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## Nigerian defence academy

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necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. The Making of ât Integrated Postgraduate Campusât Nigerian Defence Academy, Africaât Top Military University, Kaduna NigeriaIntroduction Twenty years after the commencement of the Degree
programmes at the Nigerian Defence Academy, the Academy's Council approved the establishment of the Postgraduate School. This was in 2004. The official opening of the School was performed on 24th September 2005 by the former President Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR, Commander â€" in- Chief of the Armed Forces, Federal Republic of Nigeria.
In attendant for the official opening was the former Executive Secretary of the National Universities of the Nigerian Universities in order to maintain standard and compliance. Following the immediate
opening, the School commenced with few postgraduate programmes in Arts and Social Sciences and Sciences and Sciences and Strategic Studies, Marine Biology, Material Sceince and Explosives, Nuclear and Radiation Physics. The immediate aim of the School was,
as it is to the presence, to provide advanced education and to encourage scholarly research that would support the needs of the Nigerian Armed Forces and to create an atmosphere of intellectual ferment at the Academy. In essence, the Postgraduate School of the Nigerian Armed Forces and to create an atmosphere of intellectual ferment at the Academy.
through training in research in an atmosphere of intellectual independence and individual creativity combined with a strong sense of teamwork. Other objectives include but not limited to; provide the twin goals in imparting knowledge of academic and practical orientation by providing high quality training in research at Masters' and Doctoral
levels for service personnel and civilians; and opportunity for improving and upgrading the existing and potential manpower needed for planning, implementation and improvement of productivity and performance in the Armed Forces click here to continue, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,994,823 articles in
English Habitable zones of TRAPPIST-1 and the Solar System TRAPPIST-1 is a cool red dwarf star with seven known exoplanets. It lies in the constellation Aquarius about 40.66 light-years away from Earth. It has a mass of about 9% of the Sun and is estimated to be 7.6 billion years old, making it older than the Solar System. The discovery of the star
was first published in 2000. Observations in 2016 from the Transiting Planets and Planetesimals Small Telescope (TRAPPIST) led to the discovery of two orbit around the star. They are likely tidally locked to TRAPPIST-1, leading
to permanent day on one side and night on the other. Their masses are comparable to that of Earth. Up to four of the planets orbit at distances where temperatures are suitable for the existence of liquid water (diagram pictured), and are thus potentially hospitable to life. This has drawn interest from both researchers and popular cultures.
(Full article...) Recently featured: iMac G4 Merchant's House Museum Marie Sophie Hingst Archive By email More featured articles About Bertoncelj (pictured) competed on MasterChef Slovenia during his gymnastics career? ... that the Knox Mountain Hillclimb is considered very challenging due to
every corner being off camber? ... that the works of Yaelokre have been compared to The Lord of the Rings, Gorillaz, and the illustrations of Where the Wild Things Are? ... that the works of Yaelokre have been compared to become a winter sports complex with toboggan runs? ... that Paddy Higson was known as the "mother of Scottish film"? ... that the robotic
costumes used in the Doctor Who episode "The Robot Revolution" were 3D printed in thirty-four different pieces before being assembled? ... that the Green Bay Packers signed Tom Birney as their new kicker in 1979,
even though he had not kicked a field goal in more than five years? ... that a 2015 issue of the Strawberry Newspaper features Hello Kitty discussing military conflicts in Afghanistan, Somalia, and Ukraine? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article José Mujica Former president of Uruguay José Mujica (pictured) dies at the age of 89. The
Kurdistan Workers' Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert Francis Prevost is elected as Pope Leo XIV, becoming the first Catholic pope born in the United States. Friedrich Merz is elected Chancellor of Germany and sworn in alongside his coalition government. Zhao Xintong defeats Mark Williams to win the
World Snooker Championship. In horse racing, Sovereignty, ridden by Junior Alvarado, wins the Kentucky Derby. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Rich Rollins Sharpe James Matthew Best Simon Mann Douglas Gibson Chet Lemon Nominate an article May 17:
International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia Anne of Denmark (pictured) was crowned the queen consort of Scotland in a ceremony at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh. 1863 - American Civil War: At the Battle of Big Black River Bridge in Mississippi, Union forces under John A. McClernand defeated a
Confederate rearguard and captured around 1,700 men. 1900 - The first copies of the children's novel The Wonderful Wizard of Oz by L. Frank Baum were printed. 1954 - The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the landmark case Brown v. Board of Education, outlawing racial segregation in public schools because "separate educational facilities are
inherently unequal" and therefore unconstitutional. 1987 - An Iraqi jet fired two Exocet missiles at the American frigate USS Stark, killing 37 personnel and injuring 21 others. Caroline of Brunswick (b. 1768)Erik Satie (b. 1866)Little Gerhard (b. 1934)Maggie Laubser (d. 1973) More anniversaries: May 16 May 17 May 18 Archive By email List of days
of the year About The short-beaked echidna (Tachyglossus aculeatus) is one of four living species of echidna. It is covered in fur and spines, has a distinctive snout to help detect its surroundings, and uses a specialized tongue to catch insects. Its extremely strong front limbs and claws allow it to burrow quickly. It repels predators by curling into a ball
and deters them with its spines. During the Australian winter, it goes into deep torpor and hibernation. As the temperature increases, it emerges to mate. Female echidnas lay one egg a year and the mating period is the only time the solitary animals meet. A newborn echidna grows rapidly on mother's milk and is expelled into the mother's burrow
when it grows too large for the pouch. It leaves the burrow when it is around six months old. The species is found throughout Australia and in coastal and highland regions of eastern New Guinea. It is not threatened with extinction, but human activities have reduced its distribution in Australia. This photograph shows a Tasmanian short-beaked
echidna (T. a. setosus), a subspecies of the short-beaked echidna, near Scottsdale, Tasmania. Photograph credit: Charles J. Sharp Recently featured: Margaret Hamilton Kiwifruit Lysander Spooner Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for
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WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news Wikipedia is written in English. Many other
Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles שו שפאל Prançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Portugues Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Ban-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara שו ברית באונים אונים באונים בא
2Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium 2nd millennium Century 15th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 
leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Disestablishments and disestablishments - Disestablishments Calendar 1590MDXCAb urbe condita 2343Armenian calendar 1039ω ΩLω Assyrian calendar 6340Balinese saka
calendar1511-1512Bengali calendar996-997Berber calendar2540English Regnal year32 Eliz. 1 - 33 Eliz. 1 - 30 E
1583Hebrew calendar5350-5351Hindu calendar5 - Vikram Samvat1646-1647 - Shaka Samvat1511-1512 - Kali Yuga4690-4691Holocene calendar998-999Japanese calendar1500-1511Julian calendarGregorian minus 10 daysKorean
calendar3923Minguo calendar322 before ROC民前322年Nanakshahi calendar122Thai solar calendar122Thai solar calendar9132-2133Tibetan calendar91717 or 1336 or 564 1590 (MDXC) was a common year starting on Monday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday
of the Julian calendar, the 1590th year of the 2nd millennium, the 90th year of the 2nd millennium, the 90th year of the 1590s decade. As of the start of 1590, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923.
Calendar year May 17: Anne of Denmark is crowned queen consort of Scotland. January 6 - García Hurtado de Mendoza becomes the new Viceroy of Peru (nominally including most of South America except for Brazil). He will serve until 1596.[1] January 10 - Construction of the Fortezza Nuova around the city of Livorno begins in Italy in the Grand
Duchy of Tuscany on the orders of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany and continues for more than 14 years. January 25 - Luis de Velasco y Castilla, Marquess of Salinas, becomes the new Viceroy of New Spain, a colony comprising most of Central America, Mexico and what is now a large part of the southwestern United States. Velasco
will govern until 1595, and then again from 1607 to 1611.[2] February 3 - Peter Ernst I von Mansfeld-Vorderort, the German-born commander of the Spanish Imperial Army captures the German fortress of Rheinberg after a four-year long siege during the Eighty Years' War.[3] March 4 - Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, takes Breda, by concealing
68 of his best men in a peat-boat, to get through the impregnable defenses. March 14 - Battle of Ivry: Henry IV of France again defeats the forces of the Catholic League, under Charles, Duke of Mayenne.[4] March 21 - The Treaty of Constantinople is signed between the Ottoman Empire (in modern-day Turkey) and the Safavid Empire (modern-day
Iran), ending a 12-year war between the two nations.[5] April 4 - The Cortes of Castile approves a new subsidy, the millones.[6] April 24 - Ten armed English merchant vessels of the Levant Company are intercepted by 12 galleys of the Spanish Navy while attempting to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar after trading in the Mediterranean Sea.[7]
Levant Company's Benedict Barnham, on the flagship Salomon, leads the corporate fleet in a six-hour battle and heavily damages the Spanish ships, clearing the way for the company ships to return home. May 7 - King Henry of Navarre, claimant to the throne of France, begins an unsuccessful attempt to besiege Paris, at the time controlled by the
Catholic League. By August 30, Henry is forced to raise the siege, when Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma comes to its rescue with a Spanish army. May 17 - Anne of Denmark is crowned queen consort of Scotland, at Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh.[8] June 23 - The Japanese samurai Toyotomi Hideyoshi sends an army of 15,000 men, led by generals
Maeda Toshiie and Uesugi Kagekatsu, in an attack on the Hachiōji Castle in what is now Tokyo. The castle is lightly defended, by only 1,300 men, because the samurai Hōjō Ujiteru has most of his troops engaged in defending Hideyohsi's siege of Odawara. The castle is captured after one day, and later destroyed on orders of the shogun Tokugawa
Ieyasu. July 1 (13th waning of 1st Ashadha, 952 CS) - Naresuan Maharat becomes the new ruler of Thailand as Sanphet II of the Ayutthaya Kingdom, upon the death of his father, Sanphet I. July 19 - The day after his 12th birthday, Ferdinand of Habsburg becomes the new Archduke of Inner Austria (Innerösterreich) upon the death, in Graz, of his
father Charles II. A regency council rules in the place of Ferdinand until 1596.[9] July 21 - Japan's first diplomatic representatives to Europe, Itō Mancio, Michele Chijiwa, Giuliano Nakaura and Martino Hara, return to Japan after eight years, having departed on February 20, 1582. [10] August 4 - In Japan, the siege of Odawara, part of Toyotomi
Hideyoshi's campaign to eliminate the clan of samurais led by Hojo Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11] part of Toyotomi's unification of the country. August 18 - John White, governor of the Colony of Roanoke, returns to Roanoke after having left the North American colony in 1587 to get supplies. Upon arrival at, the crew of the ships
Hopewell and Moonlight find that the Roanoke Colony is deserted, with the only clues to where the colonists formerly lived).[12] August 27 - Pope Sixtus V dies after serving for five years, and a new papal conclave
is organized, to start on September 7 at the Apostolic Palace in Rome. September 5 - Alexander Farnese's army forces Henry IV of France to lift the siege of Paris. September 15 After the eight day conclave, Giovanni Battista Castagna, the Cardinal
Marco Antonio Colonna.[13] Castagna takes becomes Pope Urban VII but contracts malaria and dies 12 days later.[14] The estimated 6.0 magnitude Neulengbach earthquake causes significant damage and some loss of life, in Lower Austria and Vienna; the effects are felt as far as Bohemia and Silesia.[15] October 6 - Two days before the scheduled
papal conclave begins, Enrique de Guzmán, 2nd Count of Olivares, Spain's ambassador to the Papal States, presents the cardinals will support, and 30 whom they are instructed not to vote for.[16] October 8 - The second papal conclave in less
Natshinnaung to suppress a rebellion in the Shan state of Mogaung.[17] German astronomer Michael Maestlin becomes the first person to record an observation of the planet Venus.[18] October 16 - Saadian invasion of the Songhai Empire: An army of 20,000 troops, led by Judar Pasha is dispatched from
Marrakesh in the Saadi Sultanate (now Morocco), on orders of Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur. The Saadi Army's objective is to conquer the Songhai Empire, led by the Emperor Askia Ishaq II, in North Africa, corresponding to what is now the Republic of Mali.[19] October 24 - After an unsuccessful search of the "lost colony" of Roanoke, English officer John
White and the surviving crew of the ships Hopewell and Moonlight return to England on October 24.[12] November 22 (12th waning of Tazaungmon 952 ME) - Burmese King Nanda Bayin sends a his son, the Crown Prince Mingyi Swa and 20,000 troops to what is now Thailand.[17] November 29 - A truce is signed between representatives of the Holy
Roman Empire (ruled by Emperor Rudolf II) and the Ottoman Empire (ruled by Sultan Murad III.[20] December 5 - Niccolò Sfondrato, Cardinal-priest of Santa Cecilia in Trastevere, is elected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato, Cardinal-priest of Santa Cecilia in Trastevere, is elected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the new pope and takes the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selected as the name Pope Gregory XIV.[21] Sfondrato is selec
elected. [16] December 7 - North Berwick witch trials: Agnes Sampson is questioned by King James VI of Scotland, and confesses to practising witchcraft. She will be executed on January 28. [22] Orthodox Patriarch Meletius I of Alexandria succeeds Silvester. The Spanish are pushed out of southern Gelderland by the Dutch forces. Emperor Ahmed I
 [24] February 7 - Barthold Nihus, Roman Catholic priest (d. 1657) March - Roger Ludlow, one of the founders of the colony (later the state) of Connecticut (d. 1660) March 10 - Dietrich Reinkingk, German lawyer and politician (d. 1664) March 18 - Manuel de
 Faria e Sousa, Spanish and Portuguese historian and poet (d. 1649) March 29 - Michael Reyniersz Pauw, Dutch businessman (d. 1640) April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1617) May - William Cecil, 17th Baron de Ros (d. 1618) May 3 - Franco Burgersdijk,
Dutch logician (d. 1635) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) Jakub Sobieski, Polish noble (d. 1640) June 9 - Caspar Sibelius, Grand Duke of Tuscany (d. 1635) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1646) May 12 - Cosimo II de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany (d. 1621)[25] May 31 - Frances Carr, Countess of Somerset (d. 1632) June 1 - Isaac Manasses de Pas, Marquis de Feuquieres, French soldier (d. 1640) June 9 - Caspar Sibelius,
Dutch Protestant minister (d. 1658) June 19 - Philip Bell, British colonial governor (d. 1678) June 24 - Samuel Ampzing, Dutch linguist and historian (d. 1657) Pope Clement X July 3 - Lucrezia Orsina Vizzana, Italian singer and composer (d. 1662) July 13 - Pope Clement X (d. 1676)[26] July 26 -
Johannes Crellius, Polish-German theologian (d. 1633) August 6 - Count John Louis of Nassau-Hadamar (d. 1653) August 7 - Charles of Austria, Bishop of Wroclaw (d. 1664) August 19 - Henry Rich, 1st Earl of Holland, English soldier (d. 1649) August 27 - Ferruccio Baffa
 Trasci, Italian bishop (d. 1656) August 30 - Anthony Stapley, English politician (d. 1655) September 12 - María de Zayas, Spanish writer (d. 1661) September 15 - Erasmus Earle, English barrister and politician (d. 1665) September 15 - Erasmus Earle, English barrister and politician (d. 1667) October 3 - Anna of Pomerania, Duchess-Consort of Croy and Havré (d. 1660) October 11 - William Pynchon, English colonist and
fur trader in North America (d. 1662) November 25 - Juan Alonso de Cuevas y Davalos, Roman Catholic prelate, Archbishop of Mexico and Antequera (d. 1661) December 14 - John West, colonial governor of Virginia (d. 1659) December 18 - William Louis, Count of Nassau-
Saarbrücken (d. 1640) Angelica Veronica Airola, Italian painter (d. 1670) Boris Morozov, Russian statesman and boyar (d. 1661) Isaac de Caus, French landscaper (d. 1662) William Bradford, English leader of Plymouth Colony (d. 1657) William Browne, English
poet (d. 1645) Theophilus Eaton, Puritan colonial merchant (d. 1650) Kösem Sultan (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1643) Marie Vernier, French actress (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1643) Marie Vernier, French actress (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1650) Teofila Chmielecka, Polish military role model (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish ch
1650) Marie Fouquet, French medical writer and philanthropist (d. 1681) Saint Catherine de Ricci Pope Sixtus V Pope Urban VII January 7 - Jakob Andreae, German theologian (b. 1528) January 20 - Giambattista Benedetti, Italian mathematician and physicist (b. 1530) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527)
Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1543) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1514) February 21 - Ambrose Dudley, 3rd Earl of Warriage countess of Hesse-Marburg (b. 1547) April 2 - Elisabeth of Saxony, Countess Palatine of Simmern (b.
1552) April 6 - Francis Walsingham, English spymaster (b. 1530)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1509) July 10 - Charles II, Archduke of Austria, regent of Inner Austria (b. 1540) July 21 - Sophie of
Württemberg, German noble (b. 1563) August 10 Hōjō Ujimasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1538) Hōjō Ujiteru, Japanese warlord (b. 1532) September 10 - Archduchess Magdalena of Austria, Member of the House of Habsburg (b. 1532) September 13
Pedro Téllez-Girón, 1st Duke of Osuna, Spanish duke (b. 1537) September 20 - Lodovico Agostini, Italian composer (b. 1534) September 27 - Pope Urban VII (b. 1521)[14] October 16 - Archduchess Anna of Austria, Duchess of Bavaria
(b. 1528) October 18 - Philip, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp (b. 1570) October 23 - Bernardino de Sahagún, Franciscan missionary (b. 1499) October 18 - George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, English statesman (b. 1528) November 19 - Girolamo Zanchi, Italian
theologian (b. 1516) November 29 - Philipp Nicodemus Frischlin, German philologist and poet (b. 1547) December 20 - Ambroise Paré, French surgeon (b. 1557) Nicholas Bobadilla, one of the first Spanish Jesuits (b. 1511) Marietta Robusti, Venetian
Renaissance painter (b. 1555 or 1560) Roger Dudley, British soldier (b. 1535) Sorley Boy MacDonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1510) ^ "Hurtadoonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer Catherine Salvaresso, Wallachian regent Maddalena Casulana, Italian composer, lutenist and singer (d. 1544) Bernard Palissy, French potter (b. 1510) ^ "Hurtadoonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer (b. 1510) ^ "Hurtadoonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer (b. 1510) ^ "Hurtadoonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer (b. 1510) ^ "Hurtadoonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer (b. 1510) ^ "Hurtadoonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer (b. 1510) ^ "Hurtadoonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish colonial historian and writer (b. 1510) ^ "Hurtadoonnell, Irish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista de Pomar, Spanish chieftain (b. 1505) Juan Bautista (b. 1505) Juan Bautista (b. 1505) Juan Bautista (b. 1505) Juan Bautista (b.
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to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "15th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd mille
leaders 14th century 15th century 15th century 15th century 16th century Decades 1400s 1410s 1420s 1430s 1440s 1450s 145
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 was the century was the 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. The conflicts
ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing 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 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 Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and their second the protestant Reformation in the following century.
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, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas.
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 and the Inca Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European 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 in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of
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 sattle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights.
Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 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 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 Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for 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 and I succeeds his father Veera Vijayanagara Empire.
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 - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 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 Švitrigaila 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 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 Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in the West African city of Benin, and 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 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 league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire. An
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 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 Khmer Empire, was
abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends 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 beginning 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
Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit. [11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The seventeen
Kuchkabals of Yucatán after The League of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: The League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan disintegrates. The league of Mayapan disintegrates.
Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales. 17 February - Second Battle of St Albans, England: The 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 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 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 succeeds Charles VII of France as king (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 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 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: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism Dev.
emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great 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. 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. 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. 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: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves.
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 Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468), 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 Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the Russia (1440-1505).
philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the moon 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 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 ^ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ^
Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company, p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton. Europe referred to Bengal as the richest country to trade with.
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