I'm not a bot



```
Welcome to ESL Printables, the website where English Language teachers exchange resources: worksheets, lesson plans, activities, etc. Our collection is growing every day with the help of many teachers exchange resources: worksheets, lesson plans, activities, etc. Our collection is growing every day with the help of many teachers. If you learn how to
transcribe in English, you will improve your pronunciation and accent. But what's more, if you know phonetic transcription of English words
Phonetic Transcription Exercises 1-5 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 21-25 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 31-35 Phonetic Transcripti
Phonetic Transcription Exercises 46-50 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 51-55 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 51-65 Phonetic Transcrip
86-90 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 91-95 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 91-105 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 111-115 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 111-125 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 121-125 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 1
Transcription Exercises 131-135 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 141-145 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 141-145 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 161-165 Phone
 Exercises 171-175 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 176-180 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 181-185 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 196-200 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 196-200 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 196-210 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 196-200 Phonetic Transcript
215 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 216-220 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 221-225 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 231-235 Phonetic Transcription Exercises 
the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 109,638 active editors 7,015,185 articles in English Magic tablet from Pergamon The Orphic Hymns are a collection of 87 hymns in ancient Greek, addressed to various deities. Attributed in antiquity to the mythical poet Orpheus, they were composed in Asia Minor (in modern-day Turkey), most likely around
the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD, and seem to have belonged to a cult community which used them in ritual. The collection is preceded by a proem (or prologue) in which are brief, typically call for the attention of the deity they address, describing them and their
divinity, and appealing to them with a request. The first codex containing the Orphic Hymns to reach Western Europe arrived in Italy in the first half of the 15th century, and in 1500 the first printed edition of the Hymns was published in Florence. During the Renaissance, some scholars believed that the hymns were a genuine work of Orpheus; later, a
 more sceptical wave of scholarship argued for a dating in late antiquity. (Full article...) Recently featured: HMS Neptune (1909) Nominative determinism Donkey Kong Land Archive By email More featured articles About Forrest modeling in 2018 ... that Diandra Forrest (pictured) was bullied for her white skin before becoming a professional model? .
that the Savannah River Site was where the neutrino was discovered? ... that one of the earliest Ukrainian science fiction novels, written in 1918 by Mykola Chaikovsky, features solar power and a radiotelephone? ... that the Philadelphia School of Anatomy began as a private dissection room? ... that having been elected to Indonesia's House of
Representatives five times, Muhidin Mohamad Said is its longest-serving incumbent member? ... that Horvat Mazad's walls, which also functioned as storage rooms, were likely a revival of centuries-old military architecture? ... that a leader of
a terrorist group in the Russian Empire was revealed in 1908 to have been a police agent for 15 years? ... that Ben Lashes is a talent manager for cat memes? Archive Start a new article Trifid and Lagoon nebulae The Vera C. Rubin Observatory in Chile releases the first light images (example shown) from its new 8.4-metre (28 ft)
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 war Iran-Israel war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Gérard Lefranc Takutai Tarsh Kemp Arnaldo Pomodoro Mikayla Raines John R. Casani Richard Gerald Jordan Nominate an article June 29: Feast of Saints Peter and Paul (Western Christianity) Jayne Mansfield 1613 - The original Globe
Theatre in London burned to the ground after a cannon employed for special effects misfired during a performance of Henry VIII and ignited the roof. 1764 - One of the strongest tornadoes in history struck Woldegk in present-day northeastern Germany, killing one person. 1950 - The United States defeated England during the FIFA World Cup in one of
the greatest upsets in the competition's history. 1967 - Actress Jayne Mansfield (pictured), her boyfriend Sam Brody, and their driver were killed in a car accident outside of New Orleans, while her children Miklós, Zoltán, and Mariska Hargitay escaped with only minor injuries. 2020 - Reddit banned r/The Donald, a pro-Trump subreddit, for rule
violations and antagonizing the company. Ernest Fanelli (b. 1860)Ludwig Beck (b. 1880)Paul Klee (d. 1940)Nestor Binabo (d. 2023) More anniversaries: June 28 June 29 June 30 Archive By email List of days of the year About The thousand-yard stare (also referred to as the two-thousand-yard stare) is the blank, unfocused gaze of people experiencing
dissociation due to acute stress or traumatic events. The phrase was originally used to describe war combatants and the post-traumatic stress they exhibited but is now also used to refer to an unfocused gaze observed in people under any stressful situation, or in people with certain mental health conditions. The thousand-yard stare is sometimes
described as an effect of shell shock or combat stress reaction, along with other mental health conditions. However, it is not a formal medical term. This painting by the war artist Thomas C. Lea III, titled Marines Call It That 2,000 Yard Stare, popularized the term after it was published in Life in 1945. It depicts an unnamed US Marine at the Battle of
Peleliu, which took place in 1944. Painting credit: Thomas C. Lea III Recently featured: Myosotis scorpioides Whitehead's trogon Atacamite Archive More featured pictures Community 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 and the broader Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask pasic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask pasic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.
encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge
base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikivoyageFree travel guide WikionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+
articles שור Deutsch Español שורוים Deutsch Español וועתעה בירים Deutsch Español וועתעה בירים בירים Français Italiano Nederlands Η בברית בירים בירים החלים לשון בירים בירים
Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [] Воsanski اردو (] Возански [] Во
17th century 18th century 18th century Decades 1590s 1600s 1610s 1620s 1630s Years 1610 1611 1612 1613 1614 1615 1616 vte August 29: The Battle of Cape Corvo is fought between Sicily and the Ottoman Empire 1613 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death
categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments - Disestablishments Works vte 1613 in various calendar1613MDCXIIIAb urbe condita2366Armenian calendar1062@4 A4PAssyrian calendar6363Balinese saka calendar1534-1535Bengali calendar1019-1020Berber
calendar2563English Regnal year10 Ja. 1 - 11 Ja. 1Buddhist calendar975Byzantine calendar975Byzantine calendar7121-7122Chinese calendar975Byzantine calendar
Samvat1669-1670 - Shaka Samvat1534-1535 - Kali Yuga4713-4714Holocene calendar191-992Islamic calendar991-992Islamic calendar1021-1022Japanese calendar1021-1022Japanese calendar1021-1022Japanese calendar11613Igbo calendar1021-1022Japanese calendar1021-1022Japanese calendar1533-1534Julian calendar991-992Islamic calendar1021-1022Japanese calendar1021-1022Ja
calendar145Thai solar calendar2155-2156Tibetan calendar (MDCXIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar, the 1613th year of the Common Era (CE) and
Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 613th year of the 2nd millennium, the 13th year of the 17th century, and the 4th year of the 1610s decade. As of the start of 1613, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 11 - Workers in a sandpit in the Dauphiné region of
France discover the skeleton of what is alleged to be a 30-foot tall man (the remains, it is supposed, of the giant Teutobochus, a legendary Gallic king who fought the Romans).[1] January 20 - King James I of England successfully mediates the Treaty of Knäred between Denmark and Sweden.[2] February 14 - Elizabeth, daughter of King James I of
England, marries Frederick V, Elector Palatine.[3] February 24 - King Anaukpetlun of Burma blockades the Portuguese port at Syriam with 80 warships and 3,000 men, then sets about to tunnel into the city. March 3 (February 21 O.S.) - An assembly of the Russian Empire elects Mikhail Romanov Tsar of Russia, ending the Time of Troubles. The House
of Romanov will remain a ruling dynasty until 1917. March 27 - The first English child is born in Canada at Cuper's Cove, Newfoundland to Nicholas Guy. March 29 Explorer Samuel de Champlain becomes the first unofficial Governor of New France in Canada. Burmese soldiers, tunneling under the walls of the Portuguese colonial fortress at Syriam
(now Thanlyin), bring down a section of the walls and sack the city. Portuguese Governor Filipe de Brito e Nicote and rebel Burmese General Natshinnaung are captured, and executed by impalement on April 9. April 13 - Samuel Argall captures Algonquian princess Pocahontas in Passapatanzy, Virginia, to ransom her for some English prisoners held by
her father, Chief Powhatan. She is brought to Henricus as a hostage.[4] May 12 - Mikhail Romanov arrives in Moscow to begin his reign as Tsar of Russia, after having been elected on March 3. May 14 The city of Hanthawaddy (now Bago) is restored as the capital of Burma by King Anaukpetlun, who relocates the government from Ava (now Inwa). The
ruler of the principality of Martaban, Binnya Dala, surrenders to the armies of King Anaukpetlun of Burma. May 23 - War of the Montferrat Successfully resist a nine-day siege by the troops of Charles Emmanuel I, Duke of Savoy. May 27 - After getting an official proclamation that he is the
French Governor of New France, explorer Samuel de Champlain begins exploration of the area westward from Quebec, traveling along the Ottawa River. June 28 (July 8 N.S.) - From Jamestown, John Rolfe makes the first shipment to England after a
voyage of three weeks. June 29 - Fire destroys London's famed Globe Theatre, during a performance of Shakespeare's Henry VIII.[6] July 20 (July 30 N.S.) - The first American-grown tobacco, produced in the British colony of Virginia, arrives in England after being dispatched 22 days earlier by John Rolfe. [5] July 26 - Diego Marín de Negron, the
Spanish Governor of Rio de la Plata y Paraguay, is assassinated by poisoning at his palace in Buenos Aires.C. Antonio Zinny, History of the governors of the Argentine provinces from 1810 to the present (Editoriales Huemul, 1941) p.105 July 28 - Gregor Richter, the chief pastor of Görlitz, denounces Jacob Boehme as a heretic, in his Sunday sermon
 August 29 - The Sicilians under de Aragon defeat the trade fleet of the Ottoman Empire, ending the Battle of Cape Corvo. September 29 - The New River is opened, to supply London with drinking water from Hertfordshire. October 21 - Gabriel Bathory, ruler of the Principality of Transylvania, is removed from office by vote of the nobles meeting at
Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Iulia in Romania).[7]:279 Bathory refuses to vacate the palace at the Transylvanian capital at Várad, (now Oradea in Romania), and is murdered on October 23 - Gabriel Bethlen is elected as the new Prince of Transylvanian.[8] October 28 - Keichō embassy: Hasekura Tsunenaga departs Japan in the Date Maru with
a Japanese diplomatic mission to the Holy See, scheduled to first travel to Acapulco in New Spain, with a goal of concluding an agreement between Tokugawa Ieyasu and the East India Company, permitting English merchants to live and trade in Japan. November 3 - English royal favourite Robert Carr is created 1st Earl of Somerset. November 30 - King
 Anaukpetlun of Burma sends an army of 4,000 troops to drive the Siamese occupiers from the Tenasserim coast. December 26 - The Date Maru, carrying the Japanese diplomatic mission commanded Hasekura Tsunenaga, reaches North America, sighting Cape Mendocino on the California coast. [9] The Earl of Somerset marries Frances Howard,
following the September 25 annulment of her marriage to Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of Essex; the event is the inspiration for John Donne's Eclogue.[10] December 26 - The Burmese Army defeats the Siamese Army at Tavoy. The city is now part of Myanmar as Dawei. December 27 - Mateo Leal de Ayala becomes the new Governor of Rio de la Plata y
Paraguay, covering what will become the nations of Argentina, Chile and Paraguay. He succeeds Diego Marín de Negron, who was poisoned on July 26. A locust swarm destroys La Camarque, France. Kuwait City is founded. Sultan Agung of Mataram takes the throne of the kingdom of Mataram in Java. Near Jamestown, Virginia, Sir Thomas Dale starts a few succeeds Diego Marín de Negron, who was poisoned on July 26. A locust swarm destroys La Camarque, France. Kuwait City is founded. Sultan Agung of Mataram takes the throne of the kingdom of 
 settlement called Bermuda City, which later becomes part of Hopewell, Virginia. Mattia Preti Stjepan Gradić André Le Nôtre Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang Claude Perrault January 14 - Pier Martire Armani, Italian painter (d. 1699) January 15 - Giovanni Pietro Bellori, Italian art historian (d. 1696) January 21 - George Gillespie, Scottish theologian (d.
 1648) February 2 Noël Chabanel, French Jesuit missionary at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons (d. 1649) William Thomas, Welsh Anglican bishop (d. 1689) February 28 - John Pearson, English theologian and scholar (d. 1686) March 6
 Stjepan Gradić, Croatian philosopher and scientist (d. 1683) Anna Moroni, Italian educator (d. 1675) March 11 - Francesco Caetani, 8th Duke of Sermoneta, Governor of the Duchy of Milan (d. 1683) March 12 - Antonia (d. 1684) March 12 - Antonia (d. 1684) March 12 - Antonia (d. 1685) March 12 - Antonia (d. 1686) March 12 - Antonia (d. 1687) March 13 - Antonia (d. 1688) March 14 - Antonia (d. 1688) March 15 - Antonia (d. 1688) March 16 - Antonia (d. 1688) March 18 - Antonia (d. 1
of Württemberg, princess, literary figure, patron and Christian Kabbalist (d. 1689) March 28 - Empress Dowager Xiaozhuang, concubine of Qing dynasty ruler Hong Taiji (d. 1688)[12] March 29 - Louis-Isaac Lemaistre de Sacy, French Bible translator (d. 1684) April 1 Giulio Bartolocci, Italian Biblical scholar (d. 1687) Charles de Saint-Évremond, French
soldier and writer (d. 1703) April 7 - Gerrit Dou, Dutch painter (d. 1675) April 18 - Philip Wharton, English soldier (d. 1667) May 9 - Mattias de' Medici, Italian noble (d. 1667) May 10 - François Chauveau, French
painter (d. 1676) May 15 - George Seton, Lord Seton, Scottish noble (d. 1648) May 31 - John George II, Elector of Saxony (1656-1680) (d. 1682) June 13 - Johann Ernst, Count of Hanau-Münzenberg (1641-1642) (d. 1642) June 16 - John Cleveland, English poet (d. 1658)
 July 15 - Gu Yanwu, Chinese philologist and geographer (d. 1682) July 16 - Alderano Cybo, Catholic cardinal (d. 1700) August 7 - William Frederick, Prince of Nassau-Dietz, Dutch stadtholder (d. 1684) August 15 - Gilles Ménage, French scholar (d. 1692) August 18 - Sir Thomas Peyton, 2nd Baronet, English politician (d. 1684) August 20 - Duchess
 Elisabeth Sophie of Mecklenburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg (d. 1676) August 24 - Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, founder of a religious community, visionary, writer of prophecies (d. 1676) August 29 - John Jolliffe, English politician and businessman (d. 1680) September 8 - Henri Albert de La
Grange d'Arquien, Catholic cardinal (d. 1707) September 15 - François de La Rochefoucauld, French writer (d. 1680)[13] September 25 - Claude Perrault, French architect (d. 1688) October 3 - Marion Delorme, French courtesan known for her relationships with the
important men of her time (d. 1650) October 12 - Jacques d'Arthois, Flemish painter (d. 1666) Adriaan Heereboord, Dutch philosopher (d. 1666) Adriaan Heereboord, Dutch philos
 politician (d. 1681) November 5 - Isaac de Benserade, French poet (d. 1691)[14] November 12 - Sir Ralph Verney, 1st Baronet, of Middle Claydon, English Baronet (d. 1670) November 20 - Tyman Oosdorp, Dutch Golden Age brewer and magistrate of Haarlem (d. 1668)
 November 24 - John Knight, Member of the Parliament of England (d. 1683) November 25 - Philip VII, Count of Waldeck-Wildungen (1638-1645) (d. 1645) December 10 - Izaak van Oosten, Flemish painter (d. 1661) December 11 - Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the
 royal house of Marwar (d. 1644) December 23 - Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Field Marshal of Sweden (d. 1670) Henry Vane, English courtier, diplomat and politician (d. 1660) Rhushal Khan Khattak, Afghan poet (d. 1690) Richard Crashaw, English poet (d. 1649) Juan García López-Rico Ikeda
Terumasa Sigismund Báthory January 2 - Salima Sultan Begum, Empress of the Mughal Empire (b. 1539) January 12 - George Blackwell, English Catholic archpriest (b. 1536) January 27 - Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (b. 1567) January 28 - Thomas Bodley, English diplomat and
 library founder (b. 1545)[15] February 14 - Juan García López-Rico, Spanish Catholic priest from the Trinitarian Order, founded the Order of Discalced Carmelites (b. 1531) February 27 - Pietro Facchetti, Italian painter (b. 1539) March 2 - Rudolph Snellius, Dutch linguist
and mathematician (b. 1546) March 13 - Giovanni Battista Caccini, Italian artist (b. 1556) March 27 - Sigismund Báthory, Prince of Transylvania (b. 1572) April 27 - Robert Abercromby,
 Scottish Jesuit missionary (b. 1532) June 3 - Allahverdi Khan, Georgian-born Iranian general (b. 1541) July 2 - Bartholomaeus Pitiscus, German astronomer and mathematician (b. 1561) July 19 - Nicolaus van Aelst, Flemish engraver (b. 1526) July 20 - Sebastian
 Lubomirski, Polish-Lithuanian nobleman (szlachcic) (b. c. 1546) July 30 - Henry Julius, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (b. 1543) August 1 Francesco Grimaldi, Italian architect (b. 1544) August 14 - David Lindsay, Scottish bishop (b. 1531) August 18 - Giovanni
Artusi, Italian composer (b. c. 1540) August 22 - Dominicus Baudius, Dutch historian and poet (b. 1561) August 25 - William Waldegrave, English Member of Parliament (b. 1540) September 8 Carlo Gesualdo, Italian composer (b. 1566)[16] James Pemberton, British goldsmith (b. 1550) September 14 - Thomas Overbury, English poet and essayist
(murdered) (b. 1581) October 9 - Henry Constable, English poet (b. 1562) October 11 - John Petre, 1st Baron Petre, English politician (b. 1549) October 22 - Mathurin Régnier, French satirist (b. 1549) November 4 - Cristóbal Rodríguez
 Juárez, Spanish Catholic archbishop (b. 1547) November 16 - Trajano Boccalini, Italian satirist (b. 1556) November 21 - Rose Lok, English Marian exile (b. 1549) November 26 - Henry Berkeley, 7th Baron Berkeley, English politician (b. 1534) December 6
 Anton Praetorius, German pastor (b. 1560) December 7 - Simon VI, Count of Lippe, imperial count and ruler of the County of Lippe (Germany) since 1563 (b. 1528) Beatrice Michiel, Venetian spy (b. 1553) ^ W.A. Seaver, "Giants and Dwarfs",
 Harper's New Monthly Magazine, 39:202-210, 1869. ^ Franklin Daniel Scott (1988). Sweden, the Nation's History. SIU Press. p. 168. ISBN 978-0-8093-1489-8. ^ The Marriage of prince Fredericke, and the King's daughter the Lady Elizabeth... London: Thomas Creede. 1613. p. 1. ^ Rountree, Helen C. (December 8, 2010). "Pocahontas (d. 1617)".
 Encyclopedia Virginia Archived May 3, 2017, at the Wayback Machine. Retrieved March 4, 2011. ^ a b Alexander Brown, The Genesis of the United States: A Narrative of the Movement in England, 1605-1616, which Resulted in the Plantation of North America by Englishmen (Houghton Mifflin, 1897) p. 639 ^ Alan Read (1995). Theatre and Everyday
 Life: An Ethics of Performance. Psychology Press. p. 229. ISBN 978-0-415-06941-0. ^ a b Nagy, László (1988). Tündérkert fejedelme: Báthory Gábor [Prince of the Principality and its First Crises (1526-1606)", by Gábor Barta, in History of
Transylvania (Akadémiai Kiadó, 1994) p.313 ^ "A Quarter Century of Trans-Pacific Diplomacy: New Spain and Japan, 1592-1617", by W. Michael Mathes, Journal of Asian History (1990) pp.1-29 ^ John Donne (1995). The Variorum Edition of the Poetry of John Donne. Indiana University Press. pp. 57-. ISBN 0-253-31812-2. ^ Fox, Helen (Morgenthau)
 Helen Morgenthau Fox (1962). André Le Nôtre: Garden Architect to Kings. Crown Publishers. p. 29. ^ Sr, Arthur W. Hummel (January 1, 2018). Eminent Chinese of the Qing Period: 1644-1911/2. Berkshire Publishing Group. p. 705. ISBN 978-1-61472-849-8. ^ François duc de La Rochefoucauld (1939). The Maxims of François, Duc de La Rochefoucauld
 H. Milford. p. xi. ^ Charles Intervale Silin (1940). The Johns Hopkins Studies in Romance Literatures and Languages: Extra volume. Johns Hopkins Press. p. 25. ISBN 978-0-404-60195-9. {{cite book}}: ISBN 978-0-404-
Constance Green (1985). Greene's Biographical Encyclopedia of Composers. Reproducing Piano Roll Fnd. p. 81. ISBN 978-0-385-14278-6. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be
challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennia 
Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1570s 1580s 1580s 1570s 1580s 1580s 1570s 1580s 1580
America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning
used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong
resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Galilei became a
champion of the new 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 French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and French privateers began to practice persistent the French persistent persistent person person
 Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European
expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law
and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the 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 majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[3] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[3] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[3] In the Indian subcontinent, following the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[4] In the Indian subcontinent, following the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[4] In the Indian subcontinent is the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[4] In the Indian subcontinent is the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[4] In the Indian subcontinent is the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[4] In the Indian subcontinent is the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[4] In the Indian subcontinent is the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[4] In the Indian subcontinent is the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[4] In the Indian subcontinent is the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[4] In the Indian subcontinent is the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[4] In the Indian subcontinent is the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[4] In the Indian subcontinent is the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[4] In the Indian subcontinent is the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[4] In the Indian subcont
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 into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa was left uncolonized
For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Main article: 1500s Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids
 adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the New World 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the
Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 14 or December 21. 1504: A period of drought,
 with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara 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 Taino population. [6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the
Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with
support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese 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. Main article: 1510s Afonso de Albuquerque of
Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and
Aragon. 1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco 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 Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's
forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern
 Europe. 1514: Dózsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary. Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: Ascension of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman Empire
 wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs 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 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 Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low
Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles Unit 1556). 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Main article: 1520s Ferdinand Magellan led the first to Circumnavigate the Earth.
 expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520:
 Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading
post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval
 forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe
 with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes
Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523:
The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-
 wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured
1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohács. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed.
 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of
 Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal
 Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in
the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian-Adal War. Main article: 1530s 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 Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534:
 Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France, 1534; The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids, 1535; The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed, 1535; The Portugues Cartier Claims Canada for France, 1534; The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids, 1535; The Portugues Cartier Claims Canada for France, 1534; The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids, 1535; The Portugues Cartier Claims Canada for France, 1534; The Ottomans Canada for France, 1534; The Ottomans Capture Baghdad from the Safavids, 1535; The Portugues Cartier Claims Canada for France, 1534; The Ottomans Capture Baghdad from the Safavids, 1535; The Ottomans Capture Baghdad from the Safavids (Safavids) (Safa
 in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under
Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale'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. Main article: 1540s Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The
Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty 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 de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the
absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar
The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey 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: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King
of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wihlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wihlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wihlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wihlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wihlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wihlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wihlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wihlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wihlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wihlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wihlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wihlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wihlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wihlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wihlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wihlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wihlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Schm
first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jir
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). Main
article: 1550s The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the
Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in
central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Princess
Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiation in Venice of Delle 
La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga. [13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 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
Oueen 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. Main article: 1560s 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: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth
battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots.
1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: 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: 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: 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. Main article: 1570s 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 the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Dttoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Ottoman Turks, respo
the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years'
War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and
thousands of 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. 1575; Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese, 1576; Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576; The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576; Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish
soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is
conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies
the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later Spanish Netherlands, and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from
Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16] Main article: 1580s The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the
Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Iesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration
declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first
day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 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: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram 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: Spain repulse the English Armada. 1589
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