

How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Edito 650 hours on it. For the last 6-8 weeks, I have had occasional issues with starting. My first thought was that it might be the battery. Not knowing how old it was (I have only owned it for about 9 months) I decided to change it. That didn't help. The weather does not seem to make a difference either. I've tried it when it was 40 degrees and damp and when it was 70 degrees and very dry. (We get all types of weather in SE Oklahoma!) When I turn the key, sometimes it starts just fine. But about 2/3 of the time, I can hear the solenoid in the starter 'click' but nothing else happens. (I have held my hand on top of the starter while the key is turned so I know it is firing.) I don't seem to have any other electrical issues the battery is holding it's charge, the headlights work and as I said about 1/3 of the time when you turn off the key, you might find yourself stuck, unable to get it started again. I am clearly focusing on the starter motor. I can get a new one for about \$125, but I would just as soon not have to put it on if I don't have to. (My Mule is 27 hours away from my home - I only get to enjoy it on the weekends - and then only about 3 out of 4 weekends if I am lucky!) I was thinking a bad ground, but it doesn't make much sense to me that it works fine some of the time . . . . . Suggestions? Similar problems? I'm open to any help. Thanks! Martin Troubleshooting starters can be a PITA, but intermittent issues can usually be traced to one of these things: Low Battery Voltage Corroded Connections Corroded /Worn Contacts Worn Out Mechanical Parts Low Battery Voltage Corroded /Worn Contacts Worn Out Mechanical Parts Low Battery Voltage Since you've replaced the battery, and you can verify that the battery is fully charged, we can probably skip this. Corroded Connections Corroded or dirty connections on either the ground or positive side can cause issues like this. Make sure that not only are the battery cables haven't corroded back up under the insulation. You can remove both ends of the cable and test it with a meter. You should have a very low resistance. If there's any doubt, replace the cable. Also be sure to check the low amperage connection on the solenoid itself, and make sure it's clean and tight. Corroded/Worn Contacts We basically have three sets of contacts to think about on a starter. 1. You have to remember that the solenoid doesn't just engage the starter motor gear with the flywheel. It is also a high current switch. When you turn the key, the low amperage terminal energizes the coils, which pulls the armature back. The armature pulls on the shift lever, pushing the gear out to engage the flywheel. However, when the armature back, it also closes the contacts on a high current switch, passing that on to the starter motor. Over time, these contacts can fail due to current arching and contacts that most people forget about. The contacts fail to pass the current and the motor doesn't turn. 2. Then there's the set of contacts that most people forget about. The contacts fail to pass the current and the motor doesn't turn. solenoid. There may still be enough current to pull the armature part way back (making a click), but not far enough) to close the high current switch. The switch on the Mules is fairly exposed (unless you have a cab or park it covered, etc) and water could get into it and do some damage. 3. The starter motor brushes. With 650+ hours on your Mule, I suspect they probably have quite a bit of wear on them. Between wear on the brushes and wear on the commutator, there could be locations that would cause the starter motor not to turn. The brushes are only about \$8 each (X4) from the dealer, and most of the time the commutator can be polished and made happy again. 4. The other things we need to consider is the contacts inside the Starter Circuit Relays. There are two of them, one for Brake and one for Neutral. Unless the wiring has been modified, it should work like this: If either the Brake is engage OR the transmission is in Neutral. look at these and see if changing the way you start the Mule makes a difference. That is, put the transmission in neutral and don't touch the brake and see if it starts. If one of those works but the other doesn't, start by checking the switches themselves, then check the relays The relays run about \$30 each from the dealer. The neutral switch I think is about \$7. I don't know what the brake switch would run, I'll see if I can find it. Worn Out Mechanical Parts Worn out parts could also cause things not to work. For example, if the solenoid armature starts wearing and builds up debris or friction inside the housing, it might not be able to move all the way and close the high current contacts. Or if the bearings (or more likely bushings) on the starter anyways, but if it's one of the switches or relays, that saves you having to tear into the engine. Let us know what you find out. NV The Kawasaki Mule to start despite turning over, indicating potential issues with the fuel system or spark plugs. It is important to troubleshoot and identify the root cause to resolve the starting problem. In order for your Kawasaki Mule to start and run smoothly, it is essential to have a properly functioning fuel system. If you are experiencing issues with your Mule turning over but not starting, the fuel system can help you identify and resolve the issue. This article will guide you through inspecting the fuel tank, checking the fuel filter, and examining the fuel lines. Inspecting the Fuel Tank The fuel tank is where the journey of the fuel begins in your Kawasaki Mule. Over time, the fuel tank can accumulate debris, rust, or water, which can hinder the proper flow of fuel to the engine. Therefore, it is crucial to inspect the fuel tank for any signs of contamination. To inspect the fuel tank: Ensure the fuel tank cap is tightly sealed. Remove the fuel tank cap and visually inspect the inside of the tank. Look for any signs of dirt, debris, rust, or water. If you notice any contaminants, consider emptying the fuel tank cap is tightly sealed. Kawasaki Mule running smoothly. Checking the Fuel Filter The fuel filter plays a vital role in preventing dirt and debris from entering the engine. If the fuel filter: Locate the fuel filter in your Kawasaki Mule. Disconnect the fuel line from the filter. Inspect the filter for any signs of dirt, debris, or clogging. If the filter is dirty or clogged, replace it with a new one. Regularly maintaining and replacing the fuel filter can prevent fuel flow problems and ensure a smooth start for your Mule. Examining the Fuel Lines The fuel lines transport fuel from the tank to the engine. If there are any leaks, cracks, or blockages in the fuel lines. Inspect the fuel lines, it can disrupt the fuel lines, it can disrupt the fuel lines, it can disrupt the fuel lines. To examine the fuel lines visually, looking for any signs of leaks, cracks, or blockages in the fuel lines. maintenance on the fuel lines can help ensure a consistent fuel system of your Kawasaki Mule. In conclusion, checking the fuel lines, you can identify and resolve potential fuel system problems, allowing your Mule to start and run smoothly. Assessing the Ignition System is responsible for supplying the spark necessary to ignite the fuel and start the engine. By systematically examining various components of the ignition system, it becomes easier to identify the root cause of the problem and take appropriate measures to address it. Verifying the Spark plug can hinder the ignition process, resulting in starting issues. To verify the spark plug's condition: Locate the spark plug, typically positioned near the engine cylinder. Carefully remove the spark plug wire connected to it, making sure not to damage or wear, such as cracks, fouling, or excessive carbon build-up. If the spark plug appears worn or damaged, it is recommended to replace it with a new one that matches the manufacturer's specifications. Before installing the new spark plug, ensure the electrode gap is correct. The correct gap information can be found in the vehicle's manual. Finally, reconnect the spark plug, ensure the electrode gap is correct. starting process of the Kawasaki Mule. A faulty switch can prevent electrical current from reaching to starting problems. To check the ignition switch is in the "ON" position. Verify that the switch is securely connected and not loose. If everything appears to be in order visually, testing the switch with a multimeter may be necessary. Consult the vehicle's manual or seek professional assistance for further guidance on how to test the ignition coil to the spark plugs. Damaged, loose, or worn-out spark plug wires can impede the ignition process, preventing the engine from starting. To inspect the spark plug wires: Carefully inspect each spark plug
wires can impede the ignition process, preventing the engine from starting. To inspect the spark plug wires. Ensure that all spark plug wires can impede the ignition process, preventing the engine from starting. To inspect the spark plug wires. Ensure that all spark plug wires can impede the ignition process, preventing the engine from starting. To inspect the spark plug wires. Ensure that all spark plug wires can impede the ignition process, preventing the engine from starting. To inspect the spark plug wires can impede the ignition process, preventing the engine from starting. signs of damage or wear are present, it is recommended to replace the spark plug wires with new ones that meet the manufacturer's specifications. By diligently assessing the ignition system and addressing any issues found, you increase the chances of resolving starting problems with your Kawasaki Mule. Whether it's a faulty spark plug, ignition switch, or spark plug wires, identifying and rectifying the root cause ensures a smoother starting experience and gets you back on the trails in no time. When your Kawasaki Mule turns over but won't start, it can be frustrating and leave you wondering what could be causing the issue. One of the first steps in troubleshooting this problem is to examine the engine components. By assessing the carburetor, checking the air filter, and verifying the compression, you can narrow down the possible causes and get your Mule back up and running in no time. Assessing the Carburetor plays a crucial role in the fuel delivery system of your Kawasaki Mule. If it is not functioning properly, it can prevent the engine from starting. To assess the carburetor, follow these steps: Start by visually inspecting the carburetor for any signs of damage or blockages. Check the fuel lines connected to the carburetor to ensure there are no leaks or kinks. If everything looks fine visually, it's time to move on to the next step – cleaning the carburetor. Cleaning the carburetor for any signs of damage or blockages. involves removing it from the engine and disassembling it. Use a carburetor cleaner and a small brush to clean each component thoroughly. Pay close attention to the jets and passages, as these can get clogged with debris over time. Checking the Air Filter The air filter is another crucial component that can affect the starting of your Kawasaki Mule. A clogged or dirty air filter can restrict airflow to the engine, leading to starting issues. To check the air filter, follow these steps: Locate the air filter for any dirt, debris, or damage. If the air filter is dirty, clean it or replace it with a new one. Regularly maintaining and cleaning the air filter can prevent starting issues and improve the overall performance of your Kawasaki Mule. Verifying the compression is low, it can cause starting problems. To verify the compression follow these steps: Start by removing the spark plug(s) from the engine. Attach a compression tester to the spark plug hole and crank the engine a few times. Check the compression is lower than recommended, it may indicate a potential issue with the engine's internal components, such as worn piston rings or valves. Consider consulting a professional or a Kawasaki Mule expert to further diagnose and resolve the problem. So, you've checked the basic common causes why your Kawasaki Mule won't start, but the issue persists? Don't worry, there are a few additional troubleshooting steps you can take to get your Mule up and running again. In this section, we will explore these steps in detail to help you identify and fix the problem. Checking the Battery The first step in troubleshooting a Kawasaki Mule that turns over but won't start is to check the battery. A weak or dead battery could be the culprit. Here's what you need to do: Start by visually inspecting the battery terminals for any signs of corrosion or loose connections. Use a multimeter to test the voltage of the battery using a battery charged battery terminals for any signs of corrosion or loose connections. Use a multimeter to test the voltage of the battery should read around 12.6 volts. If the voltage is low, try charged battery using a battery charged battery should read around 12.6 volts. If the voltage of the battery terminals for any signs of corrosion or loose connections. fails to hold a charge, it may need to be replaced. If the battery voltage is within the acceptable range but the Mule still won't start, move on to the next component to inspect is the starter motor. Here's how to do it: Locate the starter motor, typically located near the engine or under the seat. Visually inspect the starter motor for any signs of damage or loose connections. If everything looks good, use a multimeter should read zero ohms if the motor is working correctly. If there is no continuity, the starter motor may need to be replaced or repaired by a professional. Verifying the Wiring Connections If the battery and starter motor are both functioning connections. Follow these steps to verify the wiring connections. Follow these are secure and tight, and there are secure and tight, and there are secure and tight. no signs of damage or corrosion. If any wires are damaged or corroded, repair or replace them as necessary. Test the continuity issues, it may be worth contacting a professional for further diagnosis. By following these additional troubleshooting steps, you can narrow down the potential causes of your Kawasaki Mule's starting problem. Remember to proceed with caution and consult a professional if you are unsure about any step. Stay tuned for more tips and tricks to keep your Kawasaki Mule's starting problem. not starting is a faulty ignition switch. Ensure that the switch is turned to the ON position and that the battery connections to ensure to ensure to ensure the battery is charged. If your Kawasaki Mule won't start, start troubleshooting by checking the battery connections to ensure they are secure and clean. Next, inspect the spark plug for any signs of damage or wear. If necessary, replace the spark plug. Additionally, check the fuel is clean and fresh. To diagnose a Kawasaki Mule that turns over but won't start, begin by checking the spark plug to ensure it is producing a spark. If there is no spark, check the ignition coil and wiring for any faults. Additionally, check the fuel system for any clogs or obstructions that may prevent fuel delivery to the engine. If your Kawasaki Mule turns over but won't start, there are several potential causes to consider. From checking the fuel supply and spark plugs to inspecting the electrical connections and fuel filter, troubleshooting these issues can help get your Mule up and running again. Remember to follow the appropriate safety precautions and consult your owner's manual for specific troubleshooting instructions. Happy riding!, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,721 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 Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles About The aftermath of the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? best at his position in the U.S., football player Buster Maddox only appeared in one NFL game? ... that the Doctor Who episode "Lux" is set in Miami, Florida, despite being filmed in Penarth, Wales? ... that Robert Mugabe's motorcade was known for speeding and killing people? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan (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 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, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photographed in Bamberg, Germany. featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse - Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the wikipedia. projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikiguoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa العربية Deutsch Español العربية Deutsch Español العربية Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Ykpaïнська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Retrieved from " 2 This article needs additional citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "1644" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Century 17th century 1640 1643 1644 1645 1640 1647 vte July 1: The Battle of Colberger Heide is fought between Sweden and Denmark-Norway off of the German coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Establishments and disestablishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1644 in various calendar1644MDCXLIVAb urbe condita2397Armenian calendar1050-1051Berber calendar1050-1051Berber calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 – 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2188Burmese calendar1006Byzantine calendar7152-7153Chinese calendar2810Ethiopian calendar1636-1637Hebrew calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar17152-7153Chinese calendar1700-1701 - Shaka Samvat1565-1566 - Kali Yuga4744-4745Holocenee calendar11644Igbo calendar644-645Iranian calendar1022-1023Islamic calendar1053-1054Japanese calendar3977Minguo calendar268 before ROC民前268年Nanakshahi calendar176Thai solar calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar8m/法年 (female Water-Goat)1770 or 1389 or 617 — to —阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 644th 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))+(-1(I)+5(V)) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East 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 at Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng'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 English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool Castle. [5] 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: Battle of Lostwithiel (in Cornwall) - Charles I and the Royalist cause in Scotland. 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 8 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comessits a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 8 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comessits a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 9 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comessits a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 9 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comessits a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 9 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comessits a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 9 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comessits a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 9 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comessits a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 9 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comessits a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 9 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comessits a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 9 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comessits a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 9 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comessits a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 9 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comessits a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese 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 (Principles of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed
in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization. [vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 10 - Hayashi Hoko, Japanese (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hoko, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723) Johannes Hancke, German writer (d. 1713) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, Italian rabbi (d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1707) Sir James Rushout, 1st and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (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, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) 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 Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709)[10] June 17 - Johann Wolfgang Franck, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709)[10] June 17 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. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautistan (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautistan (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautistan (d. 1729) September 6 - Juan Bautistan (d. 1729) September 8 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautistan (d. 1729) September 8 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 8 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 8 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 8 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 8 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 8 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 8 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 8 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 8 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 8 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 8 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1729) September 8 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 11 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French abbé, authorian of the Order (d. 1710) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, authorian of the Order (d. 1710) October 1 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1710) October 2 - Jacques Échard, French abbé, authorian of the Order (d. 1710) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, authorian of the Order (d. 1710) October 1 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1710) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, authorian of the Order (d. 1710) October 1 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1710) October 1 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1710) October 1 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1710) October 1 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1710) October 1 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1710) October 1 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1710) October 1 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1710) October 1 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1710) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, authoritan of the Order (d. 1710) October 1 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1710) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, authoritan of the Order (d. 1710) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, authoritan of the Order (d. 1710) October 2 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, authoritan of the Order (d. 1710) October 2 - Jacques Echard (d. 1710) October 2 and cross-dresser (d. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1718) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and Founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 14 - William Pennsylvania 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1711) Matsuo Basho, Japanese poet (d. 1737)[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 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (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 5 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 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1502)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English poet (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English politician (b. 1598) September 8 John Coke, English politic 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish noble (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1609) December 30 - Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) ^ Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780199695898. ^ Coward, Barry (1994). The Stuart age: England, 1603-1714. London New York: Longman. p. 223. ISBN 9780582067226. ^ a b "What Happened In 1644". hisdates.com. Retrieved March 3, 2016. ^ Edward S. Ellis, et al., The People's History of the World; Including Two Volumes on the Races of Mankind, Volume 5: United States (Chicago: The History Publishing Association, 1902) p. 127 ("The second outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644... Opechankano was taken prisoner, and died in Jamestown while a captive") ^ "Rupert, Prince", by Charles Harding Firth, in The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 17 (Oxford University Press, 1922) p. 408 ("Rupert returned to Wales.. Defeating the parliamentarians at Stockport, he forced his way into Lancashire, p. 187) ^ Levene, Mark (1999). The massacre in history. New York: Berghahn Books. p. 93. ISBN 9781571819345. ^ Jeremy Black (1996). The papacy : an encyclopedia. New York: Routledge. p. 801. ISBN 9780415922289. ^ Walle, Willy (2003). The history of the relations between the Low Countries and China in the Qing era (1644-1911. Leuven, Belgium: Leuven University Press Ferdinand Verbiest Foundation. p. 90. ISBN 9780706357929. ^ Dumas, Alexandre (1998). The Vicomte de Bragelonne. Oxford University Press. p. 674. ISBN 9780192834638. ^ Schiavone, Michael J. (2009). Dictionary of Maltese Biographies Vol. 1 A-F. Pietà: Pubblikazzjonijiet Indipendenza. p. 756. ISBN 9780486316529. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600-1720 : a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press. p. 382. ISBN 9780313308277. ^ John Evelyn (2005). Compendium of British office holders. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire New York: Palgrave Macmillan. p. 118 ISBN 9780230505872. ^ Baker, Christopher (2002). Absolutism and the scientific revolution, 1600-1720 : a biographical dictionary. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press. p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th century 17 leaders 15th century 16th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishments vte The world map by the Italian America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and Belgian Gerardu 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 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 subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, 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 system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of
the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Safavid dynasty of warrindependent of the Safavid dynasty of warr 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 A 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: 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 Shiz branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the New World 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: 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. 1505: Kartin 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 Kongc wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese 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 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 Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise abou 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. the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavid safter the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavid safter the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavid safter the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavid safter the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavid safter the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavid safter the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavid safter the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavid safter the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavid safter the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavid safter the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavid safter the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavid safter the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavid safter the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavid safter the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavid safter the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavid safter the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Description of Africa (Description of Africa) is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pone Leo X 1518; The dancing plaque of 1518 begins in Strasbourg lasting for about one month 1519; Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries Becomes Empire as Charles I of
Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries Becomes Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries Becomes Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries Becomes Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries Becomes Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries Becomes Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries Becomes Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries Becomes Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries Becomes Empire Austria, and the Low Countries Becomes Empire Austria, and t Spanish expedition 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 circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec 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 eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (ir present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: 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: 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 Sattle 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. 1531: The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Frances 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 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 into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Ouesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of 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. 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 Raiput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Levte 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 Oiu 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; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9, 1547; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9, 1547; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9, 1547; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9, 1547; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9, 1547; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9, 1547; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9, 1547; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9, 1547; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9, 1547; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and Ireland on 28 January and Ireland on 20 February at the England 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: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymanive 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 symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 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 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. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561 The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor died in the Forbidd Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569: Mercator 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 obeved Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese [12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistadores apprehend from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to

other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 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: T 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, the Austrian Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar. 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 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. 1587-1604: The Arglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 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 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 Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe the 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: 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 Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transvlvania after the Battle of Selimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol ( $\sqrt{$ ) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 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 projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tvcho Brahe in the Milky Wav. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. A Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p. vii. ISBN 978-0-14-400149-1. ISBN 978-0-14-400149-1. State original on February 3, 2009. State original or February 3, 2009 Health Services. ^ Ricklefs (1991), p.23 ^ "A LIST OF NATIONAL EPIDEMICS OF PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 1348-1665". 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. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London Magnificent 1494-1566". Personal.umich.edu. Retrieved 2013-05-05. ^ a b c d e Ricklefs (1991), page 25 ^ "La Terra De Hochelaga". jacquescarter.org. Archived from the original on December 23, 2008. ^ "The Lusiads". World Digital Library. 1800-1882. Retrieved 2013-08-31. ^ Schwieger, Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN 9780231538602. OCLC 905914446. ^ Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp. xv. ISBN 967-65-3099-9. ^ Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective". PUQ. p.308. ISBN 2-7605-1588-5 ^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century 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, 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 person (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Fashion (links | edit) 4 for a contury (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1643 (links | edit) 164 1662 (links | edit) 1490s (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1670s (links | edit) 1670s (links | edit) 1570s (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1 (links | edit) 1436 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1542 (links | edit) 1540s (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/16th century"