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Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm,
while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the
RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles About The aftermath of the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver
in the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... that Gammarelli, the official tailor of the pope, is one of the oldest family-run businesses in Europe? ... that despite being named in college as the best at his position in the
U.S., football player Buster Maddox only appeared in one NFL game? ... that Jean-Mohammed Abd-el-Jalil, a Moroccan Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ... that Robert Mugabe's motorcade was known
for speeding and killing people? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? Archive Start a new article
Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song
"Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie
Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 - Manchu regent Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the
strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting
them in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides
blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The
flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Germanicus Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The
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and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català
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Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium 2nd millennium 2nd millennium Century 17th century 18th century
from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Establishments - Disestablishments - D
calendarsGregorian calendar1644MDCXLIVAb urbe condita2397Armenian calendar1050-1051Berber calendar1050-1566Bengali cale
(Water Goat) 4341 or 4134 — to —甲申年 (Wood Monkey) 4342 or 4135Coptic calendar 644-645Iranian calendar 1022-1023Islamic
calendar1053-1054Japanese calendarKan'ei 21 / Shōhō 1(正保元年)Javanese calendar268 before ROC民前268年Nanakshahi calendar3977Minguo calendar3977Minguo calendar3977Minguo calendar3977Minguo calendar3977Minguo calendar4186-2187Tibetan calendar3977Minguo calendar3977Minguo calendar4186-2187Tibetan calen
Monkey)1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade
As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-
first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major
expedition for the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over
the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in
an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last
emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of
Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China. June 6 - The invading Qing army,
with the help of Ming general Wu Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish
fleets fight a naval battle off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive but represents a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 - English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England. [6] September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England.
Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Second Battle of Lostwithiel (in Cornwall) - Charles I and the Royalists gain their last major victory.[7] September 15 - Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1 - The Jews of Mogilev
Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor of the Qing dynasty, is enthroned in Beijing after the collapse of the Ming dynasty as the first Qing emperor to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy
 Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during queen of Sweden. December - Bubonic
 plaque breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René
Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 19 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert
 Hancke, German writer (d. 1713) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1694) March 1 - Simon
 Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1696) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 25 - Heinrich von
Cocceji, German jurist from Bremen (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie
 Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) April 21 - Conrad von Reventlow, Danish statesman, first Grand Chancellor of Denmark (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic
Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1707) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 7 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic
(bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 11 - Jacob
Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1681) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans
Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1680) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1718) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch
art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1728) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 23 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van
churchman (b. 1602) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat,
Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian
noble (b. 1591) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1585) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1589) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 25 - Amar Singh
Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1613) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1583) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15]
Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1593) September 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (b. 1592)[17] October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1592)[17] October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1592)[17] October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1592)[17] October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1588) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1588) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1588) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1588) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1588) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1588) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1588) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1588) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1588) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1588) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1588) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1588) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1588) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1588) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1588) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1588) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1588) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1588
1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1592) November 24 - Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 - Sir
Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 28 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1577) Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press
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challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th ce
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 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian
Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Gal
sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the
masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of
colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the
world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the 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 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. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third
Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola
Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in
Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming
Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in 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 Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian
Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan at the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese.
dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also
destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in
present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and 
expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge
Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in
service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Eu
Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran f
Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations
The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-
Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2.Europe
at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to
ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the
present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day 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 in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November
Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodeseded by his brother, sultan Trenggana.
falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted
Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South
Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi
the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the
island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a
glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas
to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian-Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England
breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church. 1531: The Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Inca Emp
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. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist,
Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in
Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores
inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the
reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540) 1541. Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile 1541. Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540) 1541.
Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are
allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the
Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in
Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is
made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Francis I dies in the Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52. 1547:
Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisive at the Schmalkaldic League at the Schmalkaldic Leagu
Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along
the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present
day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the
Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central
Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is
imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiation i
Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605:
During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II
of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-
1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate
(in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator,
Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at
Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French
Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone,
over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order,
defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific
Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le
Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore, 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longging Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of
Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law
Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang, 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator, 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan
Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate
(in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks,
responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottomans. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador
Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Jeanne
d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Luís Vaz de
Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of
Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle
of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577–1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is
killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama
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 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 Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.
[16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and
Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Pope
Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583:
Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the
Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585:
Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: 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 English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak
presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of
Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano.
1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman. [18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman is expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails
east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I
moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable. [18] Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.
The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico is established in Northern New Mexico.
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 Filakovo castle during the Long
Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon. [19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices
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from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Şelimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian,

English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485–1547) Henry VIII, (1491–1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507–1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter I is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and Bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and Bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and Bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and Bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and Bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and Bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and Bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for 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. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. ^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p. vii. 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Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The S page 25 ^ "La Terra De Hochelaga - Jaques Cartier a Hochelaga". jacquescarter.org. Archived from the original on December 23, 2008. ^ "The Lusiads". World Digital Library. 1800–1882. Retrieved 2013-08-31. ^ Schwieger, Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN 9780231538602. OCLC 905914446. Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp. xv. 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An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Bagpipes (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Fashion (links | edit) Giovanni Boccaccio (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1643 (links | edit) 1644 (links | edit) 16 1608 (links | edit) 1492 (links | edit) 1492 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit 1688 (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1576 (links (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/16th_century" Students learning to read typically focus on the words themselves and the letters, sounds, meaning and pronunciation. However, when early literacy skills are finally mastered, the next step is comprehension. What is comprehension? Comprehension is the ability to draw meaning from text. What Is Reading Comprehension? The most general definition of reading comprehension isn't simply knowing what words you have read, it's the ability to look at what these words say and to figure out what they mean. When students first embark on their career as readers, they are working on a variety of challenging skills. They mean to recognize words, identify them and be aware of their meaning. If they are unaware of their meaning, they will need to recognize words, identify them and be aware of their meaning. If they are unaware of their meaning, they will need to recognize words, identify them and be aware of their meaning. words and their meaning in a variety of contexts. For example, being able to identify satire. Research has demonstrated that reading isn't simply the transfer of information. Rather it is transactional, wherein the reader brings his or her life experience and understanding up to that point to the text. From there, he or she co-constructs meaning from whatever is being read, based on prior knowledge. How Is Reading Comprehension Taught? Educators and people with young children who are just entering the school system are likely familiar with the question, "What are the four types of reading?" The four main types of reading?" The four main types of reading are skimming, intensive and extensive. Skimming is the most superficial type of reading. It's a quick glance at the material, generally to see if any of the words contained therein spark interest or recognition. Comprehension when a reader is searching for something specific within a body of the text. Intensive Reading Intensive reading is where comprehension begins to get stronger. This is not a search for cursory information or to get the "gist" of a piece of writing. Intensive reading requires that the readers read every word in the piece, including ones they may not know and seek to understand what is being communicated. Intensive reading is required when the reader is going to be responsible for reflecting on what he or she has read, either in writing or in speech. Extensive reading that is taken on for pleasure. In this case, the impetus for meaning-making is wanting to understand what the text has to say. Why Is Reading Comprehension Important? Students who excel in reading comprehension often have successful academic careers. This is because reading is such a critical part of overall learning. If a child struggles with reading comprehension he or she will likely read less and thus will absorb less in the way of vocabulary, ideas, differing perspectives and other nuances. A limited vocabulary can mean a limited scope for thought and imagination. The result is that students demonstrate limited intellectual curiosity and do not have the self-motivation required to read on their own. Challenges for Comprehension?" educators should also consider the challenges for communities with limitations. The challenges of reading comprehension are especially acute for students with learning disabilities, attention deficit issues or other special needs. For these students, a question like, "How do you use forbidden in a sentence?" can be exceptionally difficult to answer, seeing as it relies upon an understanding of vocabulary, sentence construction and syntax. Teachers who teach special needs populations should be encouraged to seek out as many methods for reading comprehension as possible