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Brewed coffee Peet's brewed coffee options feature some of the highest quality beans available, roasted to bring out their natural, rich flavors. Their brewed coffee is offered in different blends and roasts, depending on your taste preferences. Major Dickason's Blend - A medium roast offering balanced flavor. House Blend - A medium roast offering balanced flavor. House Blend - A medium roast offering balanced flavor. blend with smoky undertones and a full-bodied finish. Colombia - A medium roast with bright, balanced flavors and a hint of sweetness. Decaf Coffee - Available in both medium and dark roasts, for those who want the flavor without the caffeine. 3. Cold Brew options have become quite popular, especially as cold coffee beverages have gained in popularity over the years. Iced Coffee - Brewed coffee served over ice, offering a refreshing and chilled caffeine fix. Cold Brew Coffee - Slow-steeped cold brew coffee + Slow-steeped cold brew coffee - Brewed over ice. Iced Mocha - A cold espresso drink with milk, chocolate syrup, and a dollop of whipped cream. Iced Americano - Espresso served over ice with cold water for a smooth, chilled drink. Nitro Cold Brew - Cold brew coffee infused with nitrogen for a creamy, frothy texture. 4. Teas and Other Beverages In addition to coffee, Peet's also offers a range of high-quality tea and non-coffee beverages for those who want something a bit different. Hot Tea - A selection of premium loose-leaf teas including black, green, herbal, and chai varieties. Iced Tea - A selection of iced teas, including black, green, herbal, and steamed milk for a flavorful, creamy experience. Matcha green tea and steamed milk, offering a creamy and earthy flavor. Hot Chocolate - Rich and creamy hot chocolate made with premium cocoa. Golden Latte - A turmeric-infused latte made with steamed milk, offering a spiced, warming drink. 5. Food MenuPeet's Coffee also offers a selection of pastries, sandwiches, and breakfast items to complement your coffee. Bakery Items -Freshly baked croissants, muffins, scones, and cookies.Breakfast Sandwiches - A variety of hot sandwiches featuring eggs, bacon, sausage, and cheese.Salads & Snacks - Fresh salads, protein bowls, and granola bars for a light meal.Vegan & Gluten-Free Options - Peet's is mindful of dietary restrictions, offering several vegan and gluten-free items. Peet's Coffee offers opportunities for entrepreneurs to invest in a franchise, giving them the chance to be part of the growing coffee culture. While Peet's Coffee has historically been less franchise oriented compared to other coffee culture. franchise, potential investors must meet specific criteria:Initial Franchise Fee: Typically ranges from \$35,000 to \$50,000, depending on the location.Total Initial Investment: The total cost to open a Peet's franchise is estimated to range from \$400,000 to \$700,000, which includes the franchise fee, real estate, equipment, and working capital.Royalty Fees: Franchisees typically pay a royalty fee of around 5-6% of their gross sales, along with a marketing fee of 2-3%.2. Location and Real EstatePeet's Coffee franchises are often located in high-traffic areas, such as shopping centers, airports, and city centers. The size of the space required is typically between 1,000 and 1,500 square feet.3. Franchise SupportPeet's provides its franchisees with comprehensive support, including: Training: An initial training program to help franchisees learn about Peet's coffee, operational Support: Assistance with local marketing efforts to help drive traffic to the store. Operational Support: Assistance with local marketing efforts to help franchisees learn about Peet's coffee, operational Support: Assistance with local marketing efforts to help drive traffic to the store. Operational Support: Assistance with local marketing efforts to help drive traffic to the store. Operational Support: Assistance with local marketing efforts to help drive traffic to the store. Operational Support: Assistance with local marketing efforts to help drive traffic to the store. Operational Support: Assistance with local marketing efforts to help drive traffic to the store. Operational Support: Assistance with local marketing efforts to help drive traffic to the store. 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Operational Support: Assistance with local marketing efforts to help drive traffic to the store. Operational Support: Assistan management, staffing, and financial management. Baked Products Beans and Legumes Beef Products Beverages Cereal, Grains, Rice, Pasta and Noodles Cheese, Eggs and Dairy products Ethnic Foods Fast Foods Fast Foods Fast and Oils Fish and Seafood Fruits Lamb, Veal, and Game Products Nut and Seed Pork Products Poultry Products Sausages and Deli Meats Snacks Soups, Sauses, Spreads and Gravies Spices and Herbs Sweets Browse Brands: Restaurants & Cafes Food Manufacturers Beverage Producers Supermarkets Ingredients Analyze & Construct Your Own Recipe Now, here's a reason to get out of bed: The delicate strawberry-rose of our Blushing Rose Matcha Latte, paired with an herbaceous Roasted Tomato Focaccia Sandwich loaded with juicy tomatoes and tangy, melty cheese. For over 50 years our goal has been to offer the best coffees & teas in the world, without compromise. We've learned that the secret to great coffee is the people who make it, and we apply the same care in selecting and preparing our teams as we do when crafting the perfect cup. Collectively, we foster a culture based on authenticity that inspires people to unleash their unique, personal passions and expertise toward achieving our vision and mission. It takes talent and dedication from hundreds of Peetniks to make a single cup of Peet's coffee. Our values guide us on this journey. Join us! Peet's Coffee reposted this 376,006 followers 1mo Today, we operate in an exciting category with strong potential for long-term, profitable growth. Thanks to our teams' hard work, we continue to lead, innovate, and create value for all our stakeholders. With the strong foundations we've built, we are well-positioned for the year ahead. Watch the key highlights below and access the Annual Report itself here: #AnnualReport #CoffeeInnovation #SustainableGrowth 50,265 followers 2mo Edited Exciting news! JDE Peet's was honored to receive the Catalyst Award in recognition of our global efforts to foster inclusivity and belonging. At Peet's was honored to receive the Catalyst Award in recognition of our global efforts to foster inclusivity and belonging. more inclusive workplace. Inclusivity is one of our values at Peet's, we embrace all types of differences and believe that the diversity of our people is at the core of success. At the Catalyst Awards Conference in New York, Molly Matles (Peet's Coffee) joined Loris Vivien and Nana K. (JDE Peet's) in a panel discussion, as they shared the framework behind the global strategy and insights on impact programs. Johan Van Gossum and Lara Brans GAICD accepted this prestigious award on behalf of our global team. A huge thank you to our Peetniks—this recognition belongs to you. Your commitment to inclusivity and belonging is what makes Peet's Coffee such a special place to work. #CatalystAwards #PeetsCoffee #Inclusion Catalyst Inc. Peet's Coffee reposted this 4,877 followers 6mo We are thrilled to congratulate Peet's has gone above and beyond to support NACAS member institutions and the auxiliary services profession, embodying the ideals of exceptional customer service and actively contributing to the educational process. Through their innovative partnerships, shared expertise, and a genuine community, Peet's Coffee has made a lasting impact, strengthening the success of NACAS and its members. Thank you, Peet's Coffee, for your dedication to excellence and for being an inspiring partner in our shared mission to support higher education! #NACAS #NACASAwards #AuxiliaryServices #Highered 50,265 followers 9mo Say Hello to our 2024 Summer Interns! Thank you to Skylar, Ian, and Lauren for your tremendous
efforts this year! Peet's is proud to craft a path for our next generation of Peetniks. An internship at Peet's is an exciting opportunity for young professionals to learn and develop practical work experience related to their field of studies. Read below to see what our Internship at Peet's has been nothing short of innovative ideas intertwined with the legacy of the brand. There was constant support from the marketing team and beyond, allowing for the interconnectedness of the company to enhance my own experience. At the core of Peet's brand is mastery, and the company understands this comes through consistent dedication and exploration of change, allowing me to gain valuable insight from various aspects of the company, while having my own perspective be valued. I am so grateful for my team, the experience, and a summer of coffee!" 🚔 Ian Hyland, Sustainability and I feel lucky to have contributed to such a remarkable organization. It was a privilege to walk into the amazing Home Office every day and work in a supportive and uplifting environment with people who love what they do. From a master class in coffee tasting to a tour of the roasting plant, my internship was filled with incredible experiences. Working as a sustainability intern I received real-world experience in data analysis pertaining to resource usage at the retail level. Additionally, I received amazing training in business software like Microsoft Excel and Power BI. It was a privilege and honor to be a part of a company that has time and again set the standard for sustainable and equitable coffee." & Lauren Choy, Sales Planning Intern "My time at Peet's has been engaging and fulfilling. I had the privilege of working with the CPG team and was given the opportunity to complete a research project on a Walmart opportunity. Over the course of my internship, I was able to hone my analytical skills by collecting, and patterns in our current and future forecasts. The last couple of weeks have been a rewarding experience as I gained invaluable insights from my mentors who helped guide me through the different facets of CPG and the dynamics of the company. I am excited to apply what I've learned to future opportunities and be confident in the strong foundation Peet's has given me!" #FuturePeetniks Interested in exploring a Career at Peet's Coffee? Apply today! 50,265 followers 9mo Here's to many happy returns. It's the first official day of the groundbreaking Petaluma Reuseable Cup Project---and we can't say enough about all of the purple cups we are seeing everywhere. So many thanks to our customers who are saying they'll "Sip. Return. Repeat." Peet's is proud to be a part of the more than 30 restaurants and cafes participating in this first of its kind reusable citywide cup program. The three month pilot runs through November. 50.265 followers 10mo Peet's commitment to sustainability takes us from the Global South where we are joining forces to save coffee from the devastation of climate change to mornings like this one, closer to home. In July, a group from Peet's grabbed their boots, gloves, and camping weekend. This group was volunteering to help clear non-native invasive plants from the beloved national treasure. Don't worry They had plenty of coffee. Peet's is proud to support the Yosemite Conservancy as it works to ensure the lasting grandeur of Yosemite forever. 50,265 followers 10mo Earlier this year, we raised the discount for customers who bring their own cup) customers double. In another step to reduce single-use, disposable packaging, we started bringing back porcelain cups—restoring the " dine in" serviceware that went away during the pandemic. Now we have signed up both of our locations in Petaluma-- Washington Square and downtown—to participate in the groundbreaking Petaluma Reuseable Cup program. With 30 restaurants and cafes joining in, the project - the largest of its kind ever undertaken-- will study "what it would take" to make reuseable cups the default option for everyone in a city. We can't say enough about our partners. Their dedication and commitment are helping us imagine a future where every Peet's coffee is served in a reusable cup. 50,265 followers 11mo Great coffee isn't the only thing we are proud of at Peet's. We may be even prouder of our commitment to our values. every day. Global Portfolio & Operations Leader | Consultant & Strategic Advisor 11mo Edited Earlier this month, my colleague Kacey Carmassi and I co-facilitated a lunch & learn session about gender identity, gender expression, the range of pronouns, misgendering, and allyship. We were thrilled by the attendance (~200 people) and the level of engagement throughout the discussion. Grateful to work at a company that creates space for this not only during Pride month, but throughout the discussion. Grateful to the forefront, learn how to make the most of our latest lineup of coffeeBar beverages. LEARN MORE Now, here's a reason to rise and shine: our Blushing Rose Matcha Latte with hints of juicy strawberry, paired with a Roasted Tomato Focaccia Sandwich bursting with herbs and tangy goodness. View All Find A CoffeeBar, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,586 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 From 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were 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 the train driver in the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a the train driver in the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a the train driver in the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a the train driver in the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a the train driver in the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a the train driver in the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... 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 the Doctor Who episode "Lux" is set in Miami, Florida, despite being filmed in Penarth, Wales? ... 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 Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 - 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 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, 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 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 Wikimedia movement. Teahouse - Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about using or editing wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWiki software development WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree learning tools WikispeciesDirectory of species WikispeciesDirectory of speciesDirectory of sp articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسى Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Simple English Slovenčina Srpski article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "1644" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd mi 1640s 1650s 1660s Years 1641 1642 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647 vte July 1: The Battle of Colberger Heide is fought between Sweden and Denmark-Norway off of the German coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England 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 Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments and dis calendar6394Balinese saka calendar1565-1566Bengali calendar1050-1051Berber calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 calendar2810Ethiopian calendar1636-1637Hebrew calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar1053-1054Japanese calendar1053-1054Japanese calendar1053-1054Japanese calendar1644-645Iranian calendar1565-1566Juliar calendarGregorian minus 10 daysKorean calendar3977Minguo calendar268 before ROC民前268年Nanakshahi calendar176Thai solar calendar176Thai solar calendar176Thai solar calendar176Thai solar calendar3977Minguo calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar176Thai solar calendar176Thai solar calendar3977Minguo calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar176Thai solar calendar176Thai solar calendar176Thai solar calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar3977Minguo calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar2188-2187Tibetan calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar2 calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 1644th year of the 1644th year of the 1640th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 1640th year of the 1640th year of the 1640th year of the 1640th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 2nd mille 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))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is 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 Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Iakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Iakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expediting (modern-day Iakarta in Indies (modern-day Iakarta i 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 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.[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.[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.[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.[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.[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.[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.[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.[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.[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 English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the North Charles I's hold on the No 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 the Portuguese Restoration War. December 8 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comes of age, she is made ruling queen of Sweden. December - Bubonic plague breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portugal during the Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 11 - Hayashi Hoko, Japanese philosopher (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1714) January 11 - Hayashi Hoko, Japanese philosopher (d. 1714) January 11 - Hayashi Hoko, Japanese philosopher (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1714) January 11 - Hayashi Hoko, Japanese philosopher (d. 1715) January 11 - Hayashi Hoko, Japanese philosopher (d. 1715) January 11 - Hayashi Hoko, Japanese philosopher (d. 1714) January 11 - Hayashi Hoko, Japanese philosopher (d. 1715) January 11 - Hayashi Hoko, Japanese philosopher (d. 1714) January 11 - Hayashi Hoko, Japanese philosopher (d. 1715) January 11 - Hayashi Hoko, Japanese philosopher (d. 1715) January 11 - Hayashi Hoko, Japanese philosopher (d. 1714) January 11 - 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Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723) Johannes 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 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (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 Church and charity (d. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1713) June 7 - Johann Christoph Volkamer, German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland Duchess of Orléans (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1707) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German haroque composer (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German haroque composer (d. 1707) July 10 - 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Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd 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 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 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope churchman (b. 1602) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1576) 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. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (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. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1569) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 25 Amar Singh Rathore, Rajput nobleman affiliated with the royal house of Marwar (b. 1583) September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1557) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1598) 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. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) 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. p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. ^ Coward, Barry (1994). The Stuart age: England, 1603-1714. London New York: Longman. p. 223. ISBN 9780582067226. ^ a b "What Happened In 1644". hisdates.com. Retrieved March 3, 2016. ^ Edward S. Ellis, et al., The People's History of the World; Including Two Volumes on the Races of Mankind, Volume 5: United States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association, 1902) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and died in Jamestown while a captive") ^ "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 17 (Oxford University Press, 1922) p. 408 ("Rupert returned to Wales.. Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, stormed Bolton on 28 May, and captured Liverpool on 11 June", quoting Ormerod, Civil War Tracts of Lancashire, stormed Bolton on 28 May, and captured Liverpool on 11 June", quoting Ormerod, Civil War Tracts of Lancashire, p. 187) ^ Levene, Mark (1999). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The Cambridge Illustrated Atlas of Warfare: Renaissance to Revolution, 1492-1792. Cambridge University Press. p. 80. ^ Levillain, Philippe (2003). The history of the relations between the Low Countries and China in the Qing era (1644-1911. Leuven, Belgium: Leuven University Press Ferdinand Verbiest Foundation. p. 90. ISBN 9789058673152. ^ Lowther, Kenneth (1979). Dartmoor, Exeter... London: Ward Lock. p. 35. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford New York: Oxford University Press. p. 674. ISBN 9780192834638. 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Find sources: "16th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 17th century State leaders 15th century 16th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments vte The world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (fro continents
Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists. 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 pion 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 and science. Galileo Galilei became a cham France and England in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the Marica, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th 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 Irag were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Majority-Sunni Muslim world. [2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa. Until the Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timelines 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 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: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 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 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. Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim 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 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. Afonso de Albuquerque 1509-1510: The 'great plague' in various parts of Tudor England.[8] 1510: 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 capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 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 is 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 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 Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plaque 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 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 Emperor
(ruled until 1556). 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. first 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: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between 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: 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 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 considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the 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: 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 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 Bolevn becomes Oueen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1535: The Portuguese Variable of readical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, 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. 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: 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 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. battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: 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. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak management of the Americas. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak management of the Americas. 1550: Fifth outbreak management of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 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. 1556: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: 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: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 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: 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 Arbitration 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 Arbitration and Hindu factors 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 Arbitration and Hindu factors 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 Arbitration and Hindu factors by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in Arbitration and Hindu factors by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in Arbitration and Hindu factors by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in Arbitration and Hindu factors by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in Arbitration and Hindu factors by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in Arbitration and Hindu factors by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in Arbitration and Hindu factors by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in Arbitration and Hindu factors by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in Arbitration and Hindu factors by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in Arbitration and Hindu factors by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Hindu factors by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hin 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: 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 settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish settlement in 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, Longqing Emperor died in the Forbidden 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: 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: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 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 Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: 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. 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: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 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, 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 harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under 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: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 1582: Yermak Timofevevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf 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% for 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% for 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% for 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% for 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% for 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% for 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% for 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% for 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% for the siege of Antwerp concentrated about 40% for the signature about 40% for the siege of Antwerp concentrated about 40% for the signature about 40% for the signature about 40% for the signature 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 died. 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. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar. Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Tovotomi Hidevoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Girav 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's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura. [18] 1597: Romeo and 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. 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 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 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, 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 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 ($\sqrt{$) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Cany 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 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 978-0-14-400149-1. ^ "16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmitha.com. 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