
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Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, 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.15681571: Morisco Revolt in Spain.15681600: 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: The PolishLithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795.1569: Peace treaty signed by

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Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. Main article: 1570sThe Battle of Lepanto1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod.1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against
her.1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan.1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks 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 Ottomans.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be
Jamestown, Virginia.1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel Lpez 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 Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the
countryside.1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Lus Vaz de Cames, 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 Protestants1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants.1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory.1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress.1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah
defeated the Portuguese.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.15771580: Francis Drake circles the world.1577: Ki Ageng
Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede.1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12]1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan
Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15]1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch
Republic.1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland1579: 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]Main article: 1580sThe fall of Spanish Armada1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spanish Armada1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish harbours are
impounded.1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the Lesuits.1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain.1581.
Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65.1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honn-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide.1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October
15821582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs.1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken.1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme 
Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17]1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan 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 Linschoten1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America.15851604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic.1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I.1587:
The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty, 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager
Religious Life.1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada.1589: Spain repulses the English Armada.1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Main articles: 1590s and 1600s Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japar
is unified.1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow.1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi.15921598: Korea, with the help of Ming
dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions.15931606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks.1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano.1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de
Houtman.[18]1596: Birth of Ren 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 Julie!
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 1598.15981613: 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 Sekigahara1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo Mxico 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 Wali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenn.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: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome. Siege of Fiakovo castle during the Long Turkish War1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo
period.1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19]1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the
English advance in Asia.1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of elimbr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French. [20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star
Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (14851547) King of England and IrelandDon Fernando lvarez de Toledo (15071582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (15201566) Ivan IV the Terrible (15301584) Oda Nobunaga (15341582) Sir
Francis Drake (c. 1540 1596)Alberico Gentili, (15521608) the Father of international lawPhilip II of Spain, King of Spain (15561598)Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (15561605)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 Len sights Florida and Vasco Nez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific
Ocean.15191522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastin Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world.15191540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays.1525: Modern square root symbol ()1540: Francisco Vsquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon.154142: Francisco de Orellana sails the length
of the Amazon River.154243: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese.1543: Copernicus publishes his 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.15591562: 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 as b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for 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 of the two styles. \hat{} de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710733. CiteSeerX10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR40929823.
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500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/16th century" Download Article Find out how to draft and serve an eviction notice to tenants Download Article Find out how to draft and serve an eviction notice to tenants Download Article If you are a landlord, you may at some time need to evict a tenant for any one of a variety of reasons. Some common reasons for evicting a tenant may be failure to pay rent, destroying the property or
using the property in the commission of a crime. An eviction letter is a necessary step to get a tenant to move out. As a landlord, you must comply with local and state laws in drafting and delivering an eviction notice. Address the letter to the tenant and tell them they are about to be evicted right away. Include the reasons why they're being evicted,
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You need to state, very clearly and concisely, that the purpose of the letter is to evict the tenant. If you try to be too polite or overly cautious in your writing, you may run the risk of confusing the issue. Your letter should simply state, in the first sentence, "This letter is to notify you that you are directed to vacate the property at ___ (address)___ no later
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something illegal.[1]4Be clear and specific. Make sure that your description of the basis for eviction is clear enough to be understood by an uninvolved party. If you allege that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent and the payments were due and th
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amount of time for an eviction notice and followed the law.7Serve the eviction letter to the tenant. Your eviction letter is not valid unless you serve it to the tenant and can later show that you complied with state regulations for service. The easiest method is simply to hand the letter to the tenant in person. However, many tenants may try to avoid
service, if they expect such a letter. For that reason, states will allow alternative methods of service. For example, in California, you may either deliver a copy directly to the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant's residence or place of business. In this second case, you must also send one copy by mail. You can, and
should, send a copy of an eviction letter by certified mail. This requires a small fee when you mail it, but then the eviction letter to the tenant in hand. This requires a slightly higher fee, but provides a higher degree of certainty and
proof. Advertisement 1Read the lease carefully. Your relationship with your tenant begins with the written lease. In general, you cannot enforce something that is not already made a part of the lease agreement between you. Before you begin taking any steps to evict your tenant, make sure that you are familiar with all the terms of the lease, and be
sure that the lease supports your reason for eviction.[4]2Check state law or local housing regulations. In addition to violating the lease agreement, a tenant may be in violation of some state law or local housing tenant regulations. In addition to violating the lease agreement, a tenant may be in violation of some state law or local housing tenant regulation. Each state has its own laws that govern landlord-tenant relationships. You need to become familiar with the laws of your
state.[5] 3Confer with an attorney. If you have any doubt about your right to evict your tenant, you need to be sure that you are acting within the law. If you step beyond your authority, you could cause the tenant to file a counterclaim against you. The law
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to proceed with formal eviction steps anyway. Even though the individual is out of the house, you should send a formal eviction notice and follow the remaining steps to make the eviction final. 6Engage in self help if you are sure there is no legal tenancy. If you are certain that the person in your house has no legal tenancy right (you should consult
with an attorney before reaching this conclusion), you may engage in what is called self help. You are allowed to take whatever steps you consider necessary to get the person out of your home. These may include changing the locks or moving his or her property to a commercial storage facility. Be careful if you choose to take these actions. If you are
wrong about the tenancy, you could be facing a lawsuit against you for wrongful eviction. If you engage in self help to remove property, the individual could be careful to keep an inventory and have a witness when dealing with other people's property in this way. Advertisement Ask a
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right to remain in the property. If you succeed at the unlawful detainer hearing, the judge will issue a date for the friend or relative to leave by that time, you will be able to contact the local sheriff, show him or her the order, and the sheriff will remove the individual by physical force if necessary. 5Considers
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in 2013. This article has been viewed 562,615 times. Co-authors: 20 Updated: January 1, 2025 Views: 562,615 times. "The article provided was very informative and explained each step in detail. Thank you for the free
services provided."..." more Share your story Public libraries have played an important role in fostering and promoting digital literacy skills within their communities. The rapid developments of AI present the latest opportunity for public libraries to engage with and educate patrons on technology. This includes helping people to understand what AI is,
when it can be useful, and what cautions to consider. Introducing and exploring AI is a chance for the library to champion digital and information literacy and demonstrate leadership. This article outlines some ideas and examples for AI programming in public libraries, along with resources to help your library develop local events. When we think
about continuing education and professional development for library staff, its easy to focus on exciting new things: the latest technologies, innovative programming ideas, or emerging service models. Whats the next big trend? How can we demonstrate our relevance to the community? While staying ahead of the curve is exciting, lasting impact starts
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thinking about how AI might be able to help with your work in the future? It might be useful to think about the ways AI is already embedded in our daily lives, such as in navigation apps that help us find the best route based on real-time traffic, receiving personalized product recommendations, having email filtered for spam, or using autocorrect when
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Northampton, Massachusetts; Groton, Connecticut; Coconut Grove, Florida; Kirkland, Ohio; and Kearney, Nebraska. Judges come up with creative award presentations,... Read more More articles An eviction notice is a formal document issued by a landlord to inform a tenant of their intent to terminate the rental
agreement. The notice must comply with local and state laws to be legally valid. Below, we explore the key elements of an eviction notice, the types of notices landlords might issue, and tenant rights upon receiving one. While the specific format and requirements vary by jurisdiction, a legally valid eviction notice typically includes the following: Date
of the Notice: The document must clearly state the date it was issued. Tenant and Property Information: Include the full names of all tenants on the lease and the property address. Reason for Eviction, such as nonpayment of rent, lease violations, or the end of the lease term. Compliance Period (if
applicable): For some notices, tenants are given time to address the issue (e.g., pay overdue rent or remedy a lease violation). This is often referred to as a cure period. Deadline to Vacate: The notices include references to relevant state or local laws
governing eviction. Landlords Contact Information: Include the landlords or property managers name, address, and phone number for correspondence. Delivery Method: Details on how the notices depending on the situation: Pay or
Quit Notice: Issued when a tenant has not paid rent. It allows the tenant a specific period (e.g., 3 to 5 days) to pay the overdue rent or vacate. Cure or Quit Notice: Used when a tenant violation. Unconditional Quit Notice: This notice requires the tenant to
vacate without the option to remedy the issue. Its typically used for severe violations, such as illegal activities or repeated lease breaches. Notice of Terminate the agreement. Notice periods vary based on the jurisdiction and type of
violation. Here are some examples: California: For unpaid rent, landlords must provide a 3-day Pay or Quit Notice, while a general lease termination requires a 30- or 60-day notice, depending on the tenancy length. Texas: A 3-day notice to vacate is common for nonpayment of rent unless the lease specifies otherwise. New York: Landlords must give a
14-day notice for unpaid rent or a 30-day notice for ending a month-to-month tenancy. Receiving an eviction notice can be stressful, but tenants have rights and options: Verify Legitimacy: Ensure the notice meets all legal requirements in your state. An improperly formatted or delivered notice may be invalid. Understand the Reason: Identify whether
the notice is for unpaid rent, a lease violation, or the end of the tenancy. Take Action: For Pay or Quit notices, pay the overdue rent within the given timeframe. For Cure or Quit notices, address the violation promptly. Seek Legal Help: Contact a housing lawyer or tenant advocacy organization if you believe the eviction is unjust or discriminatory.
Negotiate with the Landlord: Attempt to resolve the issue directly with the landlord, such as requesting more time or a payment plan. Below is a simplified example of what an eviction notice might look like: [Landlords Address] [Landlords Address
Address] Subject: Notice to Pay or Quit Dear [Tenants Name], This letter serves as an official notice that you are in violation of your lease agreement due to nonpayment of rent. As of [specific deadline, e.g., 3 days from the
date of this notice]. Failure to comply will result in legal action to recover possession of the property. Please contact me at [contact information] to discuss this matter or to confirm payment. Sincerely, [Landlords Signature] Landlords of utility
shut-offs, are considered illegal and can result in penalties for the landlord. An eviction notice is a critical document in the rental process, and understanding its structure and legal implications is essential for both landlords and tenants. Whether youre a landlord drafting a notice or a tenant responding to one, knowing the rules in your state can help
protect your rights and ensure a fair resolution. Sign up for actionable tips on managing a profitable, stress-free rental property. LeaseRunner's robust screening reports, purchased la carte, are one of the best options available on the marketbut landlords are left footing a higher bill. Full Review The American Apartment Owner's Association (AAOA)
offers a wide selection of membership and service levels at decent prices. Full Review This information on the Five Phases of Eviction is also available as a PDF to download. Eviction is defined as the forceful expulsion of a tenant from a rental property. This process may be resolved formally through the civil legal system or informally between the
landlord and tenant(s) with no legal processes involved. Nonpayment of rent is the most common reason for eviction, although lease violations, property damage, criminal activity, and other issues can also be cause for initiating eviction process. Since the process of eviction is
determined by state, county, or local laws, the steps that follow an eviction filing may vary drastically from one jurisdiction to the next. The specific local actions taken by tenants and landlords during the eviction process can be critical in determining the final outcome. Waiting periods must be observed. The appropriate forms and fees must be
submitted. Timely appearance in court is required. All of these steps must be followed according to the rules and procedures of the court. Failure in any of these areas can mean the difference between winning and losing a case. Phase 1 - NOTICE: Initiation of eviction - The landlord usually notifies the tenant in advance of the intent to file eviction
The amount of time may vary by state and by circumstance, e.g. failure to pay rent vs. engaging in violent criminal behavior. The cause for the eviction and the next steps in the process must be outlined in the notice. Some locales specify what information should be included in an eviction notice and provide detailed requirements for its delivery;
others do not. If the notice does not include specific information about next steps to take, tenants can seek help from legal aid organizations or self-help resources through the courts. In some states, tenants are required to respond to a notice. If they do not respond, a default judgement can be given in favor of the landlord. Phase 2 FILING: After the
notice is given of the intent to file, time passes in which the tenant may be able to address the issues prompting the landlord to seek eviction for example, by paying back the rent owed or correcting a violation of the lease terms. If the tenant does not take the corrective action indicated in the notice, then the landlord can take the next step and file to
first heard varies by state. In some states, cases are heard in county courts and each county makes its own rules, e.g. how much landlords are charged to file or initiate an eviction action. Phase 3 - HEARING: The court process - Once a landlord files an eviction action. Phase 3 - HEARING: The court process - Once a landlord files an eviction action.
a tenant to show up to the hearing; if they do not, a default judgement can be given in favor of the landlord. When tenants come to court, they have a legal right to mount a defense that are allowed are defined by the jurisdiction; for example, in Louisiana it's unlawful to evict someone because of a domestic violence incident, but
the victim has to provide "reasonable documentation" of the abuse. Defenses like this aren't available in all jurisdictions, or sometimes come with very complicated requirements that make it difficult to use. Phase 4 - JUDGMENT: The judge makes a ruling - In many jurisdictions, a ruling in favor of the plaintiff (landlord) is by far the most common
outcome of an eviction case. If a judge rules in favor of the landlord, the tenant has a certain number of days (varying by locale) to vacate all possessions from the rental property. There may be an option to appeal the decision, but in most states/territories, tenants will have to pay some amount of money to the court in order to appeal. That can often
 make the ability to appeal out of reach. Phase 5 - EVICTION: Post-hearing - If the tenant loses, they have a certain number of days to vacate, the landlord can file a writ of possession (also called a writ of eviction) is issued after
landlord wins an eviction case in court. This order allows a landlord (person or group) to take possession of the property out. If the tenant does not vacate, law enforcement officials can remove the tenant and their possessions. When eviction cases result in a ruling or default judgment
against the tenant, they may be required to pay court and attorneys fees in addition to back rent owed, late fees, and other monetary penalties. Some jurisdictions have an abandoned property statute requiring landlords to store any property left behind
by tenants and formally notify them of how to collect their belongings. Sources: This eviction resource is part of the Improving Access to Civil Legal Justice initiative. In partnership with the Legal Services Corporation, WebJunction provides resource that focus on strengthening library staffs ability to respond to eviction guestions with confidence and
close the justice gap in their communities. oc.lc/eviction-resources Learn more about libraries and Civil Legal Justice There are many reasons to remove a tenant from your rental property, from nonpayment of rent to property damage. When these situations arise, you need a legally sound way to address the issue and remove the tenant from the
property. Should you issue a notice to vacate or an eviction letter? These are both legal documents, each used for specific circumstances and stages in the process of removing a tenant. Choosing the right document at the right document at the right document at the right document at the right document.
you navigate the differences between a notice to vacate vs. an eviction Removing a tenant from your rental property can include several steps. It will start with a notice to vacate and can end in eviction. Find the information you need in our comprehensive guide below. When
To Use A Notice To VacateA notice to vacate is the first stage of removing an unwanted tenant from your property. Its how you officially let them know that you want them to leave if the tenant: Is
not paying their total rent on timeHas caused significant damage to the propertyIs letting a quest stay in the home for an extended periodHas unauthorized pets on the premisesIs engaging in illegal activity on the
as long as your motivation is not to discriminate against the tenant. But other states, such as California, require that you have a specific reason for wanting the tenant simply because you disapprove of their new partner who visits
the property, nor can you evict them for recently having a child. Such actions would be deemed discriminatory. A notice to vacate does not necessarily have to result in the property. This could be paying rent owed by a specific date or paying for damage to
be fixed by a certain date. If your easking the tenant to vacate, there is a minimum period of time you must give them to leave, and local laws. If the tenant is in violation, it they are not in violation, it
is then usually 30 days notice if the tenant has lived in the property for less than a year, and at least 60 days if they have lived in the property for more than a year. However, its not just landlords who may initiate changes in tenancy. A tenant can also break a lease if they no longer wish to live in the property or believe you are not fulfilling your duties
as landlord. The latter could be a failure to maintain the property in a habitable state or overstepping your rights as a landlord through actions such as showing up to inspect the property without giving proper notice. Read more about what happens when a tenant breaks their lease early here. How To Write A Notice To Vacate LetterA notice to vacate
is an official legal document that lets your tenant know how they have broken the lease terms and the consequences of those actions. To fully comply with the letter of the law, the notice to vacate should contain the following information. First is basic identifying information. Who is the tenant, who is the landlord, and what is the address of the
property in question? When was the original lease signed, and when will it expire? You should also list anyone else involved in the rental process, such as a property manager. Next is information about the termination. This section should clearly state how the terms of the lease have been broken, including specifics about rent owed or incidents. If the
tenant is breaking the lease through their actions, such as having unauthorized pets in the know, you should tell the tenant how you want to resolve the situation. This usually means a date by which they must vacate, which must be compliant with local laws on notice periods.
You should also include information about the process of vacating the property, such as the date, time, and circumstances under which the final inspection will take place and what will happen with the tenants security deposit. If you want to allow your tenant to rectify the situation and continue living in the home, also provide details about how this
can be done. These instructions should include when the rent must be paid or how long they have to change or remedy the offending behavior. Conclude the letter with information as needed. Be sure to sign and date the letter with information on how the tenant should contact you for more information as needed. Be sure to sign and date the letter with information as needed.
be delivered to the tenant. Some states require hand-delivery, while others require that the official notice be posted and how. If you have options, your best approach is always to send the letter via certified mail. This gives you proof of delivery. If you slip the notice under the door, for example, its too easy for the tenant to claim they never received
it.Read our full guide to how to write a notice to vacate letter to a tenant from your property. You move to eviction if your tenant does not comply with the conditions of the notice to vacate and stays in the property without your permission. An
eviction notice is different from a notice to vacate because it is a court order to leave the property that law enforcement will carry out. To obtain an eviction notice, you must first file an eviction against them. When your case comes up
in court, youll need to provide documentation explaining the situation with your tenant. This should include evidence and evidence and evidence that the tenant has not complied. While these cases can sometimes seem like a slam
dunk for the landlord, eviction cases can be more nuanced than expected. This usually comes down to the Fair Housing Act, which protects tenants against them for any of the protected characteristics. In that case, you can find that youre the one suffering the
consequences, even if that was never your intention. This is why its essential to prepare all of your documentation, both when filing with the court. Read more about how to prepare for an eviction court hearing here. If you win the case, court or law enforcement representatives will then take responsibility for evicting with your tenant and when filing with the court.
the tenant. Dont use it as an invitation to go to the property and remove them. While the tenant is still in the home, you must maintain your behavior as a landlord, including not showing up at the property without proper notice. Read our landlords guide to evicting a tenant here. If you dont want to go through the hassle and expense of the court
system, there are other things you can legally do to get your tenant to leave. Read our guide, How to Get Rid of a Tenant Without Eviction: Best 2 Methods. Notice To Vacate vs. Eviction FAQsBelow are answers to some of the most frequently asked questions by landlords about notices to vacate and eviction cases. What happens after a notice to
vacate? After sending a notice to vacate, youll have to play the waiting game. In most cases, you must give your tenant 30 days to leave the property or resolved by the deadline of the notice to vacate, you can then file with the court
to have your tenant evicted. In most states, eviction cases are usually heard between 10 and 14 days after the landlord filed suit, but it can vary significantly among districts. There can then be further delays depending on how long the court gives the tenant to vacate the property and how quickly authorities pursue the eviction. Can a notice to vacate
be withdrawn? Yes, a notice to vacate can be withdrawn, which is not uncommon. Many notices will include information for the tenant on how to correct a problem and continue living in the property. As a matter of good practice, you should send a letter to your tenant confirming that youre happy with the steps they have taken to correct the problem
and reinstate the original lease. Will a notice to vacate go into my record? No, a notice to vacate does not automatically appear on a tenants record. However, if the tenant reports their rent payments to credit bureaus, missed payments could
damage their score. An eviction case will go on their record as it is a legal public record case. Even if the tenant wins the case, it can be damaging. Landlords can see that information when screening a prospective tenant. Even if they were not found at fault, a new landlord might still be wary of taking that tenant on when they have other applicants. It
could be argued that this is discrimination, but its hard to make the case when rental house hunting. Regaining Control Of Your Property from tenants who arent paying their rent or are damaging your property. You do have to give your tenant several opportunities to do the right
thing, whether paying their rent or adjusting their rent or adjusting their behavior, before you can take legal action against them. While it can be time-consuming, its essential to follow all the steps to ensure you have the legal high ground when it comes to eviction. If you dont give your tenant sufficient notice or start acting in a way they could construe as intimidating, you
could be the one who finds yourself in legal trouble. Regaining control of your property starts with the notice to vacate, which tells the tenant you want them to fix the problem or leave and by when this must be done. The best way to avoid finding yourself in a situation where you have an unsuitable tenant is proper tenant screening. This reveals so
much more than if a tenant can afford to pay. It can also show if they have previously had an eviction case filed against them, if they move frequently, and in some cases, whether they consistently pay their rent on time. Learn more about RentPreps tenant screening services here. Download Article Find out how to draft and serve an eviction notice to
tenants Download Article If you are a landlord, you may at some time need to evict a tenant for any one of a variety of reasons. Some common reasons for evicting a tenant may be failure to pay rent, destroying the property in the commission of a crime. An eviction letter is a necessary step to get a tenant to move out. As a
landlord, you must comply with local and state laws in drafting and delivering an eviction notice. Address the letter to the tenant to be out of the property, and serve
them the letter. 1Address the letter to the tenant as named in the lease. You need to address your eviction letter to that individual. 2Notify the tenant of the eviction. You need to address your eviction letter to that individual. 2Notify the tenant of the eviction. You need to address your eviction letter to that individual. 2Notify the tenant of the eviction. You need to address your eviction letter to that individual. 2Notify the tenant of the eviction.
or overly cautious in your writing, you may run the risk of confusing the issue. Your letter should simply state, in the first sentence, "This letter is to notify you that you are directed to vacate the property at (address) no later than (date) ... "Advertisement 3Give the reason for the eviction, such as violating terms of the lease or failure to pay
rent. If you are allowing the tenant to remedy the situation and stop the eviction process, state clearly what needs to be done and the date by which it needs to be completed. There are several common reasons for wishing to evict a tenant: Fails to pay the rent on time; Breaks the lease or rental agreement and will not fix the problem (like keeping pets
when pets are not allowed); Damages the property bringing down the value (commits "waste"); Becomes a serious nuisance by disturbing other tenants and neighbors even after being asked to stop; or Uses the property to do something illegal. [1] 4Be clear and specific. Make sure that your description of the basis for eviction is clear enough to be
understood by an uninvolved party. If you allege that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that the tenant has failed to pay rent.
failure to pay rent, you might say, "My records indicate that you have missed the following rent payments: May 1, 2015 for $1,250; June 1, 2015, for
are responsible for maintaining the property in good order. On my last visit to your apartment, on November 13, 2015, I noticed significant burns on the carpet covering about 3 square feet, scratches and tears in the wallpaper, and at least five separate gouges or holes in the living room wall. "SInclude the date you want the tenant to vacate the
property. Be sure you are within the legal time frame for your jurisdiction. There are state laws that limit how quickly you can demand a tenant vacate the property. The time for eviction usually depends on a combination of the length of the original lease, term and the reason for eviction. For example, if the tenant has a 30-day month-to-month lease,
you generally need to allow the end of the current month and one full month beyond. For some extreme violations, like commission of a crime or repeated failures to pay rent, you may be able to demand a quicker eviction. [3] After you determine what the law allows for a time frame, set a specific date in your letter: "According to the Lease Agreement," and the law allows for a time frame, set a specific date in your letter: "According to the Lease Agreement," and the law allows for a time frame, set a specific date in your letter: "According to the Lease Agreement," and the law allows for a time frame, set a specific date in your letter: "According to the Lease Agreement," and the law allows for a time frame, set a specific date in your letter: "According to the Lease Agreement," and the law allows for a time frame, set a specific date in your letter: "According to the Lease Agreement," and the law allows for a time frame, set a specific date in your letter: "According to the Lease Agreement," and the law allows for a time frame, set a specific date in your letter: "According to the Lease Agreement," and the law allows for a time frame, set a specific date in your letter: "According to the Lease Agreement," and the law allows for a time frame, set a specific date in your letter: "According to the Lease Agreement," and the law allows for a time frame, and the 
you are hereby directed to vacate the property no later than April 30, 2015. "6Make a copy of the letter of eviction for your own records. If the situation ends up going to court, you will need to show proof you provided the required amount of time for an eviction notice and followed the law.7Serve the eviction letter to the tenant. Your eviction letter is
not valid unless you serve it to the tenant and can later show that you complied with state regulations for service. The easiest method is simply to hand the letter to the tenant in person. However, many tenants may try to avoid service, if they expect such a letter. For that reason, states will allow alternative methods of service. For example, in
California, you may either deliver a copy directly to the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant's residence or place of business. In this second case, you must also send one copy by mail. You can, and should, send a copy of an eviction letter by certified mail. This requires a small fee when you mail it, but then the mail
carrier will get a signature from the tenant as proof of delivery. You may also hire a courier service to deliver the eviction letter to the tenant in hand. This requires a slightly higher fee, but provides a higher degree of certainty and proof. Advertisement 1Read the lease carefully. Your relationship with your tenant begins with the written lease. In
general, you cannot enforce something that is not already made a part of the lease agreement between you. Before you begin taking any steps to evict your reason for eviction. [4] 2Check state law or local housing regulations. In addition to
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violating the lease agreement, a tenant may be in violation of some state law or local housing tenant regulation. Each state has its own laws that govern landlord-tenant relationships. You need to become familiar with the laws of your state.[5] 3Confer with an attorney. If you have any doubt about your right to evict your tenant, you should consult with
a real estate attorney. Before you begin taking steps to evict a tenant, you need to be sure that you are acting within the law. If you step beyond your authority, you could cause the tenant to file a counterclaim against you. The law generally places a higher burden on the landlord, because you elected to get into this business.4Talk to the local housing
board or other authority. Many large cities will have a governmental agency called the housing authority (or some similar title) that sets local regulations. The housing authority (BHA), Chicago Housing Authority
(CHA), and New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) all have websites that contain information for landlords and tenants.[6][7][8] Advertisement 1Speak to the tenant directly about the reason. If the reason for eviction is something that could be remedied, you may wish simply to speak with the tenant before taking other action. This is not a legal
requirement, but it is a simple step to avoid turning small into a large legal dispute. For example, if you meet with the tenant may be able to correct the
problem.[9]It is a good idea to put your concerns in writing. This is not an eviction letter at this point. It is just a written notice that you would like the tenant to correct some problem. By putting your concern in writing, you will have some evidence later. A sample letter for this purpose would say something like, "On my last visit to your apartment on
November 30, 2015, I noticed some unacceptable damage to the living room rug and the wallpaper in the kitchen. These need to be repaired promptly, or I will be forced to take action to evict you. "2Allow the tenant a reasonable time to remedy the problem. Don't expect the problem to be resolved immediately. When you present the tenant with your
concern, allow a reasonable amount of time for the correction to occur. Then, if the tenant does not take care of things, you can proceed with an eviction letter, there will be a requirement for a longer notice period that is
usually set by state law. Be clear and precise. Set a specific date, even if you may extend that date later. For example, your letter might say, "I expect the repairs for these problems to be completed by December 15, 2015. If they are not done by then, I will have to proceed with eviction." 3Try a professional mediation. If your reason for evicting the
tenant is something clear like non-payment of rent, a mediation may not work. But for a dispute that is less obvious, you may want to consider a mediation service
Many housing courts or housing authority offices will offer free or low cost mediation services to resolve landlord-tenant disputes. Advertisement 1Ask an unwanted guest to leave. This seems obvious, but many people in this situation might skip the obvious first step and jump to legal action. If you have a friend or family member who is staying
beyond his or her invitation, you should very simply ask him or her to leave. You can be polite and even allow some time to prepare to go, but you should be clear and firm in your expectation. Say something like, "I've enjoyed having you here, but I believe it is time for you to move on. Please make arrangements to move out by next Friday. "This applies
equally to your own children, if they have a conversation and tell them it is time for them to move on and become self-reliant, have a conversation and tell them it is time to go.[12]2Determine whether a legal lease or tenancy exists. If you have a conversation and tell them it is time for them to move on and become self-reliant, have a conversation and tell them it is time to go.[12]2Determine whether a legal lease or tenancy exists.
relative. You must still comply with state and local law regarding evictions. However, more likely, you have let someone stay in your place, and they have overstayed their welcome, without a written agreement. In some cases, under state law, a legal tenancy may still exist. If the friend or relative has contributed to living costs, food or utilities, these
payments could be considered rent. Under state law in some states, this could be enough to create a legal tenancy exists. If you decide that a legal tenancy has been created, or if you just want to be cautious, you should proceed with the steps
toward a formal eviction. That would include writing and delivering an eviction notice as outlined here. In such a case, you would treat the individual's tenancy for 30 days at a time. This will help determine the amount of notice time you must provide. 4Proceed with an unlawful detainer hearing. This is a hearing in court,
in which you present the facts to a judge and ask for an order for the individual to leave. You will need to prove that you are the owner of the property and that the friend or relative has no legal right to remain in the property. If you succeed at the unlawful detainer hearing, the judge will issue a date for the friend or relative to leave the property. If he
or she does not leave by that time, you will be able to contact the local sheriff, show him or her the order, and the sheriff will remove the individual by physical force if necessary. 5Consider applying for a protective order.
If applicable, a protective order can be granted immediately, without any of the waiting periods connected with formal eviction steps anyway. Even though the individual is out of the house, you should send a formal eviction notice and follow the remaining
steps to make the eviction final.6Engage in self help if you are sure there is no legal tenancy. If you are certain that the person in your house has no legal tenancy right (you should consult with an attorney before reaching this conclusion), you may engage in what is called self help. You are allowed to take whatever steps you consider necessary to get
the person out of your home. These may include changing the locks or moving his or her property to a commercial storage facility. Be careful if you choose to take these actions. If you engage in self help to remove property, the individual could charge
you with damaging or losing any property. You should be careful to keep an inventory and have a witness when dealing with other people's property in this way. Advertisement Thanks Advertise Thanks A
as a civil litigator in California for over 7 years. He received his JD from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1998 and his PhD in American History from the University of Views: 562,615 times. Co-authors: 20 Updated: January 1, 2025 Views: 562,615 Categories: Tenant Eviction PrintSend fan mail to authors
Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 562,615 times. "The article provided was very informative and explained each step in detail. Thank you for the free services provided."..." more Share your story In this guide, Ill share a step-by-step method to craft an effective and compassionate eviction letter, complete with a proven
template to get you started. Crafting an early lease termination clause requires foresight, legal knowledge, and a touch of empathy. Today, Ill share my step-by-step guide to writing an effective Handle Rent Issues Professionally: Access a Sample Warning Letter for Non-Payment to Ensure Clarity and Compliance. From my extensive experience in
property management, Ive found that writing urgent landlord inspection notice letters requires a careful balance of professionalism, clarity, and urgency. Secure Rent Payments with Clarity and Courtesy! As someone who has navigated the challenging waters of roommate relationships
 and the complexities of sharing living spaces, Ive learned a thing or two about Download Article Find out how to draft and serve an eviction notice to tenants Download Article If you are a landlord, you may at some time need to evict a tenant for any one of a variety of reasons. Some common reasons for evicting a tenant may be failure to pay rent,
destroying the property or using the property or using the property in the commission of a crime. An eviction letter is a necessary step to get a tenant to move out. As a landlord, you must comply with local and state laws in drafting and delivering an eviction notice. Address the letter to the tenant and tell them they are about to be evicted right away. Include the reasons
why they're being evicted, like breaking a lease or unpaid rent. Write down the date when you expect the tenant to be out of the property, and serve them the letter. 1Address the letter to that individual.2Notify
the tenant of the eviction. You need to state, very clearly and concisely, that the purpose of the letter is to evict the tenant. If you try to be too polite or overly cautious in your writing, you may run the risk of confusing the issue. Your letter should simply state, in the first sentence, "This letter is to notify you that you are directed to vacate the property
                       no later than (date) ... Advertisement 3Give the reason for the eviction, such as violating terms of the lease or failure to pay rent. If you are allowing the tenant to remedy the situation and stop the eviction process, state clearly what needs to be done and the date by which it needs to be completed. There are several common
reasons for wishing to evict a tenant: Fails to pay the rent on time; Breaks the lease or rental agreement and will not fix the problem (like keeping pets when pets are not allowed); Damages the property bringing down the value (commits "waste"); Becomes a serious nuisance by disturbing other tenants and neighbors even after being asked to stop;
orUses the property to do something illegal.[1]4Be clear and specific. Make sure that your description of the basis for eviction is clear enough to be understood by an uninvolved party. If you believe that the tenant has damaged
the property, clearly identify what has been damaged and what you require to make full repairs.[2]For example, if you are evicting the tenant for failure to pay rent, you might say, "My records indicate that you have missed the following rent payments: May 1, 2015 for $1,250; June 1, 2015, for $1,250; and July 1, 2015, for $1,250. The total amount
due is $3,750."If you are evicting the tenant for damages to the property, you may write, "According to Paragraph 8 of the Lease Agreement, on November 13, 2015, I noticed significant burns on the carpet covering about 3 square feet, scratches and
tears in the wallpaper, and at least five separate gouges or holes in the living room wall. "5Include the date you want the tenant to vacate the property. Be sure you are within the legal time frame for your jurisdiction. There are state laws that limit how guickly you can demand a tenant vacate the property. The time for eviction usually depends on a
combination of the length of the original lease term and the reason for eviction. For example, if the tenant has a 30-day month-to-month lease, you generally need to allow the end of the current month and one full month beyond. For some extreme violations, like commission of a crime or repeated failures to pay rent, you may be able to demand a
quicker eviction.[3]After you determine what the law allows for a time frame, set a specific date in your letter: "According to the Lease Agreement, you are hereby directed to vacate the property no later than April 30, 2015."6Make a copy of the letter of eviction for your own records. If the situation ends up going to court, you will need to show proof
you provided the required amount of time for an eviction notice and followed the law.7Serve the eviction letter to the tenant and can later show that you complied with state regulations for service. The easiest method is simply to hand the letter to the tenant in person. However, many
tenants may try to avoid service, if they expect such a letter. For that reason, states will allow alternative methods of service. For example, in California, you may either deliver a copy directly to the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant's residence or place of business. In this second case, you must also send one copy
by mail. You can, and should, send a copy of an eviction letter by certified mail. This requires a small fee when you mail it, but then the eviction letter to the tenant in hand. This requires a slightly higher fee, but provides a higher
degree of certainty and proof. Advertisement 1Read the lease carefully. Your relationship with your tenant begins with the written lease. In general, you cannot enforce something that is not already made a part of the lease agreement between you. Before you begin taking any steps to evict your tenant, make sure that you are familiar with all the
terms of the lease, and be sure that the lease supports your reason for eviction.[4]2Check state law or local housing regulations. In addition to violating the lease agreement, a tenant may be in violation of some state law or local housing regulations. In addition to violating the lease supports your reason for eviction.[4]2Check state law or local housing regulations. In addition to violating the lease agreement, a tenant may be in violation for eviction.
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counterclaim against you. The law generally places a higher burden on the landlord, because you elected to get into this business.4Talk to the local housing authority (or some similar title) that sets local regulations. The housing authority also exists to
provide moderate legal assistance to landlords and tenants to resolve disputes. For example, the Boston Housing Authority (BHA), Chicago Housing Authority (BHA), and New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) all have websites that contain information for landlords and tenants. [6][7][8] Advertisement 1 Speak to the tenant directly about the
reason. If the reason for eviction is something that could be remedied, you may wish simply to speak with the tenant before taking other action. This is not a legal requirement, but it is a simple step to avoid turning something small into a large legal dispute. For example, if your tenant is not maintaining the property in the way you believe it should be
maintained, you and the tenant may just have different standards. If you meet with the tenant and explain your expectations, the tenant may be able to correct the problem. [9]It is a good idea to put your concerns in writing. This is not an eviction letter at this point. It is just a written notice that you would like the tenant to correct some problem. By
putting your concern in writing, you will have some evidence later. A sample letter for this purpose would say something like, "On my last visit to your apartment on November 30, 2015, I noticed some unacceptable damage to the living room rug and the wallpaper in the kitchen. These need to be repaired promptly, or I will be forced to take action to
evict you."2Allow the tenant a reasonable time to remedy the problem. Don't expect the problem to be resolved immediately. When you present the tenant does not take care of things, you can proceed with an eviction letter.[10]This time period should
be short -- a few days is usually reasonable at this stage. When you submit your actual eviction letter, there will be a requirement for a longer notice period that is usually set by state law. Be clear and precise. Set a specific date, even if you may extend that date later. For example, your letter might say, "I expect the repairs for these problems to be
completed by December 15, 2015. If they are not done by then, I will have to proceed with eviction. "3Try a professional mediation may not work. But for a dispute that is less obvious, you may want to consider a mediation session. Mediation is a form of
alternative dispute resolution that is often successful in limiting legal action and costs.[11]Contact your housing courts or housing courts or housing courts or housing courts or housing authority offices will offer free or low cost mediation services to resolve landlord-tenant disputes. Advertisement 1Ask an unwanted guest to leave. This
seems obvious, but many people in this situation might skip the obvious first step and jump to legal action. If you have a friend or family member who is staying beyond his or her invitation, you should be clear and firm in your
expectation. Say something like, "I've enjoyed having you here, but I believe it is time for you to move on. Please make arrangements to move on the have grown but have grown but have grown but have grown but have not move on the have grown but h
them it is time to go.[12]2Determine whether a legal lease or tenancy exists. If you have a formal written lease agreement, then it makes no difference if the tenant is a friend or relative. You must still comply with state and local law regarding evictions. However, more likely, you have let someone stay in your place, and they have overstayed their
welcome, without a written agreement. In some cases, under state law, a legal tenancy may still exist. If the friend or relative has contributed to living costs, food or utilities, these payments could be considered rent. Under state law in some states, this could be enough to create a legal tenancy. You will need to consult with a local real estate
attorney.3 Proceed with legal eviction notices, if a tenancy exists. If you decide that a legal tenancy has been created, or if you just want to be cautious, you should proceed with the steps toward a formal eviction notice as outlined here. In such a case, you would treat the individual's tenancy as a
month-to-month tenancy for 30 days at a time. This will help determine the amount of notice time you must provide. 4Proceed with an unlawful detainer hearing in court, in which you are the owner of the property and that the
friend or relative has no legal right to remain in the property. If you succeed at the unlawful detainer hearing, the judge will issue a date for the friend or relative to leave the property. If he or she does not leave by that time, you will be able to contact the local sheriff, show him or her the order, and the sheriff will remove the individual by physical
force if necessary.5Consider applying for a protective order. If the friend or relative is abusive toward you and makes you fear for your safety, without any of the waiting periods connected with eviction. If you are successful in obtaining a
protective order, it is advisable to proceed with formal eviction steps anyway. Even though the individual is out of the house, you should send a formal eviction notice and follow the remaining steps to make the eviction final.6Engage in self help if you are sure there is no legal tenancy. If you are certain that the person in your house has no legal
tenancy right (you should consult with an attorney before reaching this conclusion), you may engage in what is called self help. You are allowed to take whatever steps you consider necessary to get the person out of your home. These may include changing the locks or moving his or her property to a commercial storage facility. Be careful if you choose
to take these actions. If you are wrong about the tenancy, you could be facing a lawsuit against you for wrongful eviction. If you engage in self help to remove property, the individual could charge you with damaging or losing any property in this
way. Advertisement Ask a Question Advertisement Thanks Advertisement Thanks Advertisement This article was co-authored by Clinton M. Sandvick, JD, PhD. Clinton M. Sandvick worked as a civil litigator in California for over 7 years. He received his JD from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1998 and his PhD in American History from
the University of Oregon in 2013. This article has been viewed 562,615 times. Co-authors: 20 Updated: January 1, 2025 Views:562,615 times. "The article provided was very informative and explained each step in detail
Thank you for the free services provided."..." more Share your story Handling problem tenants is one of the toughest parts of being a landlord. But once you know how to write an eviction notice, the process becomes far less intimidating. In this guide, youll find practical steps and ready-to-use templates that help you move forward with
confidence. What Is an Eviction Notice and Why Do You Need One? An eviction notice is your first legal move in taking back control of your property. When a tenant crosses the line, this document becomes your intentions notice makes your intentions notice makes your intention notice is your first legal move in taking back control of your property.
clear, outlines your legal basis, and starts a paper trail that can stand up in court. When Can You Legally Evict a Tenant? Landlords cant evict tenants just because the relationship feels strained or communication breaks down. Legal eviction only applies in specific scenarios (consistent nonpayment of rent, lease violations, illegal activity on the
premises, or expiration of a lease without renewal). In some cases, like a month-to-month rental or no lease at all, eviction is still possible, but it requires extra attention to local laws and notice periods. Timing, documentation, and legal grounds all have to line up before you take that next step. Eviction Notice vs Lease Termination Letter: Know the
Difference They may sound interchangeable. However, an eviction notice and a lease termination letter from a landlord is a formal legal warning: "Youve broken the lease, and heres your deadline to fix it or leave." A lease termination letter, on the other hand, is used to end a lease thats still in good
standing, no violations, no legal trouble, just a clear notice that its time to move on. How to Write an Eviction Notice That Holds Up in Court: 3 Steps GuideNot all eviction notices are created equal. A well-written notice will show the court you followed the rules, respected the tenants rights, and handled things by the book. 1. Include the Required
DetailsNo detail is too small. The tenants full name, the property address, the reason for eviction, and the exact deadline to fix the issue or move out, each one needs to be spelled out. Toss in the date and your signature, and youve got the legal basics covered.2. Use Clear and Legal LanguageUse direct, professional wording that communicates
exactly whats expected. Avoid accusations or anything that could be interpreted as harassment. Phrases like you are required to vacate the premises within X days or you have violated Section Y of the lease agreement make your intent crystal clear and help you stay compliant with local landlord-tenant laws.3. Choose a Valid Delivery MethodHanding
a notice to a tenant or taping it to the door might seem simple enough, but not all delivery methods are legally valid. Depending on your state, you may be required to deliver the notice Without a LeaseVerbal agreements, handshake deals, or just
staying for a while arrangements (eviction without lease) still require proper notice before you can legally reclaim the space. The key is treating the situation like a month-to-month tenancy: Give that outlines the reason for eviction, the date to
vacate, and how the notice was deliveredCourts dont need a lease to recognize your rights. They just need a clear timeline and proof that you played by the rules. How to Evict a Family Member Without a LeaseFew situations get messier than evicting a family. Emotions run high, history gets involved, and things can go sideways fast. In the eyes of the
law, family members who live in your home long-term without paying rent or signing a lease may still be considered tenants. Theyre protected under most state landlord-tenant laws, even without a formal agreement. Instead of escalating tension or relying on emotional ultimatums, take the legally sound route: serve them with a proper eviction letter
or family member notice. Start by checking your local laws for notice period requirements (most states require 30 days, though some ask for more. The notice should clearly state that the individual must vacate the premises by a specific date, including your name and theirs, the property address, and a brief explanation of the reason for the eviction
(e.g. end of permission to stay, misuse of the space, etc.). Deliver the notice in a legally valid way (by hand, certified mail, or other method your state recognizes) and keep a copy for your records. Sample Eviction Notice This
standard eviction notice template covers a typical lease violation or non-compliance situation with a fixed-term lease. [Template: Standard Eviction Notice Sample Sample Sample Sample Standard Eviction Notice Standard Evi
that your presence on the above-mentioned property without any legal right or permission to do so. Grounds for Eviction: You are not a tenant, nor do you have a lease or other legal right to occupy the property. Your presence constitutes
trespass.Required Action: You are hereby ordered to vacate the property at the above address by [Date - 7 days from the notice date]. Consequences of Failure to Comply: If you fail to vacate the property by the specified date, we will be forced to initiate legal proceedings, including filing a claim for possession in the appropriate court and potentially
seeking assistance from local law enforcement to have you removed from the property.Legal Disclaimer:Your Phone Number][Your Email Address]Signed:[Your Name][Your Title/Relationship to Property]Sample 3: Formal Letter of Eviction for
Non-PaymentWhen rent goes unpaid and communication breaks down, this is the template to use. [Template: Formal Letter of Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 10-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment in Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment In Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment In Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Non-Payment In Colorado] 20-DAY DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OR POSSESSION (Eviction Notice for Notice for No
State, Zip: [City, CO Zip]Dear [Tenants Name(s)], This letter serves as formal notice that you are in violation of your rental agreement due to nonpayment of rent. As of today, the amount past due is: Total Rent Due: $[Amount Due] Rental Period(s) Covered: [e.g., April 1, 2025 April 30, 2025] Due Date: [Original Due Date]You are hereby demanded to
pay the full amount of rent due within 10 days of receiving this notice, or vacate and surrender possession of the premises, legal proceedings may be initiated against you to receive possession of the property, unpaid rent
damages, court costs, and attorneys fees, as allowed by Colorado law. Payment Instructions: [Include how and where the tenant can pay e.g., mailing address, payment portal, or physical office.] If you have already paid the total amount due or believe this notice has been sent in error, please contact me immediately at [Landlords Phone Number] or
[Email Address]. Sincerely, [Landlords Full Name] [Email Address]. Common Mistakes That Could Invalidate Your Eviction NoticeEven the most well-intentioned eviction notice can fall apart in court when small errors creep in. These five mistakes show up far too often and can send landlords
straight back to square one: Missing required information: A notice that doesnt include key details like the tenants name, the full property address, the reason for eviction, or the exact move-out date is as good as useless. Using vague or emotional language: Phrases like youre being a terrible tenant or I just want you out have no place in a legal
document. Reference the specific lease violation, amount owed, or time lived without agreement. Giving the wrong notice period: Some states require 3, 7, 10, or 60 days, depending on the reason for eviction and local laws. A notice with the wrong timeline wont hold up in court and gives the tenant a chance to stay longer. Delivering the notice the
wrong way: Think certified mail, personal handoff, or a process server. Use the method your state accepts and get proof. Not keeping copies or documentation: Courts dont take your word; they take your paperwork. How to Serve the Eviction Notice Legally? Writing the notice is just step one. Getting it into the tenants hands the right way is where
most mistakes happen. Each state has its own rules for legal delivery, and courts wont hesitate to toss your case if those rules are ignored. Most commonly accepted delivery methods for notices include personal delivery, where you hand the notice directly to the tenant, making it the cleanest and most straightforward option. Another method is
posting and mailing, which involves taping the notice to the front door and sending a copy via certified mail. Lastly, using certified mail with a return receipt provides a signed paper trail confirming that the tenant received the notice, adding an extra layer of documentation. Always document how and when the notice was served! What Happens After
You Serve the Notice? Once the eviction notice is served, the clock starts ticking. The tenant now has a set number of days to either fix the issue (like paying overdue rent), move out by the deadline. No further legal action needed. Tenant responds
or negotiates: Some tenants reach out with payment plans or apologies. Tenant ignores the notice: Once the deadline passes, you can file a formal eviction lawsuit (also known as an unlawful detainer) in your local court. From this point on, everything depends on how solid your notice was. Get that right, and you set yourself up for a clean legal
win. Final ThoughtsOverall, eviction is never easy. By learning how to write an eviction notice the right way, youre seeking more templates and expert advice, check out LeaseRunners blog, which is updated weekly! FAQsQ1. What does an eviction notice look like? An eviction notice is a formal
document that outlines the reasons for the eviction, the actions the tenant must take (either cure the violation or vacate the property), and the timeframe for doing so. It includes: The tenant must take (either cure the violation of lease terms, etc.). A
specified move-out date or deadline for resolving the issue. The date the notice was served. The signature of the landlord or property manager. Q2. How to write an eviction process must be handled correctly. Start by listing your name as the landlord and
the tenants full name. Explain why youre asking the tenant to leave (e.g., failure to pay rent, staying beyond an agreed-upon period, etc.). Give the tenant a specific date to vacate the property, in accordance with your local laws (typically 30 days, but it can vary). If required by your state, reference the legal basis for the eviction, such as the no-lease or
month-to-month tenancy regulations. As the landlord, your signature is necessary to validate the notice. Advice from our experts to help you along your rental journey. Visit Rent Blog Table of Contents Eviction laws vary by stateespecially regarding notice periods, delivery methods, and tenant rights. Use a state-specific eviction notice to stay compliant
and meet local legal requirements. Types of Eviction NoticesChoose the right template for late rent, lease violations, illegal activity, or tenant relocation agreements. This notice lets the tenant know they havent paid rent and gives this notice
when a tenant breaks a rule in the lease. The tenant must fix the problem (like removing a pet or stopping noise complaints) or move out by the deadline. This notice is sent when the landlord believes illegal activity happened at the rental. It usually means the tenant must move out right away, with no chance to fix the issue. This agreement is used
when a landlord offers a tenant money in exchange for moving out voluntarily. It helps avoid a formal eviction and gives both parties a clear understanding of the terms, including the move-out date and payment amount. This letter warns a tenant that smoking marijuana violates the lease or building policies. It documents the issue and gives the
tenant a chance to stop the behavior before further action is taken. Eviction Notices by Notice PeriodChoose the right template based on the required number of days for notice in your state. Notifies tenants five days to address a lease violation, such as non-payment of rent
Allows tenants seven days to remedy a lease breach or leave the property. Provides tenants 10 days to resolve an issue or vacate the property. Grants tenants sixty days to vacate. What Is an Eviction Notice? An eviction noticealso known as a
notice to quitis a formal document a landlord gives to a tenant to address a lease violation or request that they move out. It explains the issuesuch as unpaid rent, property damage, or other lease violation sand, if fixable, gives the tenant to address a lease violation notices are often required before a landlord can file a legal eviction in court. If the
tenant doesnt leave on their own, a sheriff or law enforcement officer may remove them and their belongings after the eviction process correctly. To stay compliant with local laws and timelines, choose a state-specific form based on your reason for eviction. If youre
looking for more voluntary move-out notices, you may want to use anotice to vacate instead. Common ones: Not paying rent: The tenant has not paid rent on time, and the landlord has not received the full amount owed. Breaking the
lease agreement: The tenant is not following the lease agreement terms, such as having an unauthorized pet, extra people living in the unit, or smoking where its not allowed. Damaging the property: There is evidence of illegal activity: There is evidence of illegal actions at lowed. Damaging the property: The tenant caused serious damage beyond normal wear and tear, and didnt fix it after being asked. Illegal activity: There is evidence of illegal actions at lowed. Damaging the property: The tenant caused serious damage beyond normal wear and tear, and didnt fix it after being asked. Illegal activity: There is evidence of illegal actions at lowed. Damaging the property: The tenant caused serious damage beyond normal wear and tear, and didnt fix it after being asked. Illegal activity: There is evidence of illegal actions at lowed.
the property, such asdrug use or other criminal behavior. Disturbing other tenant is creating repeated noise, threats, or other problems that affect people living nearby. Refusing to leave after the lease ends: The tenant is creating repeated noise, threats, or other problems that affect people living nearby. Refusing to leave after the lease ends: The tenant stays in the rental unit after the lease is over and doesnt have permission to remain. Notice Periods & Laws
By StateUse the table below to find out which type of notice Period - Non-PaymentNotice Period - Non-P
1368 Arkansas3 days14 daysNo 18-60-304, 18-17-901 California3 days7 daysYes 83.56 GeorgiaImmediateN/AYes 44-7-50 Hawaii5
days10 daysYes 521-72, 521-68 Idaho3 days3 daysYes 383.665, 383.660 Louisiana5 daysYes 6-303 Illinois5 daysYes 735 ILCS 5/9-210, 735 ILCS 5/9-209 Indiana10 daysYes 58-2564, 58-2507 Kentucky7 daysYes 383.665, 383.660 Louisiana5 days5 daysNoCCP 4701 Maine7 days7
3 days if pet or guest problemYes 70-24-422 Nebraska7 days-14 days to cure- 30 days to vacateYes 76-1431 New Mexico3 daysYes 40.2512 New Hampshire7 days30 daysYes 711, 753 North Carolina10 daysImmediateYes 42-3
North Dakota3 days3 daysYes 47-32 Ohio3 days4 to cure- 14 days to cure- 15 days to cure- 16 days to cure- 17 days to cure- 18 days to cure- 18 days to cure- 18 days to cure- 19 days to cure- 19
 Island5 days20 daysYes 34-18-36, 34-18-36, 34-18-35 South Carolina5 daysYes 27-40-710 South Dakota3 daysAppropriate notice periodNo 43-32-18, 21-6-2 Tennessee14 days to cure- 30 days to vacate- 14 days: yes- 7 days: no 66-7-109, 66-28-505 Texas3 daysNo 24.005 Utah3 daysYesTitle 78B Chapter 6802 Vermont14 days30
daysYes9 V.S.A. 4467 Virginia5 days- 21 days to cure- 30 days to vacateYes 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55.1-1245, 55
notice requires clarity and precision to ensure its legally valid. Each state has specific rules on what details must be included, such as the reason for eviction and the required notice period. By following these steps, you can create an enforceable notice that protects your rights as a landlord. Fill Out Landlord Details, Tenant Information, & Property
AddressFill in your information as the landlord, including your name, address, and phone number. This way, the tenant can communicate with you, either to get clarification on address to clearly identify the intended recipient. If
there are multiple tenants on the lease, make sure you add all of them to avoid future problems. When you use our template offers pre-written options for
you to easily choose from, which include: failing to pay rentviolating the lease remaining on the property terminating a periodic tenancy Then, state whether the violation is curable or incurable. You also have the option to reference the specific lease provision that the tenant broke for greater clarity. Finally, if the breach can be cured, provide a deadline
by which the tenant must fix the lease violation and ways they can correct it.3. Reference State Statutes & Sign the NoticeReferencing the relevant state statutes will help streamline the eviction process if you have to proceed. Our lease eviction notice builder will populate the notice with applicable state laws and the section numbers, so you don't
have to look up the statutes yourself. Sign the notice and specify the date your writing the notice and the date you sign the notice and the date your writing the notice and the date your writing the notice and the date your writing the notice and the date you sign the notice and the date your writing the notice and the date your writing the notice and the date you sign the notice and the notice and the date you sign the notice and the notice and
Your signature and the information provided will let the tenant know that they need to follow the notices terms.4. Collect Proof of Service Information process. Proof of service is evidence that you submitted the notice and that the tenant as part of moving forward with the eviction process. Proof of service is evidence that you submitted the notice and that the tenant as part of moving forward with the eviction process.
received it. You can serve an eviction notice via the following methods: personal deliverysubstituted delivery (via someone living at the residence) posted deliverymailed deliverywhen you use our template, you can prove when
and how the tenant received the notice. Eviction Notice SampleIf youre wondering what an eviction notice template using our document editor, you can then download your completed form in PDF or Word format. Next Steps After Serving an Eviction
NoticeServing the notice is just the beginning. What happens next depends on your states laws, the type of violation, and how the tenant responds. Wait for the notice period to pass: Tenants must be given the full notice period to correct the issue or move out. Depending on the state and reason for eviction, this can range from a few days to over a
month. Avoid self-help evictions: Landlords are not allowed to change the locks, shut off utilities, or remove tenant belongings without a court order, and these actions are illegal in most states. File for formal eviction if needed: If the tenant doesnt comply, youll likely need to file an eviction lawsuit (often called an unlawful detainer) in your local court.
This is a separate legal process that may require a hearing. Understand tenant rights: Tenants have legal process helps prevent delays or your case being dismissed. Simplify the Eviction Notice Process helps prevent delays or your case being dismissed. Simplify the Eviction Notice Process helps prevent delays or your case being dismissed. Simplify the Eviction Notice Process helps prevent delays or your case being dismissed. Simplify the Eviction Notice Process helps prevent delays or your case being dismissed. Simplify the Eviction Notice Process helps prevent delays or your case being dismissed.
help landlords take swift action to reclaim their property. Our customizable templates ensure compliance with state laws while clearly communicating the reason for eviction, reducing errors and potentially avoid lengthy legal
battles. Frequently Asked Questions No. You can write an eviction notice yourself using a convenient template. However, you may need a lawyer to help ensure that you are in compliance as you move through the eviction process. The lease
agreement, state laws and regulations, and the reason for the eviction. Some evictions can be carried out in days, while others may require landlords to grant tenants weeks of notice. Writing a notice by hand is acceptable if the notice and proof of service comply with state laws. However, it is often best to follow a more formal process, including
typing the letter and signing it by hand, so that the eviction proceeds without any legal issues. You must follow the formal eviction process, which starts with issuing a notice. The easiest way to get an eviction notice is by using
a state-specific template from Legal Templates. Our step-by-step builder helps you create a legally valid notice that matches your reason for evictionlike unpaid rent, lease violations, or illegal activityand follows your states laws on notice periods and delivery. Last Updated: July 25, 2024 by Roberto Valenzuela Find out the eviction process in every
state, including legal eviction reasons, notice requirements, and timelines. 6 Steps To Evict a TenantWhile the specific details of the eviction process will generally follow these steps: 1. The Lease Expires or Is ViolatedLandlords can evict tenants for a variety of different reasons depending on the state. Reasons
typically include: Expiration of the rental leaseNonpayment of rentIllegal activityLease violationsIn some states, tenants that violate health and safety protocols can be evicted. Furthermore, tenants can be evicted simply because the lease has expired and the landlord does not renew it. Expiration of Rental LeaseAfter expiration of the rental lease, a
landlord may evict a tenant. Depending on the length of the lease, the time period for notifying the tenant of lease termination will need to provide 30-days notice. Nonpayment of RentLandlords can evict a tenant for failing to
pay their rent on time. The due date for rent will be outlined in the lease agreement and tenants are required to pay their rent on time. However, depending on the state, tenants may evict a tenant for lease violations. Lease
violations could include:Unpaid rentUnauthorized petsProperty damageNoise violationsIllegal ActivityPossessing, selling, and/or manufacturing control substancesCrimes such as domestic abuse, assault, murderEach state may have
more its own regulations about what constitutes illegal activity for eviction purposes. 2. Notice To Vacate or Correct Lease ViolationMost states require landlords to give tenants a certain amount of time to:Pay past due rentCorrect a lease violationorMove
outThe amount of time depends on one or both of the following: The reason for evictionHow long a tenant has lived in the rental unitThe chart below outlines the amount of time a tenant has to move out or correct a violation for different eviction reasons. StateReason for EvictionTime to Move Out or Correct IssueAlabamaLease violation for different eviction reasons.
daysNonpayment of rentIllegal activityAlaskaLease violation of rent3 daysIllegal activityAlaskaLease violation daysNonpayment of rent5 daysIllegal activityNo written notice requiredCaliforniaLease
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written notice or 3 or 10 daysNonpayment of rent1legal activityNo written notice or 3 daysWest VirginiaLease violation5, 14 or 30 daysNonpayment of rentIllegal activity5 daysWyomingLease violation3 daysNonpayment of rentIllegal activityWashington
D.C.Lease violation 30 days Nonpayment of rent30 days Illegal activity 30 days In certain states, landlords may not be required to provide notice, and can file an eviction action with the court immediately. This means that the summons requiring tenants to appear in court may be the first time tenants are aware they re being evicted. This means that the summons requiring tenants to appear in court may be the first time tenants are aware they re being evicted. This means that the summons requiring tenants to appear in court may be the first time tenants are aware they re being evicted. This means that the summons requiring tenants to appear in court may be the first time tenants are aware they re being evicted. This means that the summons requiring tenants to appear in court may be the first time tenants are aware they re being evicted. This means that the summons requiring tenants to appear in court may be the first time tenants are aware they re aware th
out. However, if the tenant is unable correct the issue, or isnt given the option to correct the issue and fails to move out by the deadline in the notice, then the landlord can proceed in filing an eviction action with the court. 4. Landlord Files Eviction Action With CourtEach state will have different requirements for: How landlords file the eviction action with the court.
paperworkWhen landlords file the eviction paperworkHow landlords must notify the tenant of the eviction suitOnce an eviction set a hearing until the tenant has filed a written response, or answer with the court.
An answer is the tenants opportunity to explain to the court why they should not be evicted. In states where tenants are required to file a written response, failure to file a written response, failure to file a written response, failure to file the answer within the deadline could mean the tenant sare required to file a written response, failure to file a written response failure to file a written respons
either in favor of the landlord or tenant. If the court finds the tenant has not violated the lease and rules in favor of the tenant, then the eviction is stopped, and the tenant will be able to remain in the rental unit. In some states, tenants are entitled to monetary damages if they win the eviction lawsuit. If the court rule in favor of the landlord, either
through a default judgment or at the eviction hearing, then the tenant must move out by a certain deadline. A judge will set the deadline when the tenant must move out depending the name of time to move out depending the name of time to move out depending the name of the deadline when the tenant must move out. This deadline may be set by the judicial officer at the hearing, or it could be determined by state law. Some states allow tenants different amounts of time to move out depending the name of the deadline when the tenant must move out to move out the name of 
the reason for the eviction. In eviction cases, a default judgment is usually a ruling in favor of one party because the other person in the
case.Order for PossessionOnce the court rules in the landlords favor, an order to remove the tenant will be issued at the hearing, or in some states, it may not be issued until a few days after the hearing to give
tenants time to file an appeal. A few states allow the landlord to remove the tenant once they gotten the officials within a specific time period. Self-Help Evictions Almost every state has banned self-help evictions, where the landlord does any of the following
without having a court order: Changes the locks without alerting the tenants belongings outside the rental unitRetaliatory EvictionsIn many states, though not all, landlords are not allowed to evict tenants for reporting
health/housing code violations or being part of a tenants organization. These are called retaliatory evictions because it can appear that the landlord is trying to get back at the tenant must move out of the rental premises. Some states require
tenants to move out immediately after the order or writ is issued, while others give tenants a few days to several months, depending on whether tenants can prove moving out immediately would create a hardship. This is called a stay of execution. In addition, in some states, the writ cannot be issued until after the deadline to file an appeal has passed
which gives tenants more time to move out of the rental unit even if theyre not filing an appeal. In Connecticut, the writ is issued, the tenant has an additional 24 hours to move out, giving the tenant a total of 6 days to move out after the order was entered in favor of
the landlord. If the tenant fails to move out within their states deadline, law enforcement officials will return to the rental unit. The chart below outlines the amount of time a tenant has prior to being forcibly removed. StateTime for Tenant to Move Out After RulingAlabama7 daysAlaskaNot
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daysWashington 3-5 daysWest VirginiaNot specifiedWisconsinUp to 10 daysWyomingUp to 2 daysWashington, D.C.3 or 14 days; plus, writ cannot be issued for 2 daysWashington, and in many states, tenants being evicted due to illegal activity have less time to
move out than they would for other eviction types. 1 Mass. Gen. Laws c.239 15(b) In an action for summary process shall:(i) grant a continuance for a period as the court may deem just and reasonable if, either at the time the answer is timely filed or on the date
the trial is scheduled to commence: (1) the tenancy is being terminated solely for non-payment of rent for a residential dwelling unit; (2) the non-payment of rent was due to a financial hardship; and (3) the defendant demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the court, a pending application for emergency rental assistance; provided, however, the court may
consider any meritorious counterclaim brought in said action for summary process;(ii) issue a stay of execution on a judgment for possession if the requirements in clauses (1) to (3), inclusive, of paragraph (i) are met; and (iii) not enter a judgment or issue an execution before the application for emergency rental assistance has been approved or
denied. Source Link 2 Minn. Stat 504B.321(1a) (a) Before bringing an eviction action alleging nonpayment of rent or other unpaid financial obligation in violation of the lease, a landlord must provide written notice to the residential tenant specific
accounting of the amount of the total due from unpaid rent, late fees, and other charges under the lease; (3) the name and address of the person authorized to receive rent and fees on behalf of the landlord; (4) the following statement: You have the right to seek legal help. If you cant afford a lawyer, free legal help may be available. Contact Legal Aid
or visit www.LawHelpMN.org to know your rights and find your local Legal Aid office.; (5) the following statement: To apply for financial help, contact your local county or Tribal social services office, apply online at MNBenefits.mn.gov or call the United Way toll-free information line by dialing 2-1-1 or 800-543-7709.; and (6) the following statement:
Your landlord can file an eviction case if you do not pay the total amount due or move out within 14 days from the landlord or an agent of the landlord must deliver the notice personally or by first class mail to the residential tenant at the
address of the leased premises.(c) If the residential tenant fails to correct the rent delinquency within 14 days, or fails to vacate, then the landlord
may bring an eviction action under subdivision 1 based on nonpayment of rent. Source Link 3 S.D. Cod. L. 21-16-7 Time for appearance by defendant. The time for appearance and pleading shall be five days from the time of service on the defendant or thirty days after the publication of service under 21-16-6.1, whichever occurs sooner. No
adjournment or continuance shall be made for more than fourteen days, unless the defendant applying therefor shall give an undertaking to the plaintiff with good and sufficient surety to be approved by the court, conditioned for the payment of the rent that may accrue, together with costs if judgment be rendered against the defendant. Source Link 4
D.C. Code 423505.01(a)(1) Except as provided in this section, no tenant shall be evicted from a rental unit, notwithstanding the expiration of the tenants lease or rental agreement, so long as the tenant shall be evicted from a rental unit; provided, that the nonpayment of a late fee shall not be the
basis for an eviction. No tenant shall be evicted from a rental unit for any reason unless the tenant and the Rent Administrator. Source Link Download Article Find out how
to draft and serve an eviction notice to tenants Download Article If you are a landlord, you may at some time need to evict a tenant for any one of a variety of reasons. Some common reasons for eviction letter is a necessary step
to get a tenant to move out. As a landlord, you must comply with local and state laws in drafting and delivering an exicted right away. Include the reasons why they're being exicted, like breaking a lease or unpaid rent. Write down the date when you expect the tenant to
be out of the property, and serve them the letter. 1Address the letter to that individual. 2Notify the tenant of the eviction. You need to address your eviction letter to that individual. 2Notify the tenant of the eviction. You need to address your eviction letter to that individual.
tenant. If you try to be too polite or overly cautious in your writing, you may run the risk of confusing the issue. Your letter should simply state, in the first sentence, "This letter is to notify you that you are directed to vacate the property at ___(address) ___ no later than ___(date) __." Advertisement 3Give the reason for the eviction, such as violating
terms of the lease or failure to pay rent. If you are allowing the tenant to remedy the situation and stop the eviction process, state clearly what needs to be done and the date by which it needs to be completed. There are several common reasons for wishing to evict a tenant: Fails to pay the rent on time: Breaks the lease or rental agreement and will not
fix the problem (like keeping pets when pets are not allowed); Damages the property bringing down the value (commits "waste"); Becomes a serious nuisance by disturbing other tenants and neighbors even after being asked to stop; or Uses the property to do something illegal. [1] 4Be clear and specific. Make sure that your description of the basis for
eviction is clear enough to be understood by an uninvolved party. If you allege that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has failed to pay rent, specify the dates that payments were due and the amounts of each one. If you believe that the tenant has damaged the property, clearly identify what has been damaged and what you require to make full repairs. [2] For example, if you
are evicting the tenant for failure to pay rent, you might say, "My records indicate that you have missed the following rent payments: May 1, 2015 for $1,250; June 1, 2015, for $1,250; and July 1, 2015, for $1,250; a
the Lease Agreement, you are responsible for maintaining the property in good order. On my last visit to your apartment, on November 13, 2015, I noticed significant burns on the carpet covering about 3 square feet, scratches and tears in the wallpaper, and at least five separate gouges or holes in the living room wall."5Include the date you want the
tenant to vacate the property. Be sure you are within the legal time frame for your jurisdiction. There are state laws that limit how quickly you can demand a tenant vacate the property. The time for eviction usually depends on a combination of the length of the original lease term and the reason for eviction. For example, if the tenant has a 30-day
month-to-month lease, you generally need to allow the end of the current month and one full month beyond. For some extreme violations, like commission of a crime or repeated failures to pay rent, you may be able to demand a quicker eviction. [3] After you determine what the law allows for a time frame, set a specific date in your letter: "According to
the Lease Agreement, you are hereby directed to vacate the property no later than April 30, 2015."6Make a copy of the letter of eviction for your own records. If the situation ends up going to court, you will need to show proof you provided the required amount of time for an eviction notice and followed the law.7Serve the eviction letter to the tenant
Your eviction letter is not valid unless you serve it to the tenant and can later show that you complied with state regulations for service. The easiest method is simply to hand the letter to the tenant in person. However, many tenants may try to avoid service, if they expect such a letter. For that reason, states will allow alternative methods of
service. For example, in California, you may either deliver a copy directly to the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the age of 18 at the tenant or leave the notice with someone over the notice with someone over the notice with someone over the notice with some or leave the notice with so
mail it, but then the mail carrier will get a signature from the tenant as proof of delivery. You may also hire a courier service to deliver the eviction letter to the tenant in hand. This requires a slightly higher fee, but provides a higher degree of certainty and proof. Advertisement 1Read the lease carefully. Your relationship with your tenant begins with
the written lease. In general, you cannot enforce something that is not already made a part of the lease agreement between you. Before you begin taking any steps to evict your reason for eviction.[4]2Check state law or local housing
regulations. In addition to violating the lease agreement, a tenant may be in violation of some state law or local housing tenant regulation. Each state has its own laws that govern landlord-tenant regulation. Each state has its own laws that govern landlord-tenant regulation. Each state law or local housing tenant regulation.
tenant, you should consult with a real estate attorney. Before you begin taking steps to evict a tenant, you need to be sure that you are acting within the law. If you step beyond your authority, you could cause the tenant to file a counterclaim against you. The law generally places a higher burden on the landlord, because you elected to get into this
business.4Talk to the local housing board or other authority. Many large cities will have a governmental agency called the housing authority also exists to provide moderate legal assistance to landlords and tenants to resolve disputes. For example, the Boston Housing Authority also exists to provide moderate legal assistance to landlords and tenants to resolve disputes. For example, the Boston Housing Authority also exists to provide moderate legal assistance to landlords and tenants to resolve disputes.
(BHA), Chicago Housing Authority (CHA), and New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) all have websites that contain information for landlords and tenants.[6][7][8] Advertisement 1Speak to the tenant directly about the reason. If the reason for eviction is something that could be remedied, you may wish simply to speak with the tenant before
taking other action. This is not a legal requirement, but it is a simple step to avoid turning something small into a large legal dispute. For example, if your tenant may just have different standards. If you meet with the tenant and explain your
expectations, the tenant may be able to correct the problem. [9] It is a good idea to put your concerns in writing. This is not an eviction letter at this point. It is just a written notice that you will have some evidence later. A sample letter for this purpose would say
something like, "On my last visit to your apartment on November 30, 2015, I noticed some unacceptable damage to the living room rug and the wallpaper in the kitchen. These need to be repaired promptly, or I will be forced to take action to evict you. "2Allow the tenant a reasonable time to remedy the problem. Don't expect the problem to be
resolved immediately. When you present the tenant with your concern, allow a reasonable amount of time for the correction to occur. Then, if the tenant does not take care of things, you can proceed with an eviction letter. [10] This time period should be short -- a few days is usually reasonable at this stage. When you submit your actual eviction letter.
there will be a requirement for a longer notice period that is usually set by state law. Be clear and precise. Set a specific date, even if you may extend that date later. For example, your letter might say, "I expect the repairs for these problems to be completed by December 15, 2015. If they are not done by then, I will have to proceed with eviction." 3Try
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a professional mediation. If your reason for evicting the tenant is something clear like non-payment of rent, a mediation may not work. But for a dispute that is less obvious, you may want to consider a mediation may not work. But for a dispute that is less obvious, you may want to consider a mediation may not work. But for a dispute that is less obvious, you may want to consider a mediation session. Mediation is a form of alternative dispute that is less obvious, you may want to consider a mediation may not work. But for a dispute that is less obvious, you may want to consider a mediation may not work. But for a dispute that is less obvious, you may want to consider a mediation may not work. housing court or city hall to try to locate a mediation service. Many housing courts or housing authority offices will offer free or low cost mediation services to resolve landlord-tenant disputes. Advertisement 1Ask an unwanted guest to leave. This seems obvious, but many people in this situation might skip the obvious first step and jump to legal action. If you have a friend or family member who is staying beyond his or her invitation, you should be clear and firm in your expectation. Say something like, "I've enjoyed having you here, but I believe it is time for you to move on. Please make arrangements to move out by next Friday. "This applies equally to your own children, if they have grown but have a conversation and tell them it is time to go. [12] 2Determine whether a legal lease or tenancy exists. If you have a formal written lease agreement, then it makes no difference if the tenant is a friend or relative. You must still comply with state and local law regarding evictions. However, more likely, you have let someone stay in your place, and they have overstayed their welcome, without a written agreement. In some cases, under state law, a legal tenancy may still exist. If the friend or relative has contributed to living costs, food or utilities, these payments could be enough to create a legal tenancy. You will need to consult with a local real estate attorney. 3Proceed with legal eviction notices, if a tenancy exists. If you decide that a legal tenancy has been created, or if you just want to be cautious, you should proceed with the steps toward a formal eviction. That would include writing and delivering an eviction notice as outlined here. In such a case, you would treat the individual's tenancy as a month-to-month tenancy for 30 days at a time. This will help determine the amount of notice time you must provide.4Proceed with an unlawful detainer hearing. This is a hearing in court, in which you present the facts to a judge and ask for an order for the individual to leave. You will need to prove that you are the owner of the property and that the friend or relative has no legal right to remain in the property. If you succeed at the unlawful detainer hearing, the judge will issue a date for the friend or relative to leave the property. If he or she does not leave by that time, you will be able to contact the local sheriff, show him or her the order, and the sheriff will remove the individual by physical force if necessary. 5Consider applying for a protective order. If the friend or relative is abusive toward you and makes you fear for your safety, you can go to court to request a protective order. If applicable, a protective order can be granted immediately, without any of the waiting periods connected with formal eviction steps anyway. Even though the individual is out of the house, you should send a formal eviction notice and follow the remaining steps to make the eviction final.6Engage in self help if you are sure there is no legal tenancy. If you are certain that the person in your house has no legal tenancy. If you are sure there is no legal tenancy right (you should consult with an attorney before reaching this conclusion), you may engage in what is called self help. You are allowed to take whatever steps you consider necessary to get the person out of your home. These may include changing the locks or moving his or her property to a commercial storage facility. Be careful if you choose to take these actions. If you are wrong about the tenancy, you could be facing a lawsuit against you for wrongful eviction. If you engage in self help to remove property, the individual could charge you with damaging or losing any property in this way. Advertisement Ask a Question Advertisement Thanks Thanks Advertisement Thanks Advertisement This article was co-authored by Clinton M. Sandvick, JD, PhD. Clinton M. Sandvick worked as a civil litigator in California for over 7 years. He received his JD from the University of Oregon in 2013. This article has been viewed 562,615 times. Coauthors: 20 Updated: January 1, 2025 Views:562,615 Categories: Tenant Eviction PrintSend fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 562,615 times. "The article provided was very informative and explained each step in detail. Thank you for the free services provided."..." more Share your story Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for yourvisuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand. Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand. Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand. Watch Now Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licenser endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. An eviction notice and ends when the tenant moves out. Learn the rules and processes for evictions. English Francis On this page Reasons for evicting a tenant A landlord can only end a tenant does not pay their rent or damages the landlords property, and if the landlord intends to move into the rental unit. Learn more about the types of eviction notice. Eviction notice to the tenant for one of the allowed reasons under the RTA, they must serve an eviction notice must be served on the correctRTB eviction form. Eviction forms must be in writing and: Be signed and dated Contain the address of the rental unit State the date the notice before the eviction notice. Depending on the cause of eviction, landlords must give tenants a specific amount of notice before the eviction takes effect. Landlords must also give tenants time to dispute the notice. For example, if a landlord must give 10 days notice, and tenants have 5 days from the date the notice is received to dispute the notice. Learn more about thetimelines to dispute an eviction noticeAn eviction notice must be served in person, by mail, by leaving it in a mailbox or mail slot, or by attaching to the door of the home address. Email can only be used if the tenant provided an email for service. Eviction notices cannot be served by text message. The eviction notice must describe legal reasons for eviction under the RTA. If a tenant applies for dispute resolution, the landlord must provide evidence to justify the eviction to an arbitrator. This evidence can include witness testimonies, documents or pictures to prove the reason for evictions The landlord should take responsibility and talk to the tenant about the move-out date. If the landlord and tenant agree to change the move-out date, the agreement should be in writing. Landlords must give tenants the required opportunities to inspect the rental unit and provide a copy of the completedCondition Inspection Report (PDF, 1.6MB)- RTB Form 27 See tips and conditions formoving out of a rental Tenant disputes the eviction notice If a tenant does not believe that the landlord met their obligations when serving the Notice to End Tenant disputes the eviction during the required timelines. If the tenant disputes the notice with the Residential Tenant disputes the eviction notice If a tenant does not believe that the landlord met their obligations when serving the Notice to End Tenant disputes the eviction notice If a tenant dispute the eviction notice If a tenant disp hearing. The notice is suspended until the hearing. Learn more about disputing an eviction Landlords must give tenants the required opportunities to inspect the rental unit and provide a copy of the completed condition. Inspection Report (PDF, 1.6MB)- RTB Form 27 See tips and conditions for moving out of a rental Tenant does not dispute the eviction notice If a tenant does not dispute the eviction notice, the tenant must move out of the rental unit by 1 p.m. on the day the tenancy ends. If a tenant continues to occupy the rental unit after the tenancy ends. If a tenant continues to occupy the rental unit after the tenancy ends. If a tenant does not dispute the eviction notice, the tenancy ends. If a tenant continues to occupy the rental unit after the tenancy ends. If a tenant continues to occupy the rental unit after the tenancy ends. If a tenant continues to occupy the rental unit after the tenancy ends. If a tenant continues to occupy the rental unit after the tenancy ends. If a tenant continues to occupy the rental unit after the tenancy ends. If a tenant continue ends is a tenant continue ends is a tenant continue ends. resolution with the RTB to request an Order of Possession If the landlord was successful with the RTB, serve the tenant with a copy of the Order of Possession Wait for the 2-day review period, the RTB will put the Order of Possession on hold. The landlord must then wait to see if the review is in their favour before moving on to the BC Supreme Court and get aWrit of Possession to hire acourt-approved bailiffto remove the tenant and their belongings The police do not have the authority to evict tenants on their own, but a court-approved bailiff may ask the police to attend an eviction notice or Order of Possession, they may end up owing their landlord some money and be responsible for other costs. A landlord can apply for an order of possession if a tenant does not dispute the eviction notice through the participatory hearing process or through the direct request process, in specific situations. Eviction notice in urgent situations when the tenant or a tenants guest has committed a very serious breach of the RTA. These application is made. Learn more about the circumstances that qualify as an emergency situation The RTB has developed an information sheet to help landlords determine whether to apply for an early end to tenancy or serve an eviction notice. Resources I need helpEviction letters are a crucial part of the eviction process, serving as a formal notice to a tenant that they must vacate the property. In this guide, Ill share my personal insights, offer tips from my experience, and provide three unique templates to help you write an eviction letter that works. Key TakeawaysKey PointsDetailsPurpose of Eviction LetterTo formally notify a tenant to vacate the property. Legal ComplianceMust adhere to local laws and regulations. Clear Communication Clearly state the reason for eviction and the required actions. Three Unique Templates Different templates for various eviction scenarios. Tips from Experience Practical advice from real-life eviction cases. Persuasive Writing How to make your letter effective and legally sound. Real-Life Examples to guide you through the process. Why Eviction Letters Matter An eviction letter is not just a formality; it is a legal requirement that protects both the landlord and the tenant. A properly written letter ensures that the eviction process begins on solid legal ground, reducing the risk of disputes and potential court complications. Personal Tips for Writing Effective Eviction notices. Make sure you know the required notice period and the exact wording necessary to comply with local regulations. Be Clear and Concise: Clearly state the reason for eviction and the date by which the tenant must vacate the property. Avoid ambiguous language. Stay Professional and Respectful: Even if the situation is tense, maintaining a professional tone can help de-escalate potential conflicts.Document Everything: Keep records of all communications with the tenant and copies of the eviction notice for legal purposes. Template 1: Non-Payment of Rent[Your Address][City, State, ZIP Code][Email A to Non-Payment of RentDear [Tenants Name], This letter serves as a formal notice to vacate the premises at [Property Address] due to non-payment of rent. As of [Date], you owe a total of [\$Amount] in unpaid rent. According to the terms of your lease agreement, rent is due on the [Due Date] of each month. You are required to pay the full amount owed or vacate the property within [Number of Days] days from the date of this letter. Failure to comply will result in legal action to recover the premises. Sincerely, [Your Name] Real-Life Example: Handling Non-PaymentIn one case, I had a tenant who fell behind on rent due to job loss. By clearly outlining the amount owed and offering a brief grace period for payment, I was able to resolve the issue amicably without resorting to legal proceedings. Template 2: Lease Violation[Your Address][City, State, ZIP Code][Email Address][Email Address][Emai serves as a formal notice to vacate the premises at [Property Address] due to violation of the lease agreement. Specifically, you have [Describe Violation], which is a direct breach of the terms outlined in the lease signed on [Lease Start Date]. You are required to rectify this violation or vacate the property within [Number of Days] days from the date of this letter. Failure to comply will result in legal action to recover the premises. Sincerely, [Your Name] Real-Life Example: Addressing Lease Violations I once had a tenant who consistently hosted loud parties, disturbing other residents. By issuing a clear eviction notice citing the specific lease violation, I was able to enforce compliance and maintain a peaceful living environment for all tenants. Template 3: End of Lease Term[Your Address][City, State, ZIP Code][Email Address][Phone Number][Date][Tenants Name][Tenants N at [Property Address] will expire on [Lease End Date]. According to the terms of your lease agreement, you are required to vacate the property by this date. Please ensure that all personal belongings are removed and the property by this date. the premises. Sincerely, [Your Name] Tips from Experience: End of Lease Ending a lease can be straightforward if both parties are aware of the terms. Clear communication and timely reminders can help ensure a smooth transition without disputes.

What does an eviction notice look like. What an eviction notice looks like. What does an eviction look like. Eviction letter.