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Electronic classroom of tomorrow columbus oh

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This article about school may require cleanupfor out of date, inconsistent, and incomplete. Please review editing advice and help improve this article. (September 2012) Charter / community school in the United StatesElectronic Classroom of TomorrowLocation3700 S High Street, Suite 95 Columbus, Ohio 43207-9902United
StatesInformationTypeCharter / CommunityEstablished2000ClosedJanuary 18, 2018School districtAll of OhioHead of schoolBrittny Pierson, SuperintendentStaff300Faculty445.5[1]GradesK-12Enrollment14,453 (2015[1])Color(s)Green, SilverAthleticsNoneMascotEagleAccreditationNorth Central Association/AdvanceEdC.E.E.B. Code361537 The
Electronic Classroom of Tomorrow (ECOT) was a community/charter school based in Columbus, Ohio, United States. It was sponsored by the Lucas County Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West (ESCLEW) in Toledo, in accordance with chapter 3314 of the Ohio Revised Code. Students performed their work either via computers which they already
owned, or which were supplied to them by the school. Work was performed online via secure intranet connections. ECOT had the lowest on-time graduation rate of all high schools in the country, despite its large graduation rate of all high schools in the country, despite its large graduation rate of all high schools in the country, despite its large graduation rate of all high schools in the country, despite its large graduation rate of all high schools in the country, despite its large graduation rate of all high schools in the country, despite its large graduation rate of all high schools in the country, despite its large graduation rate of all high schools in the country, despite its large graduation rate of all high schools in the country, despite its large graduation rate of all high schools in the country, despite its large graduation rate of all high schools in the country, despite its large graduation rate of all high schools in the country, despite its large graduation rate of all high schools in the country, despite its large graduation rate of all high schools in the country 
determine state funding. ECOT was founded in 2000 by William "Bill" Lager, under an agreement with Lucas County Education determined that ECOT
had been overstating the number of students it served, and demanded repayment of $80 million in state funding.[4] ECOT disputed this, disagreeing with the way the state calculated student participation. In January 2018 ECOT then offered a lower settlement amount,[5] but the department refused that offer and insisted on full repayment. In turn, the
board of ECOT's sponsor (Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West) voted to close the school immediately.[6] In May 2018, the Auditor of State issued a subpoena to preserve and obtain records from ECOT in the event that the dispute rose to a criminal case.[7] In June 2022, the Auditor ordered the shuttered school to repay over $117 million in
funds the school was deemed ineligible to have received.[8] Under Ohio law, "community schools" are independent public schools that offer school district, or the Ohio Department of Education (ODE). In ECOT's case, the school was
accountable to ESCLEW and its publicly elected Board. Community schools cannot charge tuition and must follow all laws pertaining to health, public safety and civil rights. Students were required to take state-mandated proficiency/achievement tests, and other examinations prescribed by law. Students were also required to pass the Ohio Graduation
Test to receive a diploma. ECOT was not a "home schooling" program. It was a public community school, subject to all the laws and regulations thereof. [citation needed] Students were expected to put in 25 hours of educational work per week during the school year. This work could be divided between online live sessions and independent or
extracurricular activities. The time spent was comparable to the time that students in "brick-and-mortar" schools. Attendance did not need to adhere to traditional educational settings. However, ECOT was unable to demonstrate that the majority
of students met this requirement.[9] There were four school: 8-12th grades. Elementary School: 7th & 8th grades. High school: 9-12th grades. Elementary School: 7th & 8th grades. High school: 9-12th grades. High school: 9-12th grades. High school: 9-12th grades. Elementary School: 7th & 8th grades. High school: 9-12th grades. High school
The school's first graduation ceremonies were held in the Ohio State House. In later years, larger venues became necessary due to Public Occupancy Limits, and, up until the closure in 2018, were being held at Jerome Schottenstein Center. ECOT typically had the largest graduating classes of any single school in the United States. ECOT's Class of 2013
included more than 2,500 graduates. While ECOT graduated large high school classes (2,371 students in 2016), more students arrived at the school in the country. In 2014, the graduation rate was under 39%. Lager claimed that that was because many students arrived at the school
behind, affected by poverty, special needs, and mobility, but fewer ECOT students were affected compared to other schools. Without physical classrooms, and with high pupil-to-teacher ratio was 30 to one.
[2] An Ohio Republican state senator said, "When you take on a difficult student, you're basically saying, 'We feel that our model can help this child be successful. And if you can't help them be successful, at some point you have to say your model is not working, perhaps public dollars shouldn't be going to pay for it."[2]
Critics said that companies that associated with Lager profited from government funding, but did not have the delivered value. In fiscal year 2014, ECOT paid companies that associated with Lager profited from government funding, but did not have the delivered value. In fiscal year 2014, ECOT paid companies that associated with Lager profited from government funding, but did not have the delivered value. In fiscal year 2014, ECOT paid companies that associated with Lager profited from government funding, but did not have the delivered value. In fiscal year 2014, ECOT paid companies that associated with Lager profited from government funding, but did not have the delivered value. In fiscal year 2014, ECOT paid companies that associated with Lager profited from government funding, but did not have the delivered value. In fiscal year 2014, ECOT paid companies that associated with Lager profited from government funding, but did not have the delivered value. In fiscal year 2014, ECOT paid companies that associated with Lager profited from government funding, but did not have the delivered value. In fiscal year 2014, ECOT paid companies that associated with Lager profited from government funding, but did not have the delivered value. In fiscal year 2014, ECOT paid companies that associated with Lager profited from government funding fr
"There are clearly a lot of questions about the quality of the education they're putting out. I'd be curious to know why parents are selecting it. Aaron Churchill also commented that the graduation rate of ECOT and online schools are not accurately depicted by using the standard ACGR. [He] provides the example that if [a] student comes to ECOT after 3
years of failing in public high school, [the student is] counted against ECOT. ECOT, according to the State of Ohio, has 49.3% of its students deemed as public school drop outs. "[3] ECOT spent almost $11 million on communications in 2014, which included advertising. About half of ECOT's revenue went to employee salaries and benefits, compared with
about 80% in traditional districts.[3] Critics say that ECOT owed its existence to its lavish campaign donations, mostly to Ohio Republicans. Lager has spent at least $1.13 million on Ohio campaigns from 2010 to 2015.[3] a b "Public School Search". National Center for Education Statistics. Retrieved February 7, 2018. a b c d Rich, Motoko (May 19,
2016). "Online School Enriches Affiliated Companies if Not Its Students". The New York Times. Retrieved May 18, 2016. ^ a b C d Bill Bush and Jennifer Smith Richards (January 4, 2015). "Popular ECOT poor performer". Columbus Dispatch. Retrieved July 8, 2018. ^ a b Akadjian, David (July 8, 2018). "ECOT: $2.1 million in donations to Ohio politicians,
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Cleveland Plain-Dealer. Retrieved July 8, 2018. ^ Franko, Kantele (May 4, 2018). "Ohio auditor subpoenaing data from closed online school ECOT". The News-Herald. Retrieved July 8, 2018. ^ "Findings for Recovery of $117 million-plus issued against defunct Electronic Classroom of Tomorrow". ohioauditor.gov. Ohio Auditor of State. June 28, 2022.
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biggest charter school experiment just imploded". Mother Jones. Retrieved May 13, 2018. Retrieved from "The Electronic Classroom of Tomorrow - an online charter school that abruptly closed in January 2018 - owes the state more than $117 million, a newly released state audit found. Ohio Auditor Keith Faber on Tuesday said the school owes $106.6
million to the state Department of Education and another $10.6 million to the Attorney General's office. Faber's auditors found that ECOT wasn't entitled to some of the state money it received in 2016 and 2017 and none of the cash it received in 2018. William Lager founded ECOT in 2000 and built it into the largest online charter school in Ohio. Lager
also operated Altair Learning Management Inc and IQ Innovations LLC, which contracted with ECOT to provide support services. In 2016, the Ohio Department of $80 million. That triggered a financial death spiral for the school,
which abruptly shut its virtual doors in January 2018. In May 2018, then-state Auditor Dave Yost issued a blistering report on the operation and referred the audit to county and federal prosecutors for possible investigation. In February 2019, the FBI and U.S. Department of Justice subpoenaed nearly 20 years of campaign contribution records for the
Electronic Classroom of Tomorrow — an indication that the now-closed online charter school and its key players have come under federal criminal investigation. A spokeswoman for U.S. Attorney Ken Parker did not immediately respond to a request for comment on any ECOT investigation. Legal proceedings against ECOT, Lager and others are ongoing.
In May, a Franklin County Common Pleas Court said Lager's companies own $161.6 million.Laura Bischoff is a reporter for the USA TODAY Network Ohio Bureau, which serves the Columbus Dispatch, Cincinnati Enquirer, Akron Beacon Journal and 18 other affiliated news organizations across Ohio.Get more political analysis by listening to the Ohio
Politics Explained podcast, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,994,864 articles in English Habitable zones of 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 orbiting terrestrial planets, and five more were found in 2017. It takes the seven planets
between about 1.5 and 19 days to 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 culture. (Full article...) Recently featured articles About Bertoncelj at the 2015 European Games ... that Sašo 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 Camp Growden was envisioned 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 Google searches for the word "fortnight" in the US increased by 868% on the release day of the song
"Fortnight" by Taylor Swift? ... 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. 1904 - 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 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,
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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 Scotland. 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 Nassau, 
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 - 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 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 Hojō Ujinao, ends with the surrender of Odawara, [11] part of Toyotomi's unification 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 7 at the Apostolic Palace in Rome. September 15 After the eight day conclave, Giovanni Battista Castagna, the Cardinal-Priest of San Marcello al Corso receives the necessary two-thirds majority despite support for
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 with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the Spanish cardinals with King the recommendations of King Philip II of Spain, a set of candidates whom the spanish cardinals with the spanish cardinals with the recommendation of King Philip II of Spain (a set of candidates whom the spanish cardinals with the 
less four weeks two months opens at the Apostolic Palace in Rome, 23 days after the previous concluded, and 53 cardinals arrive. [16] October 13 (5th waxing of Tazaungmon 952 ME) - In what is now Myanmar, King Nanda Bayin of Burma sends a 10,000-man army, led by the Viceroy Thado Dhamma Yaza III of Prome, and General
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 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 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 is selected as a compromise candidate after Gabriele Paleotti falls 3 votes short of being 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 January 9
 Simon Vouet, French painter (d. 1649)[23] January 13 - Arthur Bell, English Franciscan martyr (d. 1643) January 20 Edward Convers, American settler (d. 1642) January 30 - Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (d. 1676)[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. 1664) 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. 1641) April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1617) May - William Cecil, 17th Baron de Ros (d. 1618) May 3 - Franco Burgersdijk, Dutch logician (d. 1641) April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1617) May - William Cecil, 17th Baron de Ros (d. 1618) May 3 - Franco Burgersdijk, Dutch logician (d. 1640) April 7 Louis de Dieu, Dutch theologian (d. 1641) April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1641) April 7 Louis de Dieu, Dutch theologian (d. 1641) April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1642) John Upton, English politician (d. 1641) April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1641) April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1642) John Upton, English politician (d. 1642) I April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1642) I April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1642) I April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1642) I April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1642) I April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1642) I April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1642) I April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1642) I April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1642) I April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1642) I April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1642) I April 18 - Ahmed I, Ottoman Sultan (d. 1642) I April 18 - Ahmed II April 18 - Ahmed
1635) May 5 John Albert II, Duke of Mecklenburg (d. 1636) Jakub Sobieski, Polish noble (d. 1646) May 12 - Cosimo II de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany (d. 1621)[25] May 31 - Frances Carr, Countess of Somerset (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. 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. 1665) 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. 1648) Yamada Nagamasa, Japanese adventurer (d. 1630) Ii Naokatsu, Japanese daimyō (d. 1662) William Bradford, English leader of Plymouth Colony (d. 1657) William Browne, English poet (d. 1645) Theophilus
Eaton, Puritan colonial merchant (d. 1658) Kösem Sultan (d. 1651) Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Irish chronicler (d. 1643) Marie Vernier, French actress (d. 1627) Caterina Assandra, Italian composer (died c. 1648) 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. 1520) February 1 - Lawrence Humphrey, president of Magdalen College, Oxford (b. 1527) February 2 - Catherine of
Ricci, Catholic prioress and saint (b. 1522) February 4 - Gioseffo Zarlino, Italian music theorist and composer (b. 1517) February 12 François Hotman, French Protestant lawyer and writer (b. 1524) Blanche Parry, personal attendant to Elizabeth I of England (b. c. 1508) February 18 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1517) February 12 François Hotman, French Protestant lawyer and writer (b. 1524) Blanche Parry, personal attendant to Elizabeth I of England (b. c. 1508) February 18 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1517) February 19 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1518) February 19 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1518) February 19 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1518) February 19 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1518) February 19 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1518) February 19 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1518) February 19 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1518) February 19 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1518) February 19 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1518) February 19 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1518) February 19 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1518) February 19 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1518) February 19 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1518) February 19 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1518) February 19 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1518) February 19 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi's half-sister (b. 1518) February 19 - Asahi no kata, Japanese lady, Toyotomi Hideyoshi
1543) February 19 - Philipp IV, Count of Hanau-Lichtenberg (b. 1514) February 21 - Ambrose Dudley, 3rd Earl of Warwick, English nobleman and general (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. 1523) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1530)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1523) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1530)[27] May 9 - Charles de Bourbon French cardinal and pretender to the throne (b. 1523) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1553) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1553) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1553) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1553) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1553) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1553) June 28 - Hori Hidemasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1553) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1554) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1554) June 30 - Maha Thammaracha (b. 1554) Jun
1563) August 10 Hōjō Ujimasa, Japanese warlord (b. 1538) Hōjō Ujiteru, Japanese warlord (b. 1540?) August 17 - James III, Margrave of Baden-Hachberg (b. 1562) August 27 - Pope Sixtus V (b. 1521)[28] 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 29 - Dirck Volckertszoon Coornhert, Dutch politician and theologian (b. 1522) November 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. 1547) December 27 - Emanuel Philibert de Lalaing, Belgian noble and army commander (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) ^ "Hurtado de Mendoza, García", by Miguel Molina
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Louis; Louis-Frédéric (2002). Japan Encyclopedia. Harvard University Press. pp. xvii. ISBN 978-0-674-01753-5. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1401 to 1500 This article by adding citations 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 millennium Century 15th century 15th century 15th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 17th century 16th centu
1440s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman Sultan Mehmed III, victorious at the Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II
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 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 was the centur
the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments 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 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 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 Renaissance.
Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion, [4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning
southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade 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 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 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 reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European voyages of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of their influence, but the voya
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: 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. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the
beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at 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 king.[10] 1419-1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns
to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the
Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin
in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the 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 thereof
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 Mesoamerica. 1440: Oba Ewuare comes to power in the West African city of Benin, and turns it into an empire. 1441: Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, dies. 1441: Portuguese navigators cruise West Africa and
reestablish the European slave trade with a shipment of 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. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abdur Razzaq visits India. 1443:
King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul, the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian state is set up and lasts until 1479. 1444: Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and
Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland and János Hunyadi at the Battle of Varna. 1445: The Kazan Khanate defeats the Grand Duchy of Moscow at the Battle of Suzdal. 1446: Mallikarjuna Raya succeeds his father Deva Raya II as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1447: Wijayan 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 Quee
regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 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 Byzantine Empire and the death 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 Lancaster. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the
heroine of France. 1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 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 League of Mayapan disintegrates. The league is replaced
by seventeen Kuchkabal. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is founded by the Ottomans. 1461: 2 February - Battle of Workinst troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor and his son 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 - 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 after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhai) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu)
and capturing 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 conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside
followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec Capital of Tenochtitlan as the sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The 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. 1478: Muscovy
conquers Novgorod. 1478: Reign of Singhawikramawardhana ends.[11] 1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Raden Patah. 1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks. 1479: JagatGuru Vallabhacharya Ji Mahaprabhu was born[12] The Siege of
Rhodes (1480). Ships of the Hospitaliers in the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the forefront, and Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Section 1481: Reign of Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Ugra river gained independence from U
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: 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: 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 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 Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas.
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), German
inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-type printing press Skanderbeg (1405-1468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of 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. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul
alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed]. Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400-1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although
pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin), bronze metal movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher
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