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This is the point whereyou sort articles by themes or categories in preparation for writing your lit review. You may find a synthesis matrix(seethe example in the third boxbelow)or this Synthesis Worksheetto behelpful in understanding how to synthesis worksheet in the third boxbelow)or this Synthesis worksheet. What is synthesis? What synthesis is NOT: Combining elements of several sources to help you make a point Describing how sources converse each other Organizingsimilar ideas to existing knowledge Critiquing a source Simply comparing and contrasting sources A series of summaries Direct quotes without using your own voice You can sort the literature in various ways, for example: by themes or concepts historically or chronologically (tracing a research question across time), or by methodology How to Begin? Read your sources carefully and find the main idea(s) of each source Look for similarities in your sources which sources which sources are talking about the same main ideas? (for example, sources that discuss the historical background on your topic) Use the worksheet or matrix as you work on your lit review! The Four Examples of Student Writing come from a synthesis exercise created by Candice Benjes-Small. Thanks also to Colleen Warwick for some of the original materials for this page that were adapted by J. Cleavenger 9/2011. Thanks also to Colleen Warwick for some of the original materials for this page that were adapted by J. Cleavenger 9/2011. encyclopedia that anyone can edit.109,638 active editors 7,015,641 articles in EnglishPainting of a princess, most likely Pari Khan KhanumPari KhanumPari Khan KhanumPari Khan crisis after her father's death in 1576. She thwarted the plans of her brother Haydar Mirza and enthroned her favoured brother, Ismail Mirza, as IsmailII. Instead of gratitude, she received restrictions and house arrest, and may have been behind his death in 1577. She endorsed her brother Mohammad Khodabanda, who was almost blind, expecting to rule behind the scenes, but his wife, Khayr al-Nisa Begum, emerged as a rival and procured her killing. Regarded as the most powerful woman in Safavid history, Pari Khan was able to dominate the ineffective Safavid court in a society that imposed harsh restrictions on high-class women. Praised by her contemporaries for her intelligence, in later chronicles she was portrayed as a villain who murdered two brothers and tried to usurp the throne. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Orphic HymnsHMSNeptune (1909)Nominative determinismArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutKhachkars at Aprank Monastery... that the monumental khachkars (pictured) at Aprank Monastery can be seen from eight kilometres (five miles) away?... that ducks, an owl, a horse and a baby were utilized for the opening scene of a Doctor Who episode?... that despite winning Australia's top literary prize, The Hand That Signed the Paper has since been labelled a hoax?... that an Oregon TV station planned to be off the air for two to four weeks to complete a movebut did not fully return to air for nearly two years?... that Taylor Swift did not contact the family of actress Clara Bow before releasing a song about her?... that Jeremiah Chamberlain was murdered outside of his home by a local landowner?... that a whistled language created for a video game was reused in an episode of The Last of Us?... that the Bishop of Chiclayo Edinson Edgardo Farfn Crdova described his predecessor Pope Leo XIV as smelling like sheep? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleTrifid and Lagoon nebulaeThe Vera C. Rubin Observatory in Chile releases the first light images (example shown) from its new 8.4-metre (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: Takahiro ShiraishiShefali JariwalaClark OlofssonGrard LefrancTakutai Tarsh KempArnaldo PomodoroNominate an articleJune 301598 Anglo-Spanish War: After a 15-day siege Spanish troops in San Juan, modern-day Puerto-Rico, surrendered to an English force under Sir George Clifford. 1905 Nadir of American race relations: A mob of white Americans killed eight people in Oconee County, Georgia, as part of a mass lynching. 1960 The Belgian Congo gained independence from colonial rule, beginning a period of instability that would lead to the dictatorship of Joseph-Dsir Mobutu.1963 The coronation of Pope Paul VI took place, the last such ceremony before its abandonment by later popes.2015 An Indonesian Air Force military transport aircraft (pictured) crashed near a residential neighborhood in Medan, killing 139 people. William Oughtred (d.1660) Toyohara Kunichika (b.1835) Cody Rhodes (b.1985) Chris Gragg (b.1990) More anniversaries: June 29 June 30 July 1 Archive By emailList of days of the year About Michael Schur From 2013 to 2021, 153 episodes over eight seasons of the American police procedural comedy television series Brooklyn Nine-Nine were aired, with five seasons on Fox and three seasons on NBC. The series was created by Dan Goor and Michael Schur (pictured) and follows a team of detectives and a police captain in the 99th Precinct of the New York City Police Department in Brooklyn. The series was ordered by Fox in May2013. The first season of Brooklyn Nine-Nine aired on Fox from September17, 2013, to March25, 2014. On May13, 2018, Fox canceled the series; the following day, NBC picked up the series; the following day, NBC picked up the series; the following day, NBC picked up the series. The eighth and final season of Brooklyn Nine-Nine aired from August12, 2021, through September16. (Fulllist...)Recently featured: Men's T20 World Cup tournamentsMichelin-starred restaurants in TurkeyTimeline of PartygateArchiveMore featured listsBoyd's forest dragon (Lophosaurus boydii) is a species of arboreal lizard in the family Agamidae. The species is native to rainforests and their margins in the Wet Tropics region of northern Queensland, Australia. It spends the majority of its time perched on the trunks of trees, usually at around head height. It is a sit-and-wait predator, catching prey that it spies from its perch. Its diet consists primarily of invertebrates, with earthworms making up a relatively high proportion. Small fruits and vertebrates, with earthworms making up a relatively high proportion. Small fruits and vertebrates, with earthworms making up a relatively high proportion. credit: Charles J. SharpRecently featured: Thousand-yard stareMyosotis scorpioidesWhitehead's trogonArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask guestions about using or editing Wikipedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from "2Calendar
yearYearsMillennium2ndmillennium2nd signed. September 25: Battle of StngebroDecember 16: Battle of Noryang1598 by topicArts and disestablishments Disestablishments Disestablishments Works categoryWorksvte1598 in various calendar1598MDXCVIIIAb urbe condita2351Armenian calendar2548English Regnal year40Eliz.141Eliz.1Buddhist calendar2142Burmese calendar960Byzantine calendar71067107Chinese calendar (FireRooster)4295 or 4088to (EarthDog)4296 or 4089Coptic calendar13141315Discordian calendar2764Ethiopian calendar53585359Hindu calendar535859Hindu calendar535859Hindu calendar535859Hindu calendar535859Hindu calendar535859Hindu calendar535859Hindu calendar535859Hindu calendar535859Hindu calendar535859Hindu calendar53585 calendar10061007]apanese calendarKeich 3()Javanese calendar15181519Julian calendar21402141Tibetan calendar314 before ROC314Nanakshahi cale common year starting on Thursday of the Gregorian calendar of the Sy8th year of the 1598th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 98th year of the 1598th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 1598th year of the 2ndmill calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 8 In Berlin, Joachim Frederich of the House of Hohenzollern becomes the new Elector of Brandenburg upon the death of his father, Johann Georg von Brandenburg January 17 The Tsar of the Russian Empire, Feodor I, dies of a sudden illness at the age of 40, leaving no children and bringing an end to the Rurik dynasty. His widow, Irina Godunova, takes action to secure the throne but her rule lasts for only nine days. January 26 After receiving no support from the Russian nobles, the Tsaritsa Irina Godunova abandons her brief rule as autocrat of Russia, and abdicates in favor of her older brother, Boris Godunov. January 29 In what is now South Korea, a force of 50,000 troops of the Korean kingdom of Joseon and Chinese Ming dynasty troops begins the siege of Ulsan, a Japanese-controlled castle located in the southwest port of Ulsan on the Sea of Japan. January 30 In Italy Cesare d'Este moves the capital of the Duchy of Modena and Reggio to the city of Modena, after the Duchy of Ferrara is declared by Pope Clement VIII to be at an end. February 21 Boris Godunov is elected as the Tsar of Russia by unanimous vote of the parliament of nobles, the Zemsky Sobor. March 19 Count Adolf von Schwarzenberg of Austria captures the Turkish fortress at Gyr, four years after Turkish forces had taken it over.[1]March 20 The Duchy of Brittany in France is conquered by King Henry IV, who forces the surrender of Philippe Louis de Lorraine-Mercur, Duke of Brittany in France is conquered by King Henry IV, who forces the surrender of Philippe Louis de Lorraine-Mercur, Duke of Brittany in France is conquered by King Henry IV, who forces the surrender of Philippe Louis de Lorraine-Mercur, Duke of Brittany in France is conquered by King Henry IV, who forces the surrender of Philippe Louis de Lorraine-Mercur, Duke of Brittany in France is conquered by King Henry IV, who forces the surrender of Philippe Louis de Lorraine-Mercur, Duke of Brittany in France is conquered by King Henry IV, who forces the surrender of Philippe Louis de Lorraine-Mercur, Duke of Brittany in France is conquered by King Henry IV, who forces the surrender of Philippe Louis de Lorraine-Mercur, Duke of Brittany in France is conquered by King Henry IV, who forces the surrender of Philippe Louis de Lorraine-Mercur, Duke of Brittany in France is conquered by King Henry IV, who forces the surrender of Philippe Louis de Lorraine-Mercur, Duke of Brittany in France is conquered by King Henry IV, who forces the surrender of Philippe Louis de Lorraine-Mercur, Duke of Brittany in France is conquered by King Henry IV, who forces the surrender of Philippe Louis de Lorraine-Mercur, Duke of Brittany in France is conquered by King Henry IV, who forces the surrender of Philippe Louis de Lorraine-Mercur, Duke of Brittany in France is conquered by King Henry IV, who forces the surrender of Philippe Louis de Lorraine-Mercur, Duke of Brittany in France is conquered by King Henry IV, who forces the surrender of Philippe Louis de Lorraine-Mercur, Duke of Brittany in France is conquered by King Henry IV, who forces the surrender of Philippe Louis de Lorraine-Mercur, Duke of Brittany in France is conquered by the Brittany in Franc Transylvanian nobles. Sigismund's cousin, Andrew Bthory, is then elected as the new Prince. April 30: Henry IV of France grants French Huguenots equal rights with Catholics; this is considered the end of the French Wars of Religion. [2] April 30 In Mexico, on the day of the Feast of the Ascension, Juan de Oate, dispatched by the Viceroy of New Spain to expand the Spanish colony's territory, assembles his group on the south side of the Rio Grande and formally claims all territory north of the Spanish Empire.[3]May 2 The Peace of Vervins, mediated by Cardinal Alessandro de Medici, ends the war between France and Spain. May 6 King Philip II of Spain announces that his eldest daughter, Isabella Clara Eugenia, will marry Albert of Austria (at the time a Roman Catholic cardinal and Archbishop of Toledo), and that the two will jointly govern the Habsburg Netherlands (now Belgium). May 13 (Keich 3, 8th day of the 4th month) The Mount Asama volcano on the Japanese island of Honshu erupts. May Tycho Brahe's star catalogue Astronomi instaurat mechanica, listing the positions of 1,004 stars, is published. June 9 The Principality of Wallachia becomes a vassal state of the Austrian Habsburgs and the Holy Roman Empire, after Michael the Brave (Mihai Ptracu, with a regnal name of Michael II) signs an agreement at Prague with Rudolf II, Holy Roman Empire. [4] June 15 England invades the Caribbean island of Puerto Rico with a force of 20 ships and 1,700 men led by the Earl of Cumberland. [5] June 27 The ill-fated Dutch expedition of Jacques Mahu begins as his ship Hoop, along with the ships Liefde, Geloof, Trouwe and Blijde Boodschap, departs from Rotterdam. June 30 England's forces capture the Castillo San Felipe del Morro, the Spanish forces, the Earl of Cumberland decides to withdraw and departs in August. July 10 John Barrose, a Burgundian fencer who has challenged all comers and killed several, is hanged for murder. Barrose's story is dramatized by playwright Ben Jonson in Every Man in His Humour. July 12 After fording the Rio Grande near what are now the Mexican city of Juarez and the U.S. city of El Paso, Juan de Oate proclaims the founding of the colony of Santa Fe de Nuevo Mjico (Santa Fe of New Mexico), with himself as the first Viceroy. Oate establishes the first viceroy of Ohkay Owingeh, now located in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico Viceroy of Santa Fe of New Mexico Viceroy of Santa Fe of New Mexico), with himself as the first viceroy. Oate establishes the first viceroy of Santa Fe of New Mexico Viceroy of New Mexico Viceroy of Santa Fe of New Mexico Viceroy of Santa Fe of New Mexico Viceroy as part of the treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye between King Henry IV of France and Charles III, Duke of Lorraine, providing for King Henry's niece, Catherine of Bourbon, to marry Duke Charles III, Duke of Lorraine, providing for King Henry's niece, Catherine of Bourbon, to marry Duke Charles III, Duke of Lorraine, providing for King Henry IV of France and Charles III, Duke of Lorraine, [7]July 22 William Shakespeare registers the rights to his new play, The Merchant of Venice, in the Register of the Stationers Company, under the title The Marchaunt of Venyce or otherwise called The Jewe of Venyce. [8] July 23 Sigismund III Vasa, King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania, departs from Gdask with 80 transports, several warships and exiled members of the Swedish parliament to invade Sweden. The troops land at Kalmar on July 31, and secure its surrender.[9]July Philosopher Tommaso Campanella moves from Naples to Calabria, where he will be involved in a revolt against the rule of the Spanish viceroy the following year.[10]August 14 Battle of the Yellow Ford in Ireland: Hugh O'Neill,
Earl of Tyrone, gains victory over an English expeditionary force under Henry Bagenal, in the Nine Years' War against English rule. August 16 (Keich 3, 15th day of the 7th month) The Council of Five Elders, to serve in Japan as regents after the death of General Hideyoshi, is gathered at Fushimi on orders of Hideyoshi, and the members vow their allegiance to Hideyoshi, is gathered at Fushimi on orders of Hideyoshi, is gathered at Fushimi on orders of Hideyoshi, and the members vow their allegiance to Hideyoshi, is gathered at Fushimi on orders of Hideyoshi, and the members vow their allegiance to Hideyoshi, is gathered at Fushimi on orders of Hideyoshi, and the members vow their allegiance to Hideyoshi, and the members vow their allegiance to Hideyoshi, is gathered at Fushimi on orders of Hideyoshi, and the members vow their allegiance to Hideyoshi, and the members vow the Hideyoshi and Hideyoshi allegiance to Hideyoshi and Hideyoshi allegiance to Hideyoshi and Hideyoshi allegiance to Hideyoshi alleg at the Cape Verde Islands off of the coast of Africa, and many of the men become fatally ill, including Captain Jacques Mahu, who dies on September 23. September 23. September 5 (Keich 3, 5th day of the men become fatally ill, including Captain Jacques Mahu, who dies on September 25. September 25. September 26. September 26. September 26. September 26. September 26. September 27. September 27. September 28. September 28. September 28. September 28. September 29. September 2 Osaka Castle to join Hideyoshi's designated successor, his son Hideyori.[11]September 10 Prince Michael II of Wallachia begins the siege of Nicopolis (now Nikopol in Bulgaria). September 17 Prince Michael II of Wallachia begins the siege of Nicopolis (now Nikopol in Bulgaria). three ships commanded by him are separated from the Dutch Republic fleet of Admiral Wybrand van Warwyck, and land on a Portuguese-charted island, Ilha do Cisne. Van Neck names the island Mauritius, after Maurice, Prince of Orange. Although Diogo Fernandes Pereira and sailors from Portugal had, in 1507, become the first Europeans to find Mauritius, van Neck's men apparently are the first to sight the dodo, a now extinct bird. September 18 (Keich 3, 18th day of the 8th month) General Toyotomi Hideyori, with the regency exercised by the Council of Five Elders. September 25 Battle of Stngebro at Linkping in Sweden: The Catholic King Sigismund of Sweden by the Protestant forces of his uncle, Charles. Sigismund is deposed shortly thereafter. [12]October 19 The Siege of Suncheon, an attempt by Korean and Chinese troops to capture the Japanese-occupied Suncheon Castle. [13] An attempt to lure Japanese General Konishi Yukinaga into an ambush fails when a Korean Navy attempts to bombard the Suncheon Castle, two days after the joint Chinese and Korean land assault is driven back. Korea and Japan lose 39 ships when a large number of the fleet gets stuck in the shallow waters at low tide and the vessels are attacked by the Japanese. Yi Sunsin calls off the siege the next day.[14]November 10 (11th waxing of Tazaungmon 960 ME) In what is now the Rakhine State of Myanmar, King Min Razagyi of Arakan and the rebel leader Minye Thihathu begin their assault on Pegu, the remaining portion of the Toungoo Empire in southern Burma.[15] November 15 Pope Clement VIII authorizes the marriage between Albert of Austria and Isabella Clara Eugenia of Spain. The two will be married on April 18. December 4 In what is now part of the U.S. state of New Mexico, a dispute breaks out between the Keres people of the Acoma Pueblo (near what is now Albuquerque, New Mexico between the Keres people of the Acoma Pueblo (near what is now Albuquerque, New Mexico between the Keres Chief Zutacapan and the Spanish colonial envoy Juan de Zaldvar. After being refused food and shelter for himself and his 16 men, Zaldivar retaliates by pillaging Acoma, and Zutacapan orders a counterattack in which Zaldivar and 11 other men are killed.[16] Spanish troops from the Santa Fe de New Mexico colony retaliate on January 22 by carrying out the Acoma Massacre of 800 people. December 16 (Keich 3, 19th day of the 11th month, lunar calendar) Battle of Noryang: An allied Korean and Chinese fleet under Korean Admiral Yi Sunsin and Chinese Admiral Chen Lin defeats the Japanese navy, ending the Japanese invasions of Korea (159298).[17]December 21 Battle of Curalaba: The revolting Mapuche, led by cacique Pelantaro, inflict a major defeat on Spanish troops in southern Chile; all Spanish cities south of the Bo Bo River eventually fall victim to the Destruction of the Seven Cities by the Mapuches, and all conquest of Mapuche territories by Europeans practically ceases, until the later 19th century Occupation of Araucana. December 29 Pope Clement VIII refuses to allow dispensation for Henry of Lorraine, who is Catholic, to marry Catherine of Bourbon, a Protestant Calvinist. King Henry IV of France then intimidates the Catholic Archbishop of Reims into authorizing the marriage.[7]Carnival Jacopo Peri's Dafne, the earliest known modern opera, is premired at the Palazzo Corsini, Florence.[18]Pentecost Calvinist congregations in Zurich introduce music into their services.[19]The Parliament of England passes the Vagabonds Act, that allows transportation of convicts to colonies. Illustrations of Ottoman Turkish and European riflemen, with detailed illustrations of China. The Spanish establish themselves in El Pial, a trading port on the coast of China in the Pearl River Delta. [20] Maarten TrompGian Lorenzo BerniniJanuary 23 Franois Mansart, French architect (d. 1638)March 13 Johannes Loccenius, German historian (d. 1638)March 13 Johannes Loccenius, German historian (d. 1644)Robert Trelawney, English politician (d. 1643)March 26 Sir William Lewis, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1662)April 17 Giovanni Battista Riccioli, Italian astronomer (d. 1671)April 23 Maarten Tromp, officer and later admiral in the Dutch navy (d. 1653)April 28 Francis Leigh, 1st Earl of Chichester, English politician (d. 1653)May 23 Claude Mellan, French painter and engraver (d. 1688)June 4 ke Henriksson Tott, Swedish soldier and politician (d. 1677)July 6 Kirsten Munk, Danish noble, spouse of King Christian IV of Denmark (d. 1658)July 29 Henricus Regius, Dutch philosopher (d. 1679)July 31 Alessandro Algardi, Italian high-Baroque sculptor active in Rome (d. 1654)August 7 Georg Stiernhielm, Swedish civil servant (d. 1672)September 11 Imre Thurz, Hungarian noble (d. 1621)September 23 Eleonora Gonzaga, Holy Roman Empress, married to Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor (d. 1655)September 24 Giovanni Francesco Busenello, Italian librettist (d. 1659)September 27 Robert Blake, English admiral (d. 1657)October 19 Isaac Commelin Dutch historian (d. 1676)October 27 Lars Stigzelius, Swedish Lutheran archbishop (d. 1664)November 3 Christian I, Count Palatine of Birkenfeld-Bischweiler (16001654) (d. 1664)November 28 Hans Nansen, Danish statesman (d. 1667)December 7 Gian Lorenzo Bernini, Italian sculptor (d. 1680)[21]December 24 Margaret Stuart, Scottish princess (d. 1600)Bonaventura Cavalieri, Italian mathematician (d. 1647)Marmaduke Langdale, Royalist in the English Civil War (d. 1661)Baldassarre Longhena, Venetian architect (d. 1642)William Strode, English parliamentarian (d. 1642)William Strode, English parliamentarian (d. 1643)William Strode, English parliamentarian (d (d. 1672)Mary Bankes, Royalist in the English Civil War, defender of Corfe Castle (d. 1661)Tsar Feodor I of RussiaKing Philip II of SpainToyotomi HideyoshiYi Sun-sinJanuary 8 John George, Elector of Brandenburg, Margrave and Elector of Brandenburg, Margrave and Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia (b. 1525)January 9 Jasper Heywood, English Jesuit classicist and translator (b. 1553)January 16 Tsar Feodor I of Russia (b. 1557)[24]February 10 Anne of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1532)March 28 Michele Bonelli, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1541)April 8 Ludwig Helmbold, German classical singer (b. 1532)April 10 Jacopo Mazzoni, Italian philosopher (b. 1548)April 19Hans Fugger, German businessman (b. 1531)Rokkaku Yoshikata, Japanese daimy (b. 1521)May 3 Anna Guarini, Italian singer (b. 1563)May 18 Philipp of Bavaria, German Catholic cardinal (b. 1576)June Emery Molyneux, English maker of globes and instruments (date of birth unknown)June 28 Abraham Hideyoshi, Japanese warlord (b. 1537)October 11 Joachim Camerarius the Younger, German scientist (b. 1534)November 12 Johannes Schenck von Grafenberg, German physician (b. 1530)December 15 Philips of Marnix, Lord of Saint-Aldegonde, Dutch writer and statesman (b. 1538) [28]December 16 Yi Sun-sin, Korean naval leader (b. 1545)December 31 Heinrich Rantzau, German humanist writer, astrological writer (b. 1526)date unknownAbdulla Khan, Uzbek/Turkoman rulerTeodora Gins, Dominican musician and composer (b. c. 1530)Nicolas Pithou, French lawyer and author (b. 1524)^ Peter F. 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Find sources: "15th century" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Millennia2ndmillenniumCentury15thc Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance. [2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion, [4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate [5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Main article: 1400sPortrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte).1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India.1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur.1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6]1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire.14031413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I.1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.[7]14041406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi.1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hshim.14051433 During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8]1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. Main article: 1410sThe Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the PolishLithuanian Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights.1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndr.1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty.1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France.1415: Jan Hus is burned at the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.[9]1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king.[10]14191433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia.Main article: 1420sJoan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War.1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing.1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed.1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406.1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire.1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V.1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first
emperor of the Aztec Empire.1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orlans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War.1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11]Main article: 1430s1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo.14319 January Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc begins and Joan of Ar Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists.30 October Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille.16 December Henry VI of England is crowned King of France.1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Main article. 1440sDetail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China.1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI.1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde.14401469: Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in Mesoamerica.1440: Oba Ewuare comes to power in the West African city of Benin, and turns it into an empire.1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies.1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal.1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate.1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times.1443: Abdur Razzaq visits India.1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language.1444: The Albanian league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Wadysaw III of Poland and Jnos Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna.1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Principality of Moscow at the Battle of Varna.1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11]1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born.1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Main article: 1450sAngkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century.1450s: Machu Picchu constructed.1450: Dayangkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century.1450s. Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon.1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11]1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the Byzantine Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last Roman Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is deciding the battle.1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11]14541466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia.14551485: Wars of the Roses English civil war between the House of York and the House of York and the House of York and the House of Lancaster.1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France.1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe.1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. Main article: 1460sThe seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatn after The League of Mayapan in 1461.1461: The League of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. Main article: 1460sThe seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatn after The League of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. Main article: 1460sThe seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatn after The League of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. Main article: 1460sThe seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatn after The League of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. Main article: 1460sThe seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatn after The League of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. Main article: 1460sThe seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatn after The League of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. Main article: 1460sThe seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatn after The League of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. Main article: 1460sThe seventeen Kuchkabals of Yucatn after The League of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins after The League of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins after The League of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins after The League of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins after The League of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins after The League of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins after The League of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins after The League of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins after The League of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins after The League of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins after The League of Majapahit.[11]1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins after Th Mayapan disintegrates. The league is replaced by seventeen Kuchkabal.1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans.1461: Tebruary Battle of Workimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales.17 February Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and Proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and Proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and Proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and Proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and Proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and Proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and Proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and Proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and Proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and Proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes L defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England).28 June Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483).July Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege.
Political map of Europe in 147022 July Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu) and capturing the city. He develops both his own capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Djenn, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack.1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville.1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Haqq II.1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11]1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahn Shh.14671615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan.1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia.1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent.1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec apital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. Main article: 1470s1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Golden Horde at the Battle of Lipnic.1471: The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king L Thnh Tng.1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco.14741477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.1478: Muscovy conquers Novgorod.1478: Reign of Singhawikramawardhana ends.[11]1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah.1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks.1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12]Main article: 1480sThe Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the Great Horde.1481: Spanish Inquisition begins in practice with the first autoda-f.1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance.1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Co becomes the first European to enter the Congo.1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia.1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations.1484: William Caxton, the first printer of books in English, prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London.1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England.1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver.1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty.1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar.1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance.1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration.1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. Main articles: 1490s and 1500sView of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus.1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000200,000 leave.1492: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico.1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter.1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.1494: Spain and Portugal (reigns until 1521).14971499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back.1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio.1499: Michelangelo's Piet in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago [13]1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Seluronglater named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang.[14]1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali.[15]1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born.1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yez Pinzn encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas.1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro lvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portuguese navigator Pedro lvares Cabral claims Braz Chinese rule in VietnamUlugh Beg (13941449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid RenaissanceJohannes Gutenberg (14051468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman EmpireIvan III of Russia (14401505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the lands of the RusKing Henry VII (14571509), the founder of the royal house of TudorSee also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions 15th centuryRenaissance affects philosophy, science and art.Rise of Modern English language from Middle English.Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world.Public banks.Yongle Encyclopediaover 22,000 volumes.Hangul alphabet in Korea.Scotch whisky.Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed].Development of the woodcut for printing between 14001450.Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c.1455)Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 14101415Invention of the harpsichord c.1450Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. Crowley, Roger (2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and the end of empire". Contemporary Review. Archived from the original on 22 August 2009. It is the end of the Middle Ages) Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 Harvey 2005, p.14. Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton. Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with. Winstedt, R. O. (1948). "The Malay Founder of Medieval Malacca". Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies; 726729. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00083312. JSTOR608731.^ "An introduction to the Ming dynasty (13681644)". Khan Academy. Asian Art Museum. Retrieved 29 September 2018. Modern interpretation of the place names recorded by Chinese chronicles can be found e.g. in Some Southeast Asian Polities Mentioned in the WSL Archived 12 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine by Geoffrey Wade Thousands in China are descendants of an ancient Filipino king. Here's how it happened. Filipiknow. 24 March 2017. "New Sulu King research book by Chinese author debuts in Philippines". Xinhuanet. 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