I'm not a robot



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KnowledgeTo describe the function of the human digestive system. Working scientifically KnowledgeI can list the main organs of the digestive system. Working scientifically KnowledgeI can lest the function of the human digestive system. I can describe the function of the human digestive system. I can identify a
weakness in the model used to represent the digestive system. ScienceHumans, including animalsPupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills: Using results to draw simple
conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions. See National curriculum Science - Key stages 1 and 2. Activity: Digestive system diagram: support version (see Adaptive teaching). Resource: Stretch
and challenge: Digestion and food (optional - see Adaptive teaching). Resource: Knowledge organiser: Science - Digestion and food (optional - see Adaptive teaching). Resource: What nutrient group does the bread contain the most? (Carbohydrates.)How has the bread
changed? (Answers may include that it became wet, soft, slippery or sweet.) Why has the bread changed? (Saliva in our mouths has started breaking down the bread changed? (Saliva in our mouths has started breaking down the bread changed? (Saliva in our mouths has started breaking down the bread changed? (Saliva in our mouths has started breaking down the bread changed? (Saliva in our mouths has started breaking down the bread changed? (Saliva in our mouths has started breaking down the bread changed? (Saliva in our mouths has started breaking down the bread changed? (Saliva in our mouths has started breaking down the bread changed? (Saliva in our mouths has started breaking down the bread changed? (Saliva in our mouths has started breaking down the bread changed? (Saliva in our mouths has started breaking down the bread changed? (Saliva in our mouths has started breaking down the bread changed? (Saliva in our mouths has started breaking down the bread changed? (Saliva in our mouths has started breaking down the bread changed? (Saliva in our mouths has started breaking down the bread changed? (Saliva in our mouths has started breaking down the bread changed? (Saliva in our mouths has started bread changed? (Saliva in our mouths))
system.)What parts of the model do not represent the real body well? (Answers may include the absence of actual chemicals; the model being broken up rather than continuous; liquid coming out of the small intestine when it should not; food not passing through a tube for the large intestine; the time frame not being realistic. Encourage the children
to suggest alternative models or equipment.) Why did doctors in the past usually use dead bodies to learn from? (They did not have the equipment to see inside a living body safely.) How do scientists and doctors observe inside the body now? (Probes and swallowable cameras; surgery is still used but with anaesthesia and antibiotics.) Do you think the
doctor should have tried harder to close the wound, even if it meant he could not observe inside the stomach? (This is an ethical issue with many points of view to consider.) QuestionsWhat are the main organs in the digestion model did not
work well? How could you improve the model? We welcome your feedback to help make our resources even better _ For copyright reasons, you may not screenshot this page. Press esc to exit How do humans digest food? In this lesson, we will learn about the different stages, including what happens in the
mouth, the stomach, and the intestines. We will also watch a demonstration and be able to explain the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with pupils How do humans digest food? In this lesson, we will learn about the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with pupils How do humans digest food? In this lesson, we will learn about the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with pupils How do humans digest food? In this lesson, we will learn about the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with pupils How do humans digest food? In this lesson, we will learn about the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with pupils How do humans digest food? In this lesson, we will learn about the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with pupils How do humans digest food? In this lesson, we will learn about the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources with the digestive system in our own words. Download all re
the stomach, and the intestines. We will also watch a demonstration and be able to explain the digestive system in our own words. Download all resources have activities with pupils Switch to our new teaching resources now - designed by teachers and leading subject experts, and tested in classrooms. These resources were created for remote use
during the pandemic and are not designed for classroom teaching. View new resources Key learning points Can label the major components of the digestive system Describe the journey food takes through our digestive system This content is made available by Oak National Academy
Limited and its partners and licensed under Oaks terms & conditions (Collection 1), except where otherwise stated.Q1.Which of these does NOT form part of the circulatory process?Correct answer: OxygenOxygenQ3.Without your
circulatory system, your cells would never receive the oxygen and they need to function. Correct answer: FoodFoodQ4. Which of these takes blood back with carbon dioxide to the heart? Correct answer: FoodFoodQ4. Which of these takes blood back with carbon dioxide to the heart? Correct answer: FoodFoodQ4. Which of these takes blood back with carbon dioxide to the heart? Correct answer: FoodFoodQ4. Which of these takes blood back with carbon dioxide to the heart? Correct answer: FoodFoodQ4. Which of these takes blood back with carbon dioxide to the heart? Correct answer: FoodFoodQ4. Which of these takes blood back with carbon dioxide to the heart? Correct answer: FoodFoodQ4. Which of these takes blood back with carbon dioxide to the heart? Correct answer: FoodFoodQ4. Which of these takes blood back with carbon dioxide to the heart? Correct answer: FoodFoodQ4. Which of these takes blood back with carbon dioxide to the heart? Correct answer: FoodFoodQ4. Which of these takes blood back with carbon dioxide to the heart? Correct answer: FoodFoodQ4. Which of these takes blood back with carbon dioxide to the heart? Correct answer: FoodFoodQ4. Which of these takes blood back with carbon dioxide to the heart? Correct answer: FoodFoodQ4. Which of these takes blood back with carbon dioxide to the heart? Correct answer: FoodFoodQ4. Which of the heart? FoodFoodQ4. Which of the heart?
NutrientsNutrientsQ2.What is the substance that mixes with food in the mouth and helps to make it softer and easier to swallow?Correct answer: OesophagusQ4.Which of these deals mostly with waste after nutrients have been absorbed into the
bloodstream?Correct answer: Large intestine Biology is the study of living things. It is broken down into many fields, reflecting the complexity of life from the atoms and molecules of biology terms,
principles, and life forms. Search by individual topic using the alphabetized menu below, or search by field of study using the menu on the left. Trending Biology TopicsThe list below contains the most popular biological concepts. You can also view the complete list of biology terms here. A digestive system is a group of organs consisting of the central
gastrointestinal (GI) tract and its associated accessory organs that break down food into smaller components so that nutrients can be absorbed and assimilated. This provides the necessary energy to sustain the body. The GI tract is a long tube of varying diameter beginning at the mouth and ending in the anus. The glands of the digestive system
consist of the tongue, salivary glands, liver, gall bladder, and pancreas. Digestion can be divided into three stages the oral phase (mouth), the gastric phase (stomach) and the intestinal phase (mouth), the gastric phase (stomach) and the intestinal phase (mouth), the gastric phase (stomach) and the intestinal phase (stomach) an
GI tract begins to form early during the development of the human body, in the third week after fertilization. Around the 16th day of development, the primitive gut is formed through invaginations of embryonic cells. The initial structures of the digestive system extend from the buccopharyngeal membrane to the cloacal membrane. The mouth forms
when the buccopharyngeal membrane breaks down and opens the digestive tract to amniotic fluid. For the rest of fetal development, amniotic fluid is actively swallowed. The organs of the digestive system work together so that complex biomolecules in food are broken down into their simple monomers and absorbed by the body. A number of
secretions and the activity of a variety of enzymes, starting from the mouth till the intestines, are involved in this process. The internal structure of the different glands and organs of this system reflect their particular roles, such as the stomach containing multiple muscle layers in order to churn and mix food, or the mouth having salivary glands and
teeth for grinding and lubrication. Each organ has a distinct pH and a special set of proteins, electrolytes, and enzymes to facilitate their activity. Different parts of the digestive system are also regulated together, depending on the progression of food through the GI tract. Another important function of the digestive system is the removal of
undigested food particles through egestion. The mouth maintains a nearly neutral pH, due to the presence of saliva, though the pH of the mouth can vary temporarily based on the food being ingested. The stomach has the lowest pH in the digestive system, occasionally reaching as low as 1.0. Immediately afterward, though, the enzymes of the small
intestine function at a pH between 6.0 and 7.4, resulting in more than a million-fold change in hydrogen ion concentration in the span of a few centimeters. Secretions of the pancreas and liver, consisting of alkaline bile and bicarbonate ions, mediate this remarkable alteration. The separation of the stomach from the small intestine is also maintained
by the pyloric sphincter of the stomach a small band of smooth muscle that acts like a valve, regulation the intestinal phases. The initial cephalic phase is the
secretion of digestive enzymes and secretions at the sight, smell or thought of food. Phrases like mouth-watering derive from this phase of digestive regulation, though this stage in regulation affects both salivary glands and the stomach. The gastric phase of regulation begins when food is swallowed. The stomach immediately begins to prepare to
receive food through the esophagus. The intestinal phase is associated with the duodenum and not only influences the release of secretions from the stomach and digestion activity through neuronal and hormonal mediators. It is useful to consider the organs
of the digestive system from a developmental standpoint. Until birth, the primitive gut is divided into three segments the foregut, midgut, and hindgut. The foregut comprises the mouth, salivary glands, esophagus, stomach, liver, gall bladder, the superior portion of the pancreas and the initial sections of the duodenum in the small intestine. The
midgut continues from this, consisting of the lower duodenum, jejunum, and ileum of the small intestine. The midgut contains the last one-third of the transverse colon, and parts of the transverse colon, and the upper parts of the anal canal.
These are all parts of the large intestine. The digestive system has a complex anatomy, so lets look at each part below. Digestive system diagram The hard and soft palates form the roof of the mouth during the oral phase of digestion. There are three pairs of major salivary glands, one pair at
the floor of the mouth (sublingual glands), another under the tongue (submandibular glands) and the third near the upper teeth (parotid glands). In addition, minor glands in the lips, cheeks, linings of the mouth and throat also help in secreting saliva. Saliva contains two important enzymes called salivary amylase and lipase that begin the process of
digesting carbohydrates and fats in the mouth. Saliva is made mostly of water, has some electrolytes and mucus as well as glycoproteins and antimicrobial agents. It is not only important for lubricating food and making it easy to swallow, but it also helps in maintaining oral hygiene. Dehydration can lead to the formation of viscous saliva (since it is
99.5% water) that is unable to reach the regions between the teeth and keep them healthy. Teeth help in tearing, biting, chewing and grinding food. Along with saliva, they transform food into a relatively smooth muscle that
traverses the thoracic cavity. It contains two rings of smooth muscle at the top and bottom called the upper and lower esophageal sphincter (LES) is present near the junction with the stomach. When the
LES does not close fully, it leads to heartburn or reflux. At the stomach, the diameter of the GI tract increases to form a hollow sac-like structure made of three layers. They contract in a coordinated manner to churn the food and mix it with gastric secretions.
The mucous membranes of the stomach contain cells that secrete hydrochloric acid (parietal cells) as well as digestive enzymes (chief cells). Enzymes are secreted in an inactive state and become activated in the low pH of the organ. When the stomach is empty or contracted, the inner surface forms a number of ridges called rugae. These ridges are
prominent near the pyloric end of the stomach and disappear when the stomach and disappear when the stomach and largest gland in the
human body and is formed of four lobes. Liver function plays a serious role in digestion. The liver releases bile secretions which emulsify fats and enhances the activity of pancreatic and intestinal lipases. The alkaline nature of bile also neutralizes gastric acids when chyme enters the duodenum. Bile is necessary for the absorption of vitamin K from
carbohydrates, fats, and proteins. Its proteases are secreted in their inactive form and initially activated through a membrane-bound enzyme can then create a cascade of active proteases. The pancreas also secretes amylases that digest carbohydrates, and lipases, and lipases.
phospholipases and cholesterol esterases that are involved in fat digestion and metabolism. Hormones secreted by the stomach as well as the intestine control pancreatic secretions. Pancreas Anatomy The small intestine is divided into three regions based on their function, even though they are largely similar from a histological standpoint. The first
part of the small intestine is called the duodenum and is the shortest segment. It is curved and surrounds one end of the pancreas. It is separated from the sphincter opens. The common bile duct and pancreatic ducts open into the duodenum, where the final
stages of digestion occur both due to pancreatic enzymes and membrane-bound intestinal enzymes. The duodenum also contains glands that produce alkaline secretions that neutralize chyme, along with bile. The second section of the small intestinal enzymes and membrane-bound intestinal enzymes. The duodenum also contains glands that produce alkaline secretions that neutralize chyme, along with bile. The second section of the small intestinal enzymes.
contains both villi and microvilli that increase its surface area for absorption. The last segment of the small intestine and can be nearly 3 meters in length. This is the site for the absorption of vitamin B12 and reabsorption of bile salts. Small Intestine Anatomy The large intestine consisting of the cecum, colon and
rectum function as the sites for water absorption, and the compaction of undigested food into feces. The large intestine is home to a majority of the gut flora of the GI tract, containing over 700 species of bacteria. The diversity of species depends on genetics, environment, and diet, with some studies implying that vaginal birth and breastfeeding can
help establish a healthy microbiome. These microganisms help the body synthesize some B vitamins and vitamin K. There is also some evidence to suggest that the gut microbiome can influence the onset of autoimmune disorders. The rectum stores feces until it can be voided through the anus. Among the most common diseases of the digestive
system are those that involve infectious pathogens. A variety of viruses (ex: rotavirus), bacteria (such as Campylobacter, salmonella) and parasites can infect the stomach intestines and cause inflammation and diarrhea. Alternatively, the disorders could be chronic conditions due to autoimmune disorders, such as celiac disease or irritable bowel
syndrome. Some enzyme deficiencies can lead to food intolerance, as seen with the inability to digest lactose or milk proteins. The most serious ailments of the GI tract include cancer, with tumors that could start in the oral cavity, esophagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, or colon. There is a lot of evidence linking the incidence of these cancers with diet
and lifestyle. Foods that can help are typically plant-based and low in fat and protein, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.116,704 active editors 7,002,279 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued
improvement.Logo of Namco LimitedNamco LimitedNamco Limited was a Japanese multinational video game and entertainment company founded in 1955 by Masaya Nakamura which operated video arcades, amusement parks, produced video games, films, toys, and arcade cabinets. In the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1965 by Masaya Nakamura which operated video games, films, toys, and arcade cabinets.
game Periscope. It entered the video game industry after acquiring the Japanese division of Atari in 1974, distributing games such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1974, distributing games such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1974, distributing games such as Breakout and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of arcade video games in the early 1980s, Namco released titles such as
Galaga, Xevious, and Pole Position. Namco entered the home market in 1984 with conversions of its arcade games. Namco produced several multi-million-selling game franchises, such as Pac-Man, Galaxian, Tekken, Tales, Ridge Racer, Ace Combat, and Taiko no Tatsujin. In 2006, Namco merged with Bandai to form Bandai Namco Holdings.
Kane led an unsuccessful takeover bid for Sheffield United F.C. and, after a gender transition, was interviewed to become its chief executive?... that the first version of the Amtrak Susquehanna River Bridge was heavily damaged by a tornado during construction?... that medicine dean Sjahriar Rasad was accused of being involved in a conspiracy to
assassinate Indonesian president Sukarno?... that the U.S. Supreme Court is currently deciding whether the family who lived in a house wrongly raided by the FBI may sue the government?... that Romanian sports shooter Petre Cimigiu demanded the elimination of a pension gap between Olympic and non-Olympic champions, such as himself?... that
the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the city closing?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNominate an articleNominate an articleNominate and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87. In sumo, nosato
Daiki is promoted to yokozuna. In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title. In the Surinamese general election, the National Democratic Party wins the most seats in the National Democratic Party wins the Mational Democratic Party wins the Ma
wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleJune 1Wreckage of American Airlines Flight 14201676 Scanian War: The Swedish warship Kronan, one of the largest ships in the world at the time, sank at the Battle of land with the loss of around 800 men. 1857
The Revolution of the Ganhadores, the first general strike in Brazil, began in Salvador, Bahia.1974 In an informal article in a medical journal, Henry Heimlich maneuver, to treat victims of choking.1988 Group representation constituencies were introduced to the
parliament of Singapore.1999 On landing at Little Rock National Airport in the U.S. state of Arkansas, American Airlines Flight 1420 overran the runway and crashed (wreckage pictured), resulting in 11 deaths. Kitabatake Chikafusa (d.1354)Louisa Caroline Tuthill (d.1879)Tom Holland (b.1996)Faizul Waheed (d.2021)More anniversaries: May 31June
 1June 2ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutDrosera capensis, commonly known as the Cape sundew, is a perennial rosette-forming carnivorous plant in the family Droseraceae. It is endemic to the Western Cape and Eastern Cape provinces of South Africa. As in all sundews, the leaves are covered in stalked, mucilage-secreting glands (or
 'tentacles') that attract, trap, and digest arthropod prey. When prey is captured, the tentacles bend inward and the leaves curl around it, preventing escape and enhancing digestion by increasing the surface area of the leaf in contact with the prey. This time-lapse video shows a D.capensis leaf curling up around a Mediterranean fruit fly over a period
of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott SchillerRecently featured: Cucumis metuliferus gnace TonenAustralian white ibis 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
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scholar JSTOR (September 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmillennium2ndmill
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Halmstad.1676 (MDCLXXVI) was a leap year starting on Wednesday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar, the 1676th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 76th year of the 17thcentury, and the 7th year of the 1670s decade. As of the
start of 1676, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year December 4: Battle of LundJanuary 29 Feodor III becomes Tsar of Russia. January 31 Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, the oldest institution of higher education in Central America, is founded. [1] January
Six months into King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip), leader of the Algonquian tribe known as the Wampanoag, travels westward to the Mohawk nation, seeking an alliance with the Mohawk against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an alliance are a failure. February 10 After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster,
Massachusetts, colonist Mary Rowlandson is taken captive, and lives with the Indians until May. February 14 Metacomet and his Wampanoags attack Northampton, Massachusetts Council debates how to handle the
Christian Indians they had exiled to Deer Island on October 13, 1675, a coalition of Indians led by Metacomet attacks colonial settlements just 16km (9.9mi) outside of Boston. March 29 Providence, Rhode Island is attacked and destroyed by Native Americans. April 2 Chief Canonchet of the Narragansett people is captured by mercenaries of the
Pequot, Mohegan and Niantic nations who have been hired by English settlers. He is offered a chance to live if he makes peace with the English, refuses, and is executed the next day in Stonington, Connecticut. April 12 Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. April 21 Sudbury Fight: The village of Sud
Massachusetts is attacked by Metacom's Wampanoag Confederation as one of the last major battles of King Phillip's War. Captain Samuel Wadworth and 28 of his men are killed in the defense of the town. April 22 The Battle of Augusta is fought in the Mediterranean Sea off of the coast of Sicily during the Franco-Dutch War. The French Navy and the
combined Dutch Republic and Spanish forces each lose over 500 men. May 2 Mary Rowlandson is ransomed from captivity by Native Americans by a subscription raised by women of Boston. May 19 Peskeomskut Massacre: Battle of Turner's Falls Captain William Turner leads a raid at first light on an encampment consisting mainly of women and
children. An estimated 300-400 lives are taken in less than half an hour, first from gunshot directly into the sleeping tents, then by sword and by drowning as the victims try to flee. This incident happens on the west bank of the Connecticut River, just above the falls known as Turner's Falls in Gill, Massachusetts. May 26 A fire destroys the town half
and 624 houses in Southwark, London.[2]May 31 The Massachusetts Council finally decides to move the Christian Indians from Deer Island to Cambridge, Massachusetts (approximate date). June 1 Scanian War: Battle of land A combined fleet of the Dutch Republic and DenmarkNorway decisively defeats the Swedish Navy, which loses its flagship
Kronan June 12 The Indian coalition attacks Hadley, Massachusetts, but are repelled by Connecticut troops. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June Bacon's Rebellion begins in the Virginia July 2 Major
John Talcott and his troops begin sweeping Connecticut and Rhode Island, capturing large numbers of Native Americans from Algonquian tribes and exporting them out of the English colonies as slaves. July 4 Captain Benjamin Church and his soldiers begin sweeping Plymouth Colony, for any remaining Wampanoag tribesmen. July 11 The Wampanoags
attack Taunton, Massachusetts, but are repelled by colonists. July 17 In France, Madame de Brinvilliers is executed for poisonings and witchcraft (later called the Affair of the Poisons). July 27 Nearly 200 Nipmuc tribesmen
 surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 30 Virginia colonist Nathaniel Bacon and his makeshift army issue a Declaration of the People of Virginia, instigating Bacon's Rebellion against the rule of Governor William Berkeley. August 2 Captain Benjamin Church captures Metacomet's wife and son. August 12 King Philip (Metacomet), chief of the
Wampanoags that had waged a war throughout southern New England that bore his name, is killed by an Indian named Alderman, a soldier led by Captain Benjamin Church. August 28 The Irish Donation of 1676 is shipped from Dublin, to relieve
Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. September 19The Russo-Turkish War (16761681) begins, with Russo-Ukrainian troops forcing pro-Ottoman Hetman Ivan Samoylovych to surrender Chyhyryn. Bacon's Rebellion: Jamestown is burned to the ground by the forces of Nathaniel Bacon. September 21 Pope Innocent XI succeeds Pope Clement X, as
the 240th Pope of the Roman Catholic Church.October 13 Battle of Gegodog: Trunajaya defeats the Mataram Sultanate.October 17 The Treaty of urawno is signed, between the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire and PolishLithuanian Commonwealth.November 27 A
fire in Boston, Massachusetts, is accidentally set by a careless and sleepy apprentice, who drops a lighted candle, or leaves it too near some combustible substance; this is the largest fire known at this time in the district. The Rev. Increase Mathers church, dwelling and a portion of his personal library are destroyed.[3]December 4 Scanian War Battle
of Lund: Sweden defeats the forces of Denmark.December 7 Ole Rmer makes the first quantitative measurements of the speed of light.December 21 Sands baronets created in the Baronetage of Ireland.[4]Emperor Yohannes I of Ethiopia decrees that Muslims must live separately from Christians throughout his realm.Anton van Leeuwenhoek
discovers microorganisms. An bo Lantdag (assembly) meets in Turku, Finland. The French East India Company founds its principal Indian base at Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast. The first coffeehouse in North America opens in Boston. [5] Robert Walpole March 17 Thomas Boston, Scottish church leader (d. 1732) March 27 Francis II Rkczi,
Hungarian rebel against the Habsburgs (d. 1735)April 23 King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1751)May 26 Maria Clara Eimmart, German astronomer, engraver and designer (d. 1707)May 28 Jacopo Riccati, Italian mathematician (d. 1751)June 21 Anthony Collins,
English philosopher (d. 1729)July 3 Leopold I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, Prussian field marshal (d. 1747)July 14 Caspar Abel, German theologian, historian, poet (d. 1763)August 26 Robert Walpole, first Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (d. 1745)[6]September 13 lisabeth Charlotte d'Orlans, duchess and regent of Lorraine (d. 1744)September 18
Eberhard Louis, Duke of Wrttemberg (d. 1733)October 8 Benito Jernimo Feijo y Montenegro, Spanish scholar (d. 1733)November 8 Louise Bndicte de Bourbon, duchess of Maine, daughter in law of Louis XIV (d.1753)date unknown Alexander
Selkirk, Scottish sailor (d. 1721)John ClarkeMichiel de RuyterMatthew HaleJanuary 14 Francesco Cavalli, Italian opera manager (b. 1602)January 15 Georg Arnold, Austrian musician (b. 1621)January 29 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629)February 3
Franois Chauveau, French painter (b. 1613)February 14 Abraham Bosse, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604)February 20 Hugh Forth, English politician (b. 1610)March 2 Juan de Almoguera, Roman Catholic prelate who served as Archbishop of Lima (16731676) and Bishop of Arequipa (16591673) (b. 1605)March 21 Henri Sauval, French historian
(b. 1623)March 22 Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (b. 1590)March 23 Paul Wrtz, Swedish general (b. 1612)March 27 Bernardino de Rebolledo, Spanish poet, soldier and diplomat (b. 1597)April 5 John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1606)April 8 Claudia Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653)April 20
John Clarke, English physician (b. 1609)April 29 Michiel de Ruyter, Dutch admiral (b. 1607)May 5 Sir Richard Lloyd, English politician (b. 1622)May 26 Thomas Rouse, English politician (b. 1608)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic
archbishop (b. 1618) June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1606) June 13 Princess Henriette Adelaide of Savoy, wife of Ferdinand Maria (b. 1636) June 29 Hendrik van der Borcht II, German painter (b. 1614) July Jesse Wharton colonial governor of Maryland July 5 Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish
soldier (b. 1613) July 8 Francis I Rkczi, Hungarian prince of Transylvania (b. 1645) July 12 Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-
murderer (b. 1630) August 11 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 28 Margravine Louise Charlotte of Brandenburg, Duchess of Courland by marriage (16451676) (b. 1617) August 21 Lars Stigzelius, Swedish Lutheran archbishop (b. 1598) September 4
John Ogilby, Scottish-born impresario and cartographer active in Dublin and London (b. 1600)September 9 Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, French military officer, founder of Montreal in New France (b. 1612)September 10 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b.
1616)September 17 Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626)September 28 Anna Maria Antig, Spanish Catholic nun (b. 1602)October 6 Claudia Rusca, Italian composer, singer, and organist (b. 1593)October 7 Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (b. 1615)October 10 Sebastian Knpfer
German composer (b. 1633)October 13 Juan de Arellano, Spanish artist (b. 1614)October 15 Simon de Vos, Flemish painter (b. 1603)October 26 Nathaniel Bacon, Virginian colonist and instigator of Bacon's Rebellion (b. circa 1640s)October 28 Jean Desmarets, French writer (b. 1595)November 1 Gisbertus Voetius, Dutch theologian (b.
1589)November 9 Allart Pieter van Jongestall, Dutch jurist, politician, and diplomat (b. 1612)November 12 Shang Kexi, Chinese general (b. 1604)December 12 William Morice, English politician (b. 1602)December 12 Edward Benlowes, English poet (b. 1603)December 19 Adolph, Prince
of Nassau-Schaumburg and Count of Nassau-Schaumburg (16531676) (b. 1629)December 25Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England (b. 1609)William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1592)^ Procedure 373 of the Guatemalan Real Audiencia in the General Archive of Indias.^ Walford, Cornelius,
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hundred years, from 1501 to 1600This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this
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Vespucci (from whose name the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical 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, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events
directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy, becoming a major figure in the
Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater
Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with 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. 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 Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority
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 in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c.15031506, one of the world's best-known
paintings1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David.1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5]1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy
marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean.1502: First reported African slaves in the Rolden 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. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern
Sudan1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty.1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation.1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in
other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity.1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa.1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of
Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the
native Tano 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 War15081512:
Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan at the Mamlk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The
Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape [7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends
the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes
Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System.1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by 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 Serro. Serro 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 philosophy1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming
dynasty.1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces.1513: Vasco Nez 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 Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains
decisive victory against Safavid dynasty.1515: Ascension of France as King of France following the death of Louis XII.1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids.15161517: 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: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian
Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dellAfrica (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X.1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month.1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the
accession of Charles V in 15191519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao.1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling
position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.1519: Death of Emperor (ruled until 1556).15191522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the
first to Circumnavigate the Earth.15191521: Hernn Corts leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by
the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran
coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman
Empire.1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces.1521: Philippines in the same year.1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty.
China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother,
sultan Trenggana.1522: 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 Hernn Corts15241525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire.1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic
coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland.1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman manuscript. Similar of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript.
the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Mohcs. 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 Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans,
priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah.1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa
Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary.1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa1529: 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 Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the
Mexico, a 16th-century codex15311532: 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 Huscar.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Foundation of So Vicente,
the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French
Protestants.1535: The Mnster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed.1535: The 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: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day
Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza.1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil.1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated by the
Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540).1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile.1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg)
is unsuccessful.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 15421546 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 Fort1542: Spanish explorer Ruy Lpez de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago.1543:
Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle.1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan.1544: The
French defeat an ImperialSpanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani1545: 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: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the
age of 55.1547: Francis I dies in the Chteau de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52.1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is
crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo.1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali).1548: The Ming
dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tom 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
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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 Akbar1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Sleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing.15501551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas.1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya.1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia.1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies.1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority.1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau.1554: Missionaries Jos de Anchieta and Manuel da Nbrega establishes So Paulo, southeast Brazil.1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Wyatt rebellion.1555: 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: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica.1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat.1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 15561556: 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 25.15581603: The Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: The Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: The Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: Th the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France.1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrsis, 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 15671560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre.1560: Lazarus Church, Macau1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London.1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place.1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith.1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste.15621598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12]1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease.1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 151564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota.1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97.1565: Estcio de S establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565).1565: Miguel Lpez de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years.1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje.1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham.1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 156715661648: 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 ascended the throne of Ming dynasty.1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I.1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, 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.15681571: Morisco Revolt in Spain.15681600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan.1568: Hadiwijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang.1569: Rising of the North in England.1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator.1569: The PolishLithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795.1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod.1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her.1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan.1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led H Lepanto.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 missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown and Market Mark Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War.1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco.1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre.1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Lus Vaz de Cames, three years after the author returned from the East. [14]1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor.1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants.1574: In the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants.1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory.1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress.1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies.1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh.1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers.15771580: Francis Drake circles the world.1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede.1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir.1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12]1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. 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Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Lama by Tumed Mongol against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern 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 Ireland1579: 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 Armada1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded.1580: Spain unifies with Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640.15801587: 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 Honn-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide.1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 15821582: Yermak Timofeyevich 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.15841585: 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 was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17]1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market).1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America.15851604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic.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 and his men survived.1588 Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the English Armada. 1589: 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 Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions.15931606: 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'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: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598.15981613: 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 Sekigahara1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo Mxico 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 Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US States of New Mexico Territory in the Uni 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 Fiakovo castle during the Long Turkish War1600: 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 elimbr 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 (14851547) Henry VIII, (14911547) King of England and IrelandDon Fernando lyarez de Toledo (15071582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottomar Empire (15201566)Ivan IV the Terrible (15301584)Oda Nobunaga (15341582)Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 1596)Alberico Gentili, (15561608) the Father of international lawPhilip II of Spain, King of Spain (15561598)Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (15561605)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 Len sights Florida and Vasco Nez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean.15191522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastin Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world.15191540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays.1525: Modern square root symbol ()1540: Francisco Vsquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon.154142: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River.154243: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese.1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun1545: 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.15591562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes.1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 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 Galileo 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 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): 710733. CiteSeerX10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR40929823. S2CID219969360. SSRN1635517.^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol.7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p.137. ISBN978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010.^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p.vii. ISBN978-0-14-400149-1.^ "16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmitha.com. Archived from the original on February 3, 2009.^ "History of Smallpox Sm PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 13481665". Archived from the original on 2009-05-08. Retrieved 2009-04-25. A b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-05-03. Sandra Arlinghaus. 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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 CommonsTimelines of 16th century events, science, culture and personsRetrieved from "4The following pages link to 16th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items. 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