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In 1923 Tennessee, two best friends, Rafe McCawley and Danny Walker, play together in the back of an old biplane and leaves, Rafe and Danny climb into the plane. Rafe accidentally starts it, but manages to stop the plane at the end of the runway. Enraged,
Danny's father beats his son. Rafe stands up to him, calling him a "dirty German". However, Danny's father reveals that he fought the Germans in World War I. Eighteen years later, in January 1941, with World War II raging, Danny and Rafe are both first lieutenants under the command of Major Jimmy Doolittle. Doolittle informs Rafe that he has been
accepted into the Eagle Squadron (a RAF outfit for American pilots during the Battle of Britain). A nurse named Evelyn meets Rafe, who passes his medical exam despite his poor vision(which blames on dyslexia). That night, Rafe and Evelyn meets Rafe, who passes his medical exam despite his poor vision(which blames on dyslexia).
shocks Evelyn by saying that he has joined the Eagle Squadron and is leaving the next day. Danny, Evelyn and their fellow pilots and nurses are transferred to Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. Meanwhile, Rafe becomes a flying ace, but is shot down over the English Channel and presumed to be killed in action. Danny gives Evelyn the news and she is devastated.
Three months later, Evelyn and Danny begin a romantic relationship. On the night of December 6, Evelyn is shocked to discover Rafe standing outside her door, having survived his drowning. He goes to the Hula bar where he is welcomed back by his overjoyed fellow pilots. Danny finds Rafe in the bar with the intention of making things right, but the two
get into a fight. They drive away, avoiding being put in the brig when the military police arrive at the bar. The two later fall asleep in Danny's car. Next morning, on December 7, 1941, the Japanese navy begins its attack on Pearl Harbor. The USS Arizona is obliterated when an armor-piercing bomb detonates the ship's forward ammunition magazine,
literally lifting the bow out of the water. The USS Oklahoma capsizes after several torpedoes strike her, trapping hundreds of men inside. The USS Nevada makes a
run for the sea, becoming a primary target during the second wave. Danny and Rafe drive away in search of a still standing airfield, while Evelyn and the other nurses struggle to assist hundreds of wounded. Rafe and Danny manage to get in the air in P-40s, downing several Zeroes. Landing, they assist in the rescue of the capsized USS Oklahoma, but are
too late to save the crew of the USS Arizona. The next day, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt delivers his Day of Infamy Speech to the nation and requests the US Congress declare a state of war with the Empire of Japan. The survivors attend a memorial service to honor the numerous dead. Later, Danny and Rafe are both assigned to travel statesides.
under newly promoted Lt. Colonel Doolittle for a secret mission. Before they leave, Evelyn reveals to Rafe that she is pregnant with Danny's child, and intends to stay with Danny and Rafe are both promoted to Captain and awarded the Silver Star, and volunteer for a secret mission under Doolittle. During the next
three months, Rafe, Danny and other pilots train with specially modified B-25 Mitchell bombers. In April, the raiders are sent towards Japan on board the USS Hornet. Their mission: bombing Tokyo, landing in China. However, the Japanese discover them early, forcing the raiders to launch from a longer distance than planned. After a successful bombing
run, the raiders crash-land in a rice paddy in Japanese-controlled China. The Japanese Army pin down Rafe's plane, but Danny's crew manages to destroy a patrol before crashing. Danny is shot during the attack by Japanese patrols while the other pilots, Red and Gooz, kill the remaining Japanese patrolmen. Rafe tells Danny that Evelyn is pregnant and he
must live to be the baby's father. Danny then tells Rafe that he will have to be the father and dies. Back in California, a pregnant Evelyn sees Rafe getting off the aircraft, carrying Danny's coffin. Afterward, Evelyn and Miller are awarded medals and Rafe is awarded his medal by President Roosevelt. After the war, Rafe and Evelyn, now married, visit
Danny's grave with Danny and Evelyn's son, also named Danny. Rafe then asks his stepson if he would like to go flying, and they fly off into the sunset in the old biplane that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,752 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 was procured to serve in both the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles.
Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were
purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese
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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 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: Charles Rangel Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford
Werenoi Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 - Manchu regent Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube,
capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special
laws affecting them in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About
Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is 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 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 not inches) tall and its valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is not inches) tall and its valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring flowers, which appear in early spring flowers in the flowers of the flowers 
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. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany.
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questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia 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
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to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century 18th century 1
of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments and disestablishments - Disestablishments Works category Works
vte 1644 in various calendars Gregorian calendar 1644MDCXLIVAb urbe condita 2397 Armenian calendar 1050-1051 Berber calend
calendar癸未年 (Water Goat)4341 or 4134 — to —甲申年 (Wood Monkey)4342 or 4135Coptic calendar1360-1361Discordian calendar2810Ethiopian calendar2810Ethiopian calendar2810Ethiopian calendar1636-1637Hebrew calendar11644Igbo calendar644-645Iranian
calendar1022-1023Islamic calendar1053-1054Japanese calendar8an'ei 21 / Shōhō 1(正保元年)Javanese calendar1565-1566Julian calendar3977Minguo calendar1565-1566Julian calendar176Thai solar calendar176Thai
阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of
the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M) + 500(D) + (-10(X) + 50(L)) + (-10(X)
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 India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a
substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads
the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing,
prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing.
Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China.
June 6 - The invading Qing army, with the help of Ming general Wu Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The
Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive but represents a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 - English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England.[6] September 1 -
English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Second Battle of Lostwithiel (in Cornwall) - Charles I and the Royalist 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 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 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's Column is erected in Warsaw to commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from
Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principia 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 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732)
January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1709) January 25 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709) 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 Amish sect (d. 1712) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1712) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720)
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 22 Otto Mencke, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English
politician (d. 1698) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German jurist from Bremen (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, English engineer (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) 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 medical writer (d. 1713) June 7 - Johann Christoph Volkamer, German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne
Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German haroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German haroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German haroque composer (d. 1710) July 3 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1707)
July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1710)[11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian
composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - 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. 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) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1712) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1714) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1716) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1716) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1716) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1716) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1716) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1716) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1716) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1716) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1716) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1716) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1716) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1716) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1716) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1716) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1716) October 2 - Jean Rousseau, François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresse (d. 1716) October 3 - Jean Rousseau, François-Timoléon de Choisy, François-Ti
1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (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. 1727)[12] Antonio Stradivari, Italian violin maker (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 30
William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1602) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Cecilia Renata of Au
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. 1577) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (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 poet (b. 1592)[17] October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de
Cárdenas v Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 24 - Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter, architect (b. 1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenac
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 Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th century 16th century 17th c
16th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 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 (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world map b
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 or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on
with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo G
became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and the Lesser
Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish 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 or early 20th century 20th
Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major
popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the 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 and Southern Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of
earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: First
Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the 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. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 21. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of
Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation. 1505: Sultan
Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza
Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean
Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taino population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in
Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in
Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese
ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca.
the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: 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 is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy
1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Alvares 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: 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.
Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor En
between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also
known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci
dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by
commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the 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 east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast.
Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: 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: August, Luso-Sundanese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August Augu
Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to
explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the
Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France 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 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 at the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza
defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian-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 2531: The Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente
the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants.
1535: The Münster 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
Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks
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 1542–1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the
Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese
troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 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 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: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 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 Battle of Mühlberg. 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: 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: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud
to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate
concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the Americas. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population 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: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega
establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle 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. 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 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's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands.
Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561
The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and
Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563: Plague
outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá
 establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish navigator Andres de
Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in
1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, 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 Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching of Hung
Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mortam dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created
with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. 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: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.
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 Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Empire navy at the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Ottoman Empire navy a
kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miquel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 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 Huquenots. 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: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the
world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler,
Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch
Republic, 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands 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 Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies
with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of 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 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. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world
trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar
annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 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 Savidin 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 Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In
Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plaque deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plaque deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.
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: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising. [12] (to 1599) 1598: More
Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable. [18] Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of
Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition 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 Şelimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485–1547) Henry VIII
(1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-
1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable
watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1540: In
America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (v) 1540: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his
theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy, 1558. Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy, 1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano 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 dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The
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detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century events and science an
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