

I'm not a bot































[illegible]



hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelius de Houtman,[18] 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with 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: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit.[18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the ‘Spice Islands’ of Maluku.[18] 1600: 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 from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Selimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485–1547) Henry VIII, (1491–1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507–1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520–1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530–1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534–1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 – 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552–1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556–1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556–1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany.The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519–1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519–1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (√) 1540: Francisco Vázquez 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 settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for 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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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 items. 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Adapt — remix, transtorm, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. How are you doing with transcription? In this section, you will have the opportunity to practice. If you are a Phonetics and Phonology student in English Studies, then this is your survival kit. Progressively we will make available transcription exercises based on Standard Southern British English (SSBE) that will allow you to put your knowledge of phonemic and allophonic processes seen in class into practice in an interactive and dynamic way. IMPORTANT! We highly encourage hand-written transcription as practice for exams. Nevertheless, you may transcribe online on Typeit and paste the transcription onto the answer box. For comments and doubts please contact nuria.gavalda@ub.edu Make a phonemic (broad) HCE transcription of the following words. Note that the answer button is sitting right there in easy reach, but the value in this exercise lies in doing it yourself first - that's how learning happens. So grab a pen and paper and make your own transcriptions, and then come back to crosscheck your work against the answers provided here. 1 far 2 meat 3 get 4 pole 5 want 6 find 7 rough 8 chirp 9 sound 10 bash 11 sheep 12 hip 13 sun 14 laugh 15 chips 16 smoke 17 them 18 zinc 19 float 20 when 21 tax 22 aches 23 boil 24 tune 25 bomb Exercise 2 1) Each of the following transcriptions contains an error, such that no speaker of Australian English would ever pronounce the word as transcribed. Your job is to identify the error, then crosscheck your work against the answers provided here thing /θɪŋ/ cream /cɹiːm/ arrow /æːɹɪəʊ/ fishing /fɪʃɪŋ/ wives /wævz/ oxen /oxən/ brass /brɛs/ know /knəʊ/ maths /mæθs/ hijinks /hæjɪŋks/ 100%(11100% found this document useful (1 vote)803 viewsThis document provides exercises for students to practice identifying and transcribing English vowel and consonant sounds. It includes exercises where students name tongue positions for vowe...Al-enhanced title and descriptionSaveSave English Phonetics Task 3 Transcription Exercises For Later100%100% found this document useful, undefined Phonetics includes a lot of transcription, and that takes lots of practice! On these pages you will find a range of transcription exercises: these consist of video files showing the production of either nonsense words or real words pronounced with a twist. Nonsense words are a good source of transcription training because they require the listener to rely on their ear and their ear alone, without the bias of target expectation. In other words the aim is to keep the influence of one’s own phonology to a minimum here, although the listener is always bound to approach the listening task with prior expectation based on their linguistic experiences. Real words mispronounced or pronounced differently can raise the listener’s awareness of target variation that might be due to: different accents and dialects; individual differences or speech disorders. Unit 1 Unit 1a: Listen to the following nonsense words and transcribe the consonants that you hear. Unit 1b: Listen to the following real words and transcribe the consonants that you hear. Unit 2 Unit 2a: Listen to the following nonsense words and transcribe the consonants that you hear. Unit 2b: Listen to the following nonsense words and transcribe the consonants that you hear. Unit 3 Unit 3a: Transcribe the vowels that you hear. Unit 3b: Transcribe the vowels that you hear. Unit 3c: Listen to the following nonsense words and transcribe them. Unit 4 Unit 4a: Listen to the following nonsense words and transcribe the consonants with particular attention to the voicing state of the stops. Unit 4b: Listen to the following real words and transcribe the consonants with particular attention to the voicing state of the stops. Unit 5 Unit 5a: Transcribe the vowels that you hear. Unit 5b: Listen to the following nonsense words and transcribe the vowels that you hear. Unit 5c: Listen to the following nonsense words and transcribe them. 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. If you want to download you have to send your own contributions. How are the given words spelled correctly? Write them into the gaps. 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