



Geometria solida esercizi

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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Qui trovi un bel po' di problemi risolti e di esercizi svolti sui solidi: si possono considerare come esercizi di riepilogo, perché richiedono la conoscenza di tutte le formule di Geometria che si studiano alle scuole Medie. Ne vuoi altri? Ne puoi trovare quanti ne vuoi con la barra di ricerca, qui su YM...;)Superficie totale e volume di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagonaliArea della superficie totale di un solido con prismi regolari esagona piramidi regolariAltro problema con solido formato da due piramidi e un parallelepipedo Problema su un solido con prisma regolare e due piramidi Problema con un solido formato da piramide regolare e parallelepipedo rettangoloVolume di un solido con prisma regolare e due piramidi e un parallelepipedo con due piramidi Problema con un solido formato da piramide regolare e due piramidi Problema su un solido con prisma regolare e due piramidi Problema su un solido con due piramidi e un parallelepipedo rettangoloVolume di un solido con prisma regolare e due piramidi Problema su un solido con prisma regolare e due piramidi Problema su un solido con prisma regolare e due piramidi Problema su un solido con due piramidi Problema su un solido con due piramidi Problema su un solido con prisma regolare e due piramidi Problema su un solido con prisma regolare e due piramidi Problema su un solido con due piramidi Problema su u quadrangolari regolariRichieste varie per un solido con piramide regolare e parallelepipedo rettangoloSolido composto con piramide e prisma irriangolariBuon lavoro!Fulvio Sbranchella (Agente Ω)Tags: esercizi risolti sui solidi.Ultima modifica: 28/09/2023 Created, developed & nurtured by Eric Weisstein with contributions from the world's mathematical community More...Less... The term "wedge" has a number of different meanings in mathematics. It is sometimes used as another name for the caret symbol. The term "wedge" has a number of different meanings in mathematics. It is sometimes used as another name for the caret symbol. the conical wedge, cylindrical wedge, and spherical wedge are commonly known as wedges. However, when the term is used by itself in solid geometry, "wedge" refers a right triangular prism turned so that it rests on one of its lateral rectangular faces (left figure). Harris and Stocker (1998) define a more general type of oblique wedge in which the top edge is symmetrically shortened, causing the end triangles to slant obliquely (right figure). The removal of six identical and oppositely-oriented oblique wedge of base length , and height (right figure), the volume of the wedge is In the case of a right wedge , this simplifies to The geometric centroid is located at a height above the base, which simplifies to for a right wedge. AND, Caret, Endododecahedron, Pentagonal Wedge, Prism, Prismatoid, Tetragonal Antiwedge, Ungula Bringhurst, R. The Elements of Typographic Style, 2nd ed. Point Roberts, WA: Hartley and Marks, p. 286, 1997. Harris, J. W. and Stocker, H. "Wedge." §4.5.2 in Handbook of Mathematics and Computational Science. New York: Springer-Verlag, p. 101, 1998.Wedge Weisstein, Eric W. "Wedge." From MathWorld--A Wolfram Web Resource. Subject classificationsMore...Less... Poliedri - Parallelepipedo rettangoloUna delle seguenti affermazioni relative al parallelepipedo rettangolo è vera. Quale?A: Le basi sono quadrati.B: Le diagonali sono congruenti.D: Si dice diagonale un segmento congiungente due vertici non appartenenti allo stesso spigolo.E: è un poliedro regolare.ll punteggio di un esercizio è determinato dalla difficile).Vuoi saperne di più? Consulta il Centro AssistenzaUn cubo è inscritto in una sfera di raggio 3. Una delle seguenti affermazioni è falsa. Quale?A: I vertici del cubo à 243.C: La diagonale del cubo è 243.C: La diagonale del cubo à congruente al diametro della sfera.E: Il volume del cubo à 22.Il punteggio di un esercizio à determinato dalla difficoltà: da 1 (più facile) a 5 (più difficile). Vuoi saperne di più? Consulta il Centro AssistenzaPoliedri - Tetraedro regolare sia θ l'angolo fra uno spigolo e la base. Possiamo dire che:Il punteggio di un esercizio è determinato dalla difficoltà: da 1 (più facile). Vuoi saperne di più? Consulta il Centro AssistenzaPunti, rette e piani nello spazioSe, nello spazio, le tre rette r, s, t sono tali che r ⊥s e s⊥t, allora:B: s è perpendicolare al piano formato dalla difficoltà: da 1 (più facile). Vuoi saperne di più? Consulta il Centro AssistenzaA: un prisma avente per basi poligoni circoscritti a una circonferenza.B: un prisma con gli spigoli laterali perpendicolari alle basi.C: un poliedro con le facce parallele.E: un poliedro con gli spigoli laterali perpendicolari alle basi.Il punteggio di un esercizio è determinato dalla difficoltà: da 1 (più facile) a 5 (più difficile).Vuoi saperne di più? Consulta il Centro AssistenzaTrasformazioni geometricheUna delle seguenti proposizioni riguardanti la simmetria assiale nello spazio è falsa. Quale?A: Le rette incidenti sull'asse sono unite.D: I piani incidenti non perpendicolari all'asse sono uniti.E: I piani contenenti l'asse sono uniti. Il punteggio di un esercizio è determinato dalla difficoltà: da 1 (più facile). Vuoi saperne di più? Consulta il Centro AssistenzaAree dei solidi notevoli - Piramide retta a base quadrata è divisa da un piano parallelo alla base in una piramide retta a base quadrata è divisa da un piano dalla base è pari a 13 dell'altezza. Indichiamo rispettivamente con A l'area laterale della piramide, con A1 quella del tronco. Possiamo dire che:C: nessuna delle altre uguaglianze è vera. Il punteggio di un esercizio è determinato dalla difficoltà: da 1 (più facile). Vuoi saperne di più? Consulta il Centro AssistenzaAree dei solidi notevoli - Cono e tronco di conoGli sviluppi delle superfici laterali del cono e del tronco di cono sono rispettivamente: A: un settore circolare e una corona circolare. E: un settore circolare. E: un settore circolare e una corona circolare. Il punteggio di un esercizio è determinato dalla difficoltà: da 1 (più facile). Vuoi saperne di più? Consulta il Centro AssistenzaAree e volumi dei solidi notevoli - Cono e tronco di cono V. L'altezza del tronco di cono C in due parti: un cono C in due parti: un cono C in due parti: un cono C in due parti del co quella del cono C è 23.B: il raggio della base minore di Ψ e quello del cono C è 13.C: il volume di Ψ e quello del cono C è 13.E: l'area laterale di Ψ e quello del cono C è 13.E: l'area laterale di Ψ e quello del cono C è 13.E: l'area laterale di Ψ e quello del cono C è 49.Il punteggio di un esercizio è determinato dalla difficile). Vuoi saperne di più? Consulta il Centro AssistenzaPunti, rette e piani nello spazioDati un piano. e una retta non perpendicolare e non parallela al piano, l'angolo della retta con il piano. C: l'angolo che la retta data forma con una retta del piano che sia incidente con essa. D: il minore dei due angoli che la retta data forma con la sua proiezione
ortogonale nel piano. E: l'angolo che la retta data forma con la retta data forma con la retta del piano a essa perpendicolare. Il punteggio di un esercizio è determinato dalla difficile). Vuoi saperne di più? Consulta il Centro AssistenzaSolidi di rotazione - SferaUna delle seguenti proposizioni è falsa. Quale?A: Si dice segmento sferico a due basi una porzione di sfera compresa fra due piani secanti e paralleli.B: Un settore circolare attorno a un diametro del cerchio a cui appartiene e che non lo sechi.C: Si dice fuso sferico ciascuna delle due porzioni di superficie sferica staccate da due semipiani aventi per origine una retta passante per il centro.D: Si dice calotta sferica ognuna delle due parti di sfera determinate da un piano secante.E: Uno spicchio è ciascuna delle due parti di sfera determinate da un piano secante.E: Uno spicchio è ciascuna delle due parti di sfera determinate da un piano secante.E: Uno spicchio è ciascuna delle due parti di sfera determinato dalla difficoltà: da 1 (più facile) a 5 (più difficile).Vuoi saperne di più? Consulta il Centro AssistenzaAree dei solidi notevoli - Piramide ABCV la base e il volume misura 3413. Allora possiamo dire che:A: le facce laterali hanno uguale altezza h1=331.D: la faccia BCV è un triangolo equilatero.E: l'area della faccia BCV è uguale a 341.11 punteggio di un esercizio è determinato dalla difficoltà: da 1 (più facile) a 5 (più difficile).Vuoi saperne di più? Consulta il Centro AssistenzaPoliedri - Piramide rettaUna piramide retta ha per base un triangolo equilatero di lato l. L'altezza della piramide è congruente allo spigolo di base l. La distanza del centro della base da uno degli spigoli laterali è uguale a: Il punteggio di un esercizio è determinato dalla difficoltà: da 1 (più facile). Vuoi saperne di più? Consulta il Centro AssistenzaVolumi dei solidi notevoli - SferaSi considerino le due sfere S1 e S2, la prima inscritta e la seconda circoscritta al medesimo cubo. Allora tra i volumi V1 e V2 delle due sfere sussiste la seguente relazione: Il punteggio di un esercizio è determinato dalla difficoltà: da 1 (più facile). Vuoi saperne di più? Consulta il Centro AssistenzaVolumi dei solidi notevoli - SferaUna sfera con raggio di 2 cm e un cilindro circolare retto con cindro di:Il punteggio di un esercizio è determinato dalla difficoltà: da 1 (più facile). Vuoi saperne di più? Consulta il Centro Assistenza One stop for learning fun!Games, activities, lessons - it's all here!Explore All Destinato a studenti e insegnanti Abbiamo lasciato disponibile per Apri download Esercizi Geometria Solida Superiori risolti insieme a soluzioni in formato PDF Geometria Solida Superiori Esercizi con risolato e commentati Matematica Formato PDF APRI CON SOLUZIONI Per studenti e insegnanti Abbiamo lasciato disponibile per Scarica o apri Esercizi di Geometria Solida Superiori Esercizi di Geometria Solida Superiori Esercizi con risolato e commentati Matematica Formato PDF APRI CON SOLUZIONI Per studenti e insegnanti Abbiamo lasciato disponibile per Scarica o apri Esercizi Geometria Solida Superiori svolti con spiegazione e soluzioni in PDF per insegnanti e studenti Esercizi risolti e commentati - Geometria Solida Superiori SOLUZIONI APRI Esercizi risolti. Posted by Andrea Sapuppo Categoria: esercizi, problemi geometria, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,997,928 articles in English "Chinese character" written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character" written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese character" written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese characters are logographs used to write the C function, style, and means of writing characters have changed greatly over the past three millennia. Unlike letters in alphabets that directly reflect the sounds of speech, Chinese characters generally represent morphemes—the units of meaning in a language—often encoding aspects of pronunciation as well as meaning. Writing all of a language's frequently used vocabulary requires 2000-3000 characters; as of 2024, nearly 100,000 have been identified and included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in Science in the Unicode Standard. moveable type. More recent technologies using Chinese characters include telegraph codes and typewriters, as well as input methods and text encodings on computers. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Red-capped parrot Archive By email More featured articles About Marcy Rheintgen ... that Marcy Rheintgen (pictured), a transgender woman, was jailed in a men's prison for using a women's bathroom in Florida? ... that a 700-year-old fortification in present-day South Korea was mostly destroyed during the construction of a coastal road? ... that some people ski every month of the year? ... that men's prison for using a women's bathroom in Florida? ... that some people ski every month of the year? ... that men's prison for using a women's bathroom in Florida? ... that some people ski every month of the year? ... that men's prison for using a women's bathroom in Florida? ... that men's prison for using a women' governor? ... that Pope Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that after Slovak actress Hana Meličková moved to Prague to study piano, she secretly enrolled in acting classes? ... that the riverine rabbit was thought to be extinct for more than 30 years? ... that after Slovak actress Hana Meličková moved to Prague to study piano, she secretly enrolled in acting classes? ... that the riverine rabbit was thought to be extinct for more than 30 years? ... that the river acting classes? ... the river acting suggestion of a burger shop owner? ... that guests at the launch of the bonkbuster Mount! were given polo mints to feed to a white stallion? 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. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the Senate election, while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Recent deaths: Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Nominate an article May 24: Aldersgate Day (Methodism) Eric XIV of Sweden 1567 - The mentally ill King Erik XIV of Sweden (pictured) and his guards murdered
five incarcerated nobles, including some members of the influential Sture family. 1689 - The Act of Toleration became law, granting freedom of worship to English nonconformists under certain circumstances, but deliberately excluding Catholics. 1798 - The Irish Rebellion of 1798 began, with battles beginning in County Kildare and fighting later spreading across the country. 1963 - United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy met with African American author James Baldwin in an unsuccessful attempt to improve race relations. 2014 - A gunman involved in Islamic extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. Robert Hues (d. 1632)Philip Pearlstein (b. 1924)Magnus Manske (b. 1974)Stormé DeLarverie (d. 2014) More anniversaries: May 23 May 24 May 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germania. The son of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor, Germanicus was adopted by his full name in 9 BC when it was posthumously awarded to his father in honor of his victories in Germania. In AD 4 he was adopted by his paternal uncle Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius succeeded Augustus as Roman emperor. As a result of his adoption, Germanicus became an official member of the gens Julia, another prominent family, to which he was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the Elder, a granddaughter of Augustus. He was also the father of Caligula, the maternal grandfather of Nero, and the older brother of Claudius. This bust, depicting Germanicus in AD 4, is in the collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum Recently featured: The Cocoanuts In the Loge Black-crowned barwing Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse - Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection 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 فارسى Deutsch Español العربية Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Bosanski Joffoo men 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s Years 1564 1565 1560s 1570s 1580s Years 1564 1565 1560s 1570s 1580s Years 1564 1565 1567 1568 1569 1570 vte November 10: Battle of Saint-Denis. 1567 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Political entities State leaders Political entities State leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments and disestablishments Works category Works vte 1567 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1567MDLXVIIAb urbe condita2320Armenian calendar973-974Berber calendar973-974Ber calendar丙寅年 (Fire Tiger)4264 or 4057 — to —丁卯年 (Fire Rabbit)4265 or 4058Coptic calendar1283-1284Discordian calendar2733Ethiopian calendar5327-5328Hindu calendar5 946Islamic calendar974-975Japanese calendar1486-1487Julian calendar345 before ROC民前345年Nanakshahi calendar1567MDLXVIIKorean calendar345 before ROC民前345年Nanakshahi calendar3900Minguo calendar345 before ROC民前345年Nanakshahi calendar3900Minguo calendar3900Minguo calendar3900Minguo calendar345 before ROC民前345年Nanakshahi calendar3900Minguo calendar3900Minguo calendar345 before ROC民前345年Nanakshahi calendar3900Minguo calendar345 before ROC民前345年Nanakshahi calendar3900Minguo calendar3900Ming or 541 Year 1567 (MDLXVII) was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar. January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro: Portuguese forces under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de Janeiro: Portuguese forces under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de Janeiro: Portuguese forces under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de Janeiro: Portuguese forces under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de Janeiro: Portuguese forces under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de Janeiro: Portuguese forces under the command of Estácio de Sá Spanish force under the command of Captain Juan Pardo establishes Fort San Juan, in the Native American settlement of Joara. The fort is the first European settlement of Joara. The fort is the first European settlement of Joara. The fort is the first European settlement of Joara. Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh.[2] March 13 - Battle of Costerweel: A Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning the Eighty Years' War. April 9 - In India, the Battle of Thanesar is fought in what is now the Indian state of Haryana. The Mughal Emperor Akbar, with 300 men, wins a victory over more than 7,000 warriors of the Sanyasi Hindu sect. Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants. April 10 - Henrique I Nerika a Mpudi becomes the new ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the northern portion of Angola. Henrique succeeds his nephew, Bernardo I of Kongo April 12 - The Earl of Bothwell is acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Upon acquittal he makes plans to become Mary's new husband. April 20 - The Ainslie Tavern Bond is signed by a group of Scottish clerics and nobles recommends Bothwell as an appropriate husband for Queen Mary prisoner at his castle at Dunbar after preventing her from traveling from her palace to Edinburgh, then rapes her. May 15 -Mary, Queen of Scots, marries the Earl of Bothwell, under duress. [4] May 24 - Sture Murders: The mentally unstable King Erik XIV of Sweden and his quards murder five incarcerated nobles at Uppsala Castle. July 24 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at the Battle of Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. July 24 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at the Battle of Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. July 24 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is forced to abdicate, and replaced by her one-year-old son James VI. July 25 - The city of Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 - James VI is crowned at Stirling. August 22 - The Duke of Alba is sent to the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as Governor of the Netherlands. Prince William of Orange is outlawed, and Lamoral, Count of Egmont imprisoned. September 9 - At a dinner, the Duke of Alba arrests Lamoral, Count of Egmont and Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn for treason. clan in Japan. September 29 - The Second War of Religion begins in France, when Louis, Prince of Condé and Gaspard de Coligny fail in an attempt to capture several cities (including Orléans), and march on Paris. October 7 - Bible translations into Welsh: The New Testament is first published in Welsh, in William Salesbury's translation from the Greek. November 10 - Battle of Saint-Denis: Anne de Montmorency, with 16,000 Royalists, falls on Condé's 3,500 Huguenots. The Huguenots surprisingly hold on for some hours before being driven off. Montmorency is mortally wounded.[5] November 21 (10th day of 11th month, Eiroku 10) - In apan, the Todai-ji Great Buddha Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4 - Antão de Noronha, Viceroy of Portuguese India (now the India) prohibiting the public performance of Hindu rituals for marriages, cremations, and sacred thread wearing. Other rules require all natives 15 or older to attend Christian religious services, upon penalty of punishment.[6] December 12 - The Scottish Parliament votes to approve the Act Anent the demission of the Crown in favour of our Sovereign Lord, and his Majesty's Coronation 1567, an act regarding the abdication of Mary Queen of Scots in favor of her son James VI and the coronation of James, and confirms James as the legal ruler. [7] Mary's half brother, James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, is appointed as the regent to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland. In that Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of King James. King Frederick II of Denmark and Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway. Construction of Villa Capra "La Rotonda" in Vicenza, designed by Andrea Palladio, begins. It will be one of the most influential designs in the history of architecture.[8] Rugby School, one of the oldest public schools in England, is founded. Although sparse maritime trade ban, reinstating foreign trade with all countries except Japan.[9] Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle
of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 1640) January 27 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 3 - Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Pomerania (d. 1617) January 25 - Archduchess Margaret of Austria (d. 1633) January 27 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 3 - Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Pomerania (d. 1617) January 25 - Archduchess Margaret of Austria (d. 1626) February 3 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 3 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 3 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 3 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 3 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 3 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 3 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1627) January 25 - Archduchess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 3 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 3 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1627) January 25 - Archduchess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 3 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 3 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 3 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 3 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 3 - Anna Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 3 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 3 - Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1628) February 3 - Anna Maria of Hes 1618) February 12 - Thomas Campion, English poet and composer (d. 1620)[10] February 23 - Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg (d. 1640) March 13 (bapt.) - Jacob van Heemskerk, Dutch admiral and explorer (d. 1607) March 17 - Akizuki Tanenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1638) May 2 - Sebald de Weert, Dutch Captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1638) May 2 - Sebald de Weert, Dutch Captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1638) May 2 - Sebald de Weert, Dutch Captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1638) May 2 - Sebald de Weert, Dutch Captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1638) May 2 - Sebald de Weert, Dutch Captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1638) May 2 - Sebald de Weert, Dutch Captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Dessau (1603-1618) (d. 1618) May 13 - Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1620) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1620) (d. 1620) (d. 1620) (d. 1620) August 21 - Francis de Sales, Savoyard Bishop of Geneva and saint (d. 1622) September - Edward Sutton, 5th Baron Dudley, English landowner (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1619) October 10 - Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain (d. 1597) November 7 - Margherita Farnese, Benedictine nun (d. 1643) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) November 7 - Margherita Farnese, Benedictine nun (d. 1643) November 14 - Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange (d. 1625) November 16 - Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (d. 1613) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius, German composer (d. 1643) date unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admiral (d. 1612) Pierre Biard, French settler and Jesuit missionary (d. 1622) Adriaen Block, Dutch fur trader and navigator (d. 1624) Jacques Clément, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1612) John Parkinson, English herbalist and botanist (d. 1650) Willem Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1625) Torii Tadamasa, Japanese nobleman (d. 1615) Ban Naoyuki, Japanese samurai and soldier Jiajing Emperor of China (b. 1507) January 26 - Nicholas Wotton, English diplomat (c. b. 1497) February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, consort of Mary, Queen of Scots (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1504) April 1 - Jan Krzysztof Tarnowski, Polish nobleman (b. 1537) April 2 - Ernest III, Duke of Brunswick-Grubenhagen (b. 1518) April 18 - Wilhelm von Grumbach, German mathematician (b. 1503) April 19 - Michael Stifel, German mathematician (b. 1518) April 19 - Michael Stifel, German mathematician (b. 1508) [12] June 2 - Shane O'Neill, Irish chieftain (b. 1530) June 12 - Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1490) June 19 - Anna of Brandenburg, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Güstrow (b. 1507) August 3 - Myeongjong of Joseon, ruler of Korea (b. 1534) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1507) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1534) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1507) August 3 - Myeongjong of Joseon, ruler of Korea (b. 1507) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1507) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1507) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1507) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1507) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1507) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1508) October 31 - Marie of Brandenburg-Kulmbach and by marriage Electress Palatine (b. 1519) November 12 - Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1493) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1511) Péter Erdődy, ban of Croatia (b. 1504) Shahghali, khan of Qasim (b. 1505) Lawrence Sheriff, English gentleman and grocer to Elizabeth I (b. 1510) Akagawa Motoyasu, Japanese samurai ^ L. Carington Goodrich and Fang Chaoying, Dictionary of Ming Biography, 1368-1644 (Columbia University Press, 1976) ^ Weir, Alison (2008) [2003]. Mary, Queen of Scots and the Murder of Lord Darnley. London: Random House. p. 255. ISBN 978-0-09-952707-7. ^ Julian Goodare, 'The Ainslie Bond', Kings, Lords and Men in Scotland and Britain, 1300-1625 (Edinburgh, 2014), pp. 15, 301-319. ^ William Simpson (2001). The Reign of Elizabeth. Heinemann. p. 64. ISBN 978-0-435-32735-4. ^ Jeremy Black (2002). European Warfare, 1494-1660. Psychology Press. p. 100. ISBN 978-0-415-27532. 3. ^ Antonio Jose Saraiva, The Marrano Factory: The Portuguese Inquisition and Its New Christians, 1536-1765 (Brill, 2001), pp. 345-347 ^ The Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 2007, ed. by K.M. Brown, et al. (St Andrews University, 2007) ^ Clark, Roger H.; Pause, Michael (2012). Precedents in architecture : analytic diagrams, formative ideas, and partis (4th ed.). Hoboken: Wiley. ISBN 9780470946749. ^ Bertrand, Romain (2011). L'Histoire à parts égales. Paris: Seuil. p. 66. ISBN 978-2-02-105017-2. ^ "Thomas Campion | English poet and musician". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved April 20, 2021. ^ Nicholl, Charles. A Cup of News: The Life of Thomas Nashe. Routledge & Kegan Paul. 1984 Page 11. ^ Živojin Boškov (1971). Živan Milisavac (ed.). Jugoslovenski književni leksikon [Yugoslav Literary Lexicon] (in Serbio-Croatian). Novi Sad (SAP Vojvodina, SR Serbia): Matica srpska. p. 106. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1401 to 1500 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: "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · ISTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennia leaders 14th century 15th century 16th century Decades 1400s 1410s 1420s 1430s 1440s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England. The conflict resulted in the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the capital of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of
the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance.[2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism). until the Council of Constance. The division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion, [4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.[7] 1404-1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405-1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.[9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.[9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king.[10] 1419-1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma I, the Astrakhan Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, the China. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, the China. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, the China. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the China. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, the China. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, the dominant power in Mesoamerica. 1440: Oba Ewuare comes to power in the West Africa not turns it into an empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of Africa slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abdur Razzaq visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijaya Parakrama Wardhana, succeeds Suhita as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1449: Saint Srimanta Sankardeva was born. 1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Angel invasion of China which culminate in the
capital of the Angel invasion of China which culminate in the capital of the Angel invasion of China which culminate in the capital of the Angel invasion of China which culminate in the capital of the Angel invasion of China which culminate in the capital of the Angel invasion of China which culminate in the capital of the culminate in the capital of the culminate in the capital o of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars of the Roses - English civil war between the House of York and the House of York and the House of Selgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The League of Mayapan in 1461: 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: 2 February - Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor, Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March - Henry VI of England. 5 March - Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhai) Empire, along the city. He develops both his own capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Haqq II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: Muscovy conquers Novgorod. 1478: Reign of Singhawikramawardhana ends.[11] 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great Horde. 1481: Spanish Inquisition begins in practice with the first auto-da-fé. 1481: Reign of Tizoc begins as the seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 1484: William Caxton, the first printer of books in English, prints his translation of Aesop's Fables in London. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor ran away. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1493: Leonardo da Vinci creates the first known design for a helicopter. 1494-1559: The Italian Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: Ottoman fleet defeats Venetians at the Battle of Zonchio. 1499: University "Alcalá de Henares" in Madrid, Spain is built. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang.[14] 1500: Around late 15th century Bujangga Manik manuscripter shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch. was composed, tell the story of Jaya Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali.[15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth-largest religion in the world. 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro Alvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360-1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid sultan who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press Skanderbeg (1405-1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press Skanderbeg (1405-1468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee also: Timeline of historic inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400-1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon-1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1453) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410-1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450. Constantinople: The Last Great Siege, 1453. Faber. ISBN
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