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Please send in your occupational health and safety questions to Renata. We will respond within a few days. ASK A QUESTION Please complete the form below to subscribe to the SafetyNET Journal email newsletter. Join the Conversation Yazan: Sedat Karadayı TARİHİN İLK BİYOLOJİK VE KİMYASAL SAVAŞLARI Geçtiğimiz hafta bir Mardin
gezisindeydim. Uzun süreden beri filmlerde izlediğimiz Mardin'in dar sokaklarını, ağaçsız, yeşil yoksunu topraklarını fakat bunun yanında milattan önceki dönemlerden bu yana yaşanan tarihini gözlerimle görmek istedim. Mardin diye gittiğimiz topraklarda elbette ki Dara'yı, Nisibis'i (Nusaybin), Midyat'ı görmemek olmazdı. Süryanileri, Ezidileri,
tanımamak olmazdı. Sasanileri, Romalıları hatırlamamak olmazdı. Ve tabii ki Selçukluların ünlü komutanlarından, Alp Arslan'ın qazilerinden Artuk Gazi'nin kurduğu devleti de hatırlamamak olmazdı. Ve tabii ki Selçukluların ünlü komutanlarından, Alp Arslan'ın qazilerinden Artuk Gazi'nin kurduğu devleti de hatırlamamak olmazdı. Sırasıyla tüm konulara değinmek istiyorum ancak geçmişte de yazdığım iki konuyu burada birleştirerek yeniden anlatmak istedim. Bildiğiniz üzere Mardin'in
doğusundan toprak yüzüne çıkan Dicle nehrinin suları ile Urfa'nın batısından ovaya inerek Basra'ya doğru yol alan Fırat nehirlerinin arasında kalan topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yani "İki Nehir Arası" demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yani "İki Nehir Arası" demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yani "İki Nehir Arası" demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yani "İki Nehir Arası" demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yani "İki Nehir Arası" demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yani "İki Nehir Arası" demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yani "İki Nehir Arası" demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yani "İki Nehir Arası" demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yani "İki Nehir Arası" demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yani "İki Nehir Arası" demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yani "İki Nehir Arası" demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yani "İki Nehir Arası" demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yani "İki Nehir Arası" demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yani "İki Nehir Arası" demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yani "İki Nehir Arası" demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yani "İki Nehir Arası" demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yanı demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yanı demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yanı demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yanı demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yanı demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yanı demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yanı demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yanı demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yanı demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yanı demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yanı demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yanı demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yanı demişlerdi. Bu topraklara Yunanlılar Mezopotamya yanı demiş
isimler verse de (Kengerler) dünya onları Sümerler olarak tanımıştı. İlk sulu tarımı, ilk sanayi üretimini, ilk yazıyı, ilk kanunları, ilk şehir devletlerini onlar bulmuşlardı. Hatta ilk tanrıları da onlar yarattılar. Mezopotamya iste bu bereketli toprakların kuzevinde, Yunanlıların Anatolia dedikleri Türkçesi "Küçük Asva" olan toprakların günevinden itibaren
başlıyordu. Bu topraklarda bulunan Nisbis ise kendi döneminin ticaret ve finans merkezi olarak kabul edilmişti. Kral Süleyman döneminde kuzeyde toplanan vergiler Nisbis idi. Nisbis idi. Nisbis aslında Arapların Diyar-ı Rabbia dedikleri eyaletin başkentiydi
Diğer eyaletler Diyar-ı Muta ve Diyar-ı Muta ve Diyar-ı Bekir'di. Nisbis'e daha önceleri Nabulah, Naşipina dedikleri gibi sonraları Sibeyn adını verdiler. En sonunda da bildiğiniz gibi Nusaybin oldu. Bu kadar önemli olan kent, Romalıların elindeyken İran topraklarının hâkimi Sasani İmparatoru Şapur kenti ele geçirmek istedi. Büyük bir ordu ile Nisbis'in üzerine yürüdü.
Kentin surlarının önüne geldiğinde teslim olmalarını istedi ama olmayacaklarından emindi. Her kralın, ordu komutanının yapacağı gibi kente su taşıyan ırmakları zehirleyerek kent halkını susuz bıraktı fakat bunda da başarılı olamadı. Çaresizce uzun yıllar sürecek kuşatmanın ilk startını vermek amacıyla o dönemlerde Romalıların Hermes, Sasanilerin
Mitonya çayı dedikleri akarsuyun akış yönünü değiştirip önüne baraj kurarak sularını biriktirmeye çalıştılar. Romalılar ise bu süre zarfında gelecek için hazırlıklarını sürdürüyorlardı. Bölgenin Hristiyanlık konusunda önemli metropolitlerinden olan Mor Yakup, manastırın öğrencilerini toplayarak kalenin iç kısmına ikinci bir sur örüyordu. Birkaç yıl sonra
Sasani imparatoru biriken baraj sularını serbest bırakınca Nisbis'in kale duvarları yerle bir oldu. Ancak hemen arkasında yeni yapılmış olan surları görünce hayal kırıklığına uğradı.Şapur yine de Nisibis'i alma arzusundan hiçbir şey kaybetmemişti. Danışmanlarını toplayarak ne yapabilecekleri konusunda tartışıp konuştular. Alınan ortak karara göre İran'a
gönderdikleri emirle binlerce küp dolusu zehirli çıyan, akrep ve yılan geldi. Bu küpler mancınıklarla kale surları içine atılınca Nisbis savaşı dünyadaki ilk yapılan biyolojik savaş olarak tarihe geçti. Savaşı kaybeden Roma İmparatoru Anastosius, 30
 kilometre geri çekilerek eski bir yerleşim yeri olan Dara'da yeniden bir kent inşa etmeye başladı. Dara bir zamanlar Büyük İskender'e yenilerek kaybeden Pers Kralı Darius adına kurulmuş eski bir kentti. Yeniden kurulurken bir ordu kent olarak tasarlanan şehir, kaybedilen Nisbis'in hemen yakınında Sasaniler için yeni bir sınır kenti olarak tasarlanmıştı
başladı. Romalılarla yaptığı meydan savaşlarını kaybedince 18000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 kişilik süvari, 23000 k
kaynağından 20 cm genişliğinde 1,5 mt derinliğindeki kanallarla kente gelen suları damıtarak bekletip zor günlerde su ihtiyaçlarını uzun süre karşılayabiliyorlardı. Bu yüzden zehirlenmiş sudan etkilenmediler. Kavad'ın askerleri bir süre surların dibini kazarak yıkmayı deneseler de bunda da başarılı olamadılar. Sonunda Kavad da atası Şapur gibi
danışmanları ile çözüm yolu bulmaya çalıştı. Yapılan toplantılardan sonra alınan kararlara istinaden büyük mancınıklarla binlerce zeytinyağı fıçısı kentin surları duvarlarında patlatıldı. Zeytin yağla yıkanmış surların üzerine bu kez ateş atılarak yağlar yakıldı. Surlar yanan zeytinyağı fıçısı kentin surları duvarlarında patlatıldı. Zeytin yağla yıkanmış surların üzerine bu kez ateş atılarak yağlar yakıldı. Surlar yanan zeytinyağı fıçısı kentin surların da patlatıldı. Zeytin yağla yıkanmış surların üzerine bu kez ateş atılarak yağlar yakıldı.
yapılmış surların ateş altında kirece dönüşmesini sağladı. Henüz surlar soğumadan bu kez sirke fiçiları surların üzerine atılınca kirece dönüşmüş duvarlar sirkenin etkisi ile yerle bir oldu. Surların yıkılması ile savunmasız kalan Anastasiopolis Kavad'ın askerleri tarafından ele geçirildi. Hızını alamayan Kavad Urfa'ya kadar olan Roma topraklarını da ele
geçirmişti. Böylece Mezopotamya'nın kuzeyi tamamen Sasanilerin eline geçmişti. Dara savaşı da dünyada yapılan ilk kimya savaşıydı.NOT: Günümüzde Nisbis ve Dara antik kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antik kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antik kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antik kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antik kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antik kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antik kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antik kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antik kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antik kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antik kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antik kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antik kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antik kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antik kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antik kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antik kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antık kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antık kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antık kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antık kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antık kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antık kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antık kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antık kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antık kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antık kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antık kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antık kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antık kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antık kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antık kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antık kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antık kentlerinden çok fazla kalıntı yok. Dara'da eski antık kentlerind
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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—often encoding aspects of pronunciation as well as meaning in a language—often encoding aspects of pronunciation as well as meaning in a language—often encoding aspects.
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 The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them included in the Unicode Standard.
technologies using Chinese characters include telegraph codes and typewriters, as well as input methods and text encodings on computers. (Full article...) Recently featured articles About Marcy Rheintgen ... that Marcy Rheintgen (pictured), a transgender woman, was
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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 Australian NFL player Laki Tasi got into American football at the suggestion of a burger
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Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by II 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 Sudanese civil war 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 added to 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 Claudius. This bust, depicting Germanicus in AD 4, is in the collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul
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                    — to —阴火兔年(female Fire-Rabbit)1694 or 1313 or 541 Year 1567 (MDLXVII) was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar. January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro. January 23 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing
Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January - A 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.
throne of Ming Dynasty China as the Longqing Emperor.[1] February 10 - 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 Oosterweel: A Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning
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. [3] April 24 - Bothwell takes 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 guards murder five incarcerated nobles at Uppsala Castle. June 15 - 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 imprisoned. September 27 -
After the 2-week Siege of Inabayama Castle, the Oda clan capture Gifu Castle from the Saitō 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 King Charles IX and his mother at Meaux. The Huguenots do capture several cities (including Orléans)
and march on Paris. October 7 - Bible translations into 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 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 Japan, 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 Clan. Reconstruction of the temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4
Antão de Noronha, Viceroy of Portuguese India (now the Indian state of Goa) issues decrees 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 of 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 Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade ban,
reinstating foreign trade with all countries except Japan. [9] Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - François d'Aguilon, Belgian Jesuit mathematician (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. 1618) February 23 - Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1618) February 24 -
Jindřich Matyáš Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 13 (bapt.) - Jacob van Heemskerk, Dutch admiral and explorer (d. 1638) May 2 - Sebald
de Weert, Dutch captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 9 - John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603-1618) (d. 1621) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian composer (d. 1643) June 25 - Jacob Ulfeldt, Danish politician (d. 1630) August
14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1620) September - Edward Sutton, 5th Baron Dudley, English landowner (d. 1643) September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 -
Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636) September 24 - Martin Fréminet, French painter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 1619) November 1 - Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Counter (d. 16
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 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1621) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1613) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1621) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1625) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1621) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1626) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1621) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 1628) November 21 - Anne de Xainctonge, French religious (d. 16
1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1637) Tachibana Muneshige, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1643) date unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admiral (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. 1620) Willem Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1615) Ban Naoyuki, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Emperor Jiajing January
12 - Eva von Trott, German noble and courtier (b. 1505) January 17 - Sampiero Corso, Corsican mercenary leader (b. 1498) January 23 - Jiajing Emperor of China (b. 1507) January 26 - Nicholas Wotton, English diplomat (c. b. 1497) 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 19 - Michael Stifel, German mathematician (b. 1487)
May 2 - Marin Držić, Croatian writer (b. 1508)[12] June 2 - Shane O'Neill, Irish chieftain (b. 1530) June 12 - Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1534) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1523) October 2
 - Pietro Carnesecchi, Italian humanist (b. 1508) October 31 - Marie of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, Princess 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. 1485) November 19 - Takeda Yoshinobu, Japanese
daimyō (b. 1538) date unknown Thomas Beccon, English Protestant reformer (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
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how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 
Disestablishments 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 Surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus
arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the 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 conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of
the world and 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
Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the 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 Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese
traveller, also found a route to reach to 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 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, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire
establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: 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 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: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France.
1415: Jan Hus is burned at the stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific at the Council of Constance.
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 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. 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: 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 begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and Svitrigaila sign 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 Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440:
turns it into an empire. 1440: Reign of Moctezuma I begins as the fifth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of African 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. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian
league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the 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
throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end 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, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knights in the Teutonic Knig
1485: Wars of the Roses - English civil war between the House of York and the House of Lancaster. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes
ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan in 1461: The League of Mayapan 
himself King Edward IV of England. 5 March - Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: 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 asking (reigns
until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls He develops both his own capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities.
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 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: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeats the Uzun Hasan defeat
Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Reign of
Axayacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the Sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Golden Horde at the Battle of Lipnic. 1471: 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 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 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 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 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 Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerland, Lorraine and Switzerl
mosque in Iava, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: Jagat Guru 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 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: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 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: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave. 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: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 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 manuscript 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: Spanish
navigator Vicente Yañez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 oversaw the cultural peak of the timurid sul
who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the lands of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder 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. Yougle 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. 1455) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410–1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). Constantinople: The Last Great Siege, 1453. Faber. ISBN 0-
571-22185-8. (reviewed by Foster, Charles (22 September 2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and the end of empire". Contemporary Review. Archived from the original on 22 August 2009. It is the end of the Middle Ages) ^ Encyclopædia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein 1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 ^
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kusatması sırasında Moğol askerler kara vebadan ölmüş silah arkadaslarını mancınıklarla şehrin içine atmıştır. Moğol İmparatorluğu 14. yüzyılda dönemin en büyük askeri güçüne ve en mobil birliklerine sahipti. Açık alanda yapılan savaşlardaki üştünlükleri o kadar fazlaydı ki hiçbir ordu karşılarına çıkmak iştemiyordu. Bu sebeple şehirler kendilerini kale
duvarları arkasına saklayarak korumayı öğrendi. Buna karşılık Moğol ordusu da korkunç bir çözüm bularak cevap verdi: Vebaya yakalanmış ölü askerlerini hatta civar köydeki mezarlardan çıkardıkları ölüleri mancınıklarla şehre fırlatarak. Vebalı ölülerden hastalığın bulaşmasıyla büyük bir malzeme ve insan kaybına uğrayan şehir eninde sonunda ya teslim
oluyor ya da Moğollarla savaşmayı deneyip yok oluyordu. Moğol ordusu bu taktikle zaferler kazanmaya başladığında bilinen dünya nüfusu 450 milyon a düştü. Vebayı onlar başlatmamış olsalar da çok hızlı yayılmasına sebep oldular ve biyolojik terörün ilk uygulamasına imza attılar.——
                               Caffa. The Mongol Empire established commercial and political connections between the Eastern and Western areas of the world, through the most mobile army ever seen. The armies were the best in the open battle field but they didn't have enough experience and supplies for the castle siege. So in 1346, during the siege of Caffa (now Feodossia, Crimea)
the attacking Tartar Forces which were subjugated by the Mongol empire under Genghis Khan, used the bodies of Mongol warriors of the Golden Horde who had died of plague, as weapons. An outbreak of plague followed and the defending forces retreated, followed by the conquest of the city by the Mongols. It has been speculated that this operation
may have been responsible for the advent of the Black Death in Europe. The world's population at the time the Mongols started flinging infected corpses was around 450 million. By the time the Black Death got through with them a few decades later, it was as low as 350 million. Their little biological weapon campaign killed one out of every four or five
people on planet Earth.Sources: wwwnc.cdc.gov, awesomestories.com, sciencedirect.com, cracked.com, Wikipedia
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