

. the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 110,331 active editors 7,023,126 articles in English School in Sketty, Swansea, photographed in 1854 The period between 1701 and 1870 saw an expansion in access to formal education in Wales, though schooling was not yet universal. Several philanthropic efforts were made to provide education to the poor during the 18th century. In the early to mid-19th century, charitable schools were established to provide a basic education. Private schools from 1833. Some use of the Welsh language was made in 18th-century philanthropic education, at a time when most agricultural workers in Wales spoke only Welsh. In the 19th century, public opinion was keen for children to learn English, and many schools punished children for speaking Welsh, though studies found such methods ineffective. The government did little to promote bilingual education. Grammar schools experienced difficulties and, by the end of the period, secondary education was limited. Dissenter academies and theological colleges offered higher education. (Full article...) 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Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Vera Rubin Observatory The Vera C. Rubin Observatory (pictured) in Chile releases the first light images from its new 8.4-meter (28 ft) telescope. In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win the NBA Finals. An attack on a Greek Orthodox church in Damascus, Syria, kills at least 25 people. The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran. In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final. Ongoing: Gaza war Iran-Israel war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Lucien Nedzi Anne Burrell Frederick W. Smith Ron Taylor Mohammad Kazemi Marita Camacho Quirós Nominate an article June 25 Original rainbow flag 1658 - Anglo-Spanish War: The largest battle ever fought on Jamaica, the three-day Battle of Rio Nuevo, began. 1910 - The United States Congress passed the Mann Act, which prohibited the interstate transport of females for "immoral purposes". 1944 - World War II: U.S. Navy and Royal Navy ships bombarded Cherbourg, France, to support U.S. Army units engaged in the Battle of Cherbourg. 1978 - The rainbow flag (original version pictured) representing gay pride was first flown at the San Francisco Gay Freedom Day parade. 2009 - Singer Michael Jackson died as a result of the combination of drugs in his body. Giovanni Battista Riccioli (d. 1671)Eloísa Díaz (b. 1866)George Michael (b. 1963)Farrah Fawcett (d. 2009) More anniversaries: June 24 June 25 June 26 Archive By email List of days of the year About 1795 Turban Head eagle with original reverse 1797 Turban Head eagle with heraldic eagle reverse The Turban Head eagle was a ten-dollar gold piece, or eagle, struck by the United States Mint from 1795 to 1804. The piece was designed by Robert Scot, and was the first in the eagle series, which continued until the Mint ceased striking gold coins for circulation in 1933. The common name is a misnomer; Liberty does not wear a turban but a cap, believed by some to be a pileus or Liberty cap: her hair twisting around the headgear makes it appear to be a turban. The number of stars on the obverse was initially intended to be equal to the number of stars in honor of the original states. The initial reverse, featuring an eagle with a wreath in its mouth, proved unpopular and was replaced by a heraldic eagle. Increases in the price of gold made it profitable for the coins to be melted down, and in 1804, President Thomas Jefferson ended coinage of eagles; the denomination was not struck again for circulation for more than 30 years. Museum of American History. Coin design credit: United States Mint; photographed by Jaclyn Nash Recently featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Archive More featured: Springbok Gera itself, including policies and technical issues. 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Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles فارسی Deutsch Español العربية Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccκий Svenska Vkpaïнськa Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Estina Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara فارسی לעוברית Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccκий Svenska Vkpaïнськa Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Estina Dansk Eesti Eλληνικά Esperanto Euskara فارسی حداثل Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca []]] Norsk nynorsk []] Norsk nynorsk []]] Norsk nynorsk []]]
Norsk nynorsk []]] Norsk nynorsk []] Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "1658" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (January 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century 18th century 18th century Decades 1630s 1640s 1650s 1650s 1650s 1650s 1655 1656 1657 1658 1659 1660 1661 vte January 30: Swedish troops cross the frozen waters of the Danish straits on foot in the March Across the Belts 1658 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments - Disestablishments Works vte 1658 in various calendar1658MDCLVIIIAb urbe condita2411Armenian calendar107@4 AXEAssyrian calendar6408Balinese saka calendar1579-1580Bengali calendar1064-1065Berber calendar2608English Regnal year9 Cha. 2 - 10 Cha. 2 - 10 Cha. 2 - 10 Cha. 2 - 10 Cha. 2 (Interregnum)Buddhist calendar1020Byzantine calendar1020Byzantine calendar1374-1375Discordian calendar2824Ethiopian calendar1650-1651Hebrew calendar5418-5419Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1714-1715 - Shaka Samvat1579-1580 - Kali Yuga4758-4759Holocene calendar1068-1069Japanese calendar1068-1069Japanese calendar1068-1069Japanese calendar1068-1069Japanese calendar254 before ROC民前254年Nanakshahi calendar190Thai solar calendar2200-2201Tibetan calendar阴火鸡年(female Fire-Rooster)1784 or 1403 or 631 — to —阳土狗年(male Earth-Dog)1785 or 1404 or 632 June 14: Battle of the Dunes 1658 (MDCLVIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar, the 1658th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 658th year of the 2nd millennium, the 58th year of the 17th century, and the 9th year of the 1650s decade. As of the start of 1658, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 13 - Edward Sexby, who had plotted against Oliver Cromwell, dies in the Tower of London.[1] January 30 - The "March Across the Belts" (Tåget över Bält), Sweden's use of winter weather to send troops across the waters of the Danish straits at a time when winter has turned them to ice, begins. Within 17 days, Sweden's King Karl X Gustav leads troops across the ice belts to capture six of Denmark's islands as Swedish territory. February 5 - Prince Muhi al-Din Muhammad, one of the sons of India's Mughal, Emperor after Jahan names Muhi's older brother, Dara Shikoh, as regent, and departs from Aurangabad with troops. February 6 - Swedish troops of Charles X Gustav of Sweden cross The Great Belt in Denmark, over frozen sea.[2] March 8 (February 26 OS) - The peace between Sweden and Denmark is forced to cede significant territory. This leads to Sweden reaching its territorial height during its time as a great power. April 15 - In India, the Battle of Dharmat is fought in the modern-day state of Madhya Pradesh between rival claimants to the throne of the Emperor Shah Jahan, leads 30,000 men in a triumph over 22,000 troops led by Jaswant Singh of Marwar and Ratan Singh Rathore. Despite heavy losses, with more than 11,000 casualties, Prince Muhi, who has adopted the name Aurangzeb, continues toward Samugarh and Agra and captures the throne at the end of July. April 16 - In Skåneland, a region recently ceded by Denmark to the Swedish Empire, representatives of the nobility of the provinces of Blekinge, Halland and Scania gather at the Scanian city of Malmö to swear their allegiance to King Charles X Gustav of Sweden. May 1 - Hydriotaphia, Urn Burial and The Garden of Cyrus are published by Thomas Browne in England. May 29 - Aurangzeb wins the Battle of Samugarh as Indian Mughal regent Dara Shikoh makes a last effort to defend the Mughal capital Agra. June 3 - Pope Alexander VII appoints François de Laval vicar apostolic of New France. June 14 - Anglo-Spanish War (1654-60) and Franco-Spanish War (1635-59): In the Battle of the Dunes, a Spanish force attempting to lift a siege of Dunkirk is defeated by the French and English. England is then given Dunkirk, for its assistance in the victory. June 25-27 - In the Battle of Rio Nuevo, part of the Anglo-Spanish War, a Spanish invasion force fails to recapture Jamaica from the English. July 2 - The Siege of Toruń from a garrison of the Swedish Army. Within six months, the Swedish occupiers surrender. July 18 - Prince Leopold of the House of Habsburg, son of the late Ferdinand III, is elected as the new Holy Roman Emperor. July 31 - After Shah Jahan completes the Taj Mahal, his son Aurangzeb deposes him as ruler of the Mughal Empire. July 31 - After Shah Jahan completes the Taj Mahal, his son Aurangzeb deposes him as ruler of the Mughal Empire. July - Šarhūda's Manchu fleet annihilates Onufriy Stepanov's Russian flotilla, on the Amur River. August 1 - The coronation of Leopold I takes place in Frankfurt. August 5 - Just six months after winning territory from Denmark. By August 11, the King's troops have surrounded Denmark's capital, Copenhagen, while the Swedish Navy blocks the harbor to prevent the city from being resupplied, and begins bombardment. August 14 - The League of the Rhine (Rheinische Allianz) is formed by 50 German princes whose cities are on the Rhine river. September 3 - Oliver Cromwell dies and his son Richard assumes his father's position as Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland September 17 - Portuguese Restoration War: In the Battle of Vilanova, a Spanish army, having crossed the Minho, defeats the Portuguese. October 7 - The Netherlands arrives at Denmark and begins its counterattack on Sweden's army and navy with three squadrons. November 6 - The Mexican Inquisition carries out the execution, by public burning, of 14 men convicted of homosexuality, while another 109 arrested are either released or given less harsh sentences. November 8 (October 29 old style) - The Battle of the Sound takes place between the navies of the Dutch Republic (with 41 warships) and of Sweden (with 45) at the Øresund, a strait between Denmark and Sweden's newly-acquired territory, the former Danish island of Scania. The Dutch Republic is successful at breaking the Swedish Navy's blockade of Copenhagen, and Sweden is forced to retreat, bringing an end to the attempted conquest of Denmark. November 23 - The elaborate funeral of Lord Protector of England Oliver Cromwell (who had died on September 3 and was buried at Westminster Abbey two weeks later) is carried out in London. A little more than two years later (in January 1661), his body will be disinterred and placed on a spike. December 11 - Abaza Hasan Pasha, an Ottoman provincial governor who is attempting to depose the Grand Vizier, wins a battle at the Turkish city of Ilgin, defeating loyalist forces led by Murtaza Pasha. The victory is the loyalists. December 20 - Representatives of the Russian Empire and the Swedish Empire sign the Treaty of Valiesar at the Valiesar at the Valiesar at the Valiesar Estate near Narva, part of modern-day Estonia. In return for ceasing hostilities between the two empires in the Second Northern War, Russia is allowed to keep captured territories in Livonia (part of modern-day Latvia) for a term of three years. December 25 - Polish and Danish forces defeat a Swedish Army in the Battle of Kolding in Denmark. December 30 - The Siege of Toruń ends almost six months after it started, with Poland recapturing the city from Sweden. Portuguese traders are expelled from Ceylon by Dutch invaders. The Dutch in the Cape Colony start to import slaves from India and South-East Asia (later from Madagascar). Mary of Modena January 9 - Nicolas Coustou, French artist (d. 1733)[3] January 17 - Francis Seymour, 5th Duke of Somerset (d. 1678) February 18 - Charles-Irénée Castel de Saint-Pierre, French writer (d. 1743) March 5 - Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, French explorer (d. 1730) March 8 - Thomas Trevor, 1st Baron Trevor, British Baron (d. 1730) March 23 - Jean-Baptiste Santerre, French painter (d. 1734) April 11 - James Hamilton, 4th Duke of Hamilton, Scottish peer (d. 1712) April 19 - Johann Wilhelm, Elector Palatine, German noble (d. 1716) April 22 - Giuseppe Torelli, Italian violist, violinist, pedagogue and composer (d. 1709) May 30 - Sir Henry Furnese, 1st Baronet, English merchant and politician (d. 1712) June 10 - John March, Massachusetts businessman, colonel (d. 1712) June 11 - Victor Honoré Janssens, Flemish painter (d. 1736) June 22 - Louis VII, Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt (d. 1678) July 10 - Luigi Ferdinando Marsili, Italian soldier and naturalist (d. 1730) July 14 - Camillo Rusconi, Italian artist (d. 1736) July 21 - Alexis Littré, French physician and anatomist (d. 1726) July 25 - Archibald Campbell, 1st Duke of Argyll, Scottish privy councillor (d. 1703) July 28 - Roelof Diodati, Dutch Governor of Mauritius (d. 1723) August 1 - Pierre Joseph Garidel, French botanist (d. 1734) August 10 - Susanne Maria von Sandrart, German engraver (d. 1716) August 11 - Sir Justinian Isham, 4th Baronet, English baronet and Member of Parliament (d. 1730) August 16 - Jan Frants van Son, Flemish Baroque painter (d. 1722) August 16 - Ralph Thoresby, British historian (d. 1722) August 18 - Jan František Beckovský, Czech historian (d. 1722) August 18 - Jan František Beckovský, Czech historian (d. 1722) August 18 - Jan František Beckovský, Czech historian (d. 1722) August 18 - Jan František Beckovský, Czech historian (d. 1722) August 18 - Jan František Beckovský, Czech historian (d. 1722) August 22 - John Ernest IV, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld (d. 1729) August 18 - Jan František Beckovský, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 - Jan František Beckovský, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 - Jan
František Beckovský, Czech historian (d. 1729) August 18 - Jan František Beckovský, Czech historian (d. 1729) September 1 - Jacques Bernard, French theologian and publicist (d. 1718) September 16 - John Dennis, English dramatist and critic (d. 1737) September 30 - Elisabeth Eleonore of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Duchess consort of Saxe-Meiningen (d. 1729) October 2 - Nicholas Roosevelt (1658-1742), Dutch-American politician (d. 1742) October 5 - Mary of Modena, queen of James II of England (d. 1718) October 11 - Christian Heinrich Postel, German prince (d. 1686) October 19 - Adolphus Frederick II, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (d. 1704) October 21 - Henri de Boulainvilliers, French nobleman (d. 1722) October 24 - Marko Gerbec, Carniolan physician, scientist (d. 1718) November 2 - Baptist Noel (MP), English politician (d. 1725) November 21 - Johann Gottfried Roesner, Prussian burgomaster (d. 1724) November 27 -Tsarevna Catherine Alekseyevna of Russia, daughter of Tsar Alexis of Russia (d. 1718) November 27 - Hercule-Louis Turinetti, marquis of Prié (d. 1726) December 10 - Lancelot Blackburne, Archbishop of York (d. 1743) date unknown - Elizabeth Barry, English actress (d. 1713) John Cleveland Witte Corneliszoon de With January 1 - Caspar Sibelius, Dutch Protestant minister (b. 1590) January 2 - Sir William Armine, 2nd Baronet, English-born Connecticut colonist (b. 1622) January 7 - Theophilus Eaton, English-born Connecticut colonist (b. 1590) January 13 - Edward Sexby, English Puritan soldier (b. 1616) February 19 - Henry Wilmot, 1st Early of Rochester (b. 1612) March 25 - Herman IV, Landgrave of Hesse-Rotenburg (b. 1607) February 27 - Adolf Frederick I, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1592-1628 and again 1631-1658) (b. 1588) March 29 - Bertuccio Valiero, Doge of Venice (b. 1596) April 7 - Juan Eusebio Nieremberg, Spanish mystic (b. 1595) April 19 Kirsten Munk, second wife of Christian IV of Denmark (b. 1598) Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of Warwick, English colonial administrator and admiral (b. 1587) April 29 - John Cleveland, English poet (b. 1613) May 20 - Bartholomew Holzhauser, German priest, visionary and writer of prophecies (b. 1613) June 18 - Louis Cappel, French Protestant churchman and scholar (b. 1585) June 8 - Sir Henry Slingsby, 1st Baronet, English baronet (b. 1602) June 27 - Ercole Gennari, Italian drawer and painter (b. 1587) July 22 - Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sønderburg-Norburg (b. 1581) August 5 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 6 - Sir Henry Slingsby, 1st Baronet, English baronet (b. 1602) June 27 - Ercole Gennari, Italian drawer and painter (b. 1581) August 5 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 6 - Sir Henry Slingsby, 1st Baronet, English baronet (b. 1602) June 27 - Ercole Gennari, Italian drawer and painter (b. 1581) August 5 - Gundakar, Prince of Liechtenstein, court official in Vienna (b. 1580) August 6 - Sir Henry Slingsby, 1st Baronet, English baronet (b. 1602) June 27 - 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Baltasar Gracián y Morales, Spanish writer (b. 1601) December 15 - Carlo Emanuele Madruzzo, Italian prince-bishop (b. 1599) December 20 - Jean Jannon, French typefounder (b. 1580) Date unknown: Osoet Pegua, Thai businesswoman (b. 1615) ^ "killing". Oxford Reference. Retrieved December 14, 2021. ^ Brems, Hans (June 1970). "Sweden: From Great Power to Welfare State". Journal of Economic Issues. 4 (2, 3). Association for Evolutionary Economics: 1-16. doi:10.1080/00213624.1970.11502941. JSTOR 4224039. A swift and brilliantly conceived march from Holstein across the frozen Danish waters on Copenhagen, by Karl X Gustav in 1658, finally wrests Bohuslin, Sk'ane, and Blekinge from Denmark-Norway. Denmark no longer controls both sides of Oresund, and Swedish power is at its peak. ^ "Nicolas Coustou | French sculptor | Britannica.com. Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. century - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th century 16th century 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments vte The world map by the Italian America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and the America is derived (besides the classical continents) and the America is derived (besides the classical continents) and the America is derived (besides the classical continents) and the America is derived (besides the classical continents) and the America is derived (besides the classical continents) and the America is derived (besides the classical continents) and the America is derived (besides the classical continents) and the America is derived (besides the classical continents) and the America is derived (besides the classical continents) and the classical continents (besides the classical continents) and the classical continents (bes islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists,
authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2] In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Main article: 1500s Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the New World 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 21. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Xhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity. 1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa. 1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion.Battle of Cerignola: El Gran Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 150 recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan te of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape ships, which escape ships are set of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. [7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Main article: 1510s Afonso de Albuquerque 1509-1510: The 'great plague' in various parts of Tudor England.[8] 1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Álvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII's forces. 1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey). 1513: Vasco Núñez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to
Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the folang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. until 1556). 1519–1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519–1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Main article: 1520s Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigate the Earth. Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. 1520: The first European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October. 1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichu 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524–1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king.Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur. 1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian-Adal War. Main article: 1530st of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian-Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531-1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church. 1531: The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547 Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). Main article: 1550s The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar
1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558–1603: The Elizabeth area is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558-1583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. Main article: 1560s The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: Elizabe the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factors by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Datch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Recator 1569: Wercator 1569: Wercator 1569: Recator 1569: Mercator 1569 Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. Main article: 1570s The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of Russia, orders the massacre of Russia, orders the massacre of Russia, orders the Russi 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottomans. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside 1572: First edition of the epic The Lusiads of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of 4 Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and
Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16] Main article: 1580s The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Main articles: 1590s and 1600s Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura. [18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Van Neck expedition makes a 400 per cent profit. [18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku, [18] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome. Siege of Filakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Selimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519–1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (v) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 1541-42: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of Complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558. Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used for all dates after 15 October 1582 Note: 1582 care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-0-14-400149-1. ^ "16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmitha.com. Archived from the original on February 3, 2009. ^ "History of Smallpox - Smallpox Through the Ages" Archived 2019-09-24 at the Wayback Machine. Texas Department of State Health Services. ^ Ricklefs (1991), p.23 ^ "A LIST OF NATIONAL EPIDEMICS OF PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 1348-1665". Archived from the original on 2009-05-08. Retrieved 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-05-03. ^ a b c d e Ricklefs (1991), page 25 ^ "La Terra De Hochelaga - Jaques Cartier a Hochelaga". jacquescarter.org. Archived from the original on December 23, 2008. ^ "The Lusiads". World Digital Library. 1800-1882. Retrieved 2013-08-31. ^ Schwieger, Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN 9780231538602. OCLC 905914446. ^ Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice

Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp. xv. ISBN 967-65-3099-9. ^ Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective". PUQ. p.308. ISBN 2-7605-1588-5 ^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century external tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Bagpipes (links | edit) Fashion (links | edit) Fashio (links | edit) 1624 (links century (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1640s (links | edi edit) 8th century (links | edit) 6th century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 3rd century (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1574 (links WhatLinksHere/16th\_century" Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike - If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. In conclusion, Rush Hour is a term used to describe the chaotic and stressful time of day when people are rushing to get to work or school. It's a time of day that's often associated with negative connotations, but it can also be seen as an opportunity for people to come together and bond over their shared experiences. However, Rush Hour is not without its dangers, and it's important to exercise caution and patience during this time of day. "That politician's speech was as boring as Rush Hour traffic." "Your outfit is so ugly, it looks like something someone would wear during Rush Hour on the subway." "I heard that new restaurant has terrible service, it's like Rush Hour at Grand Central Station." "Rush Hour" is a great slang term to use when describing the traffic in Mumbai. It's so bad that you might as well just park your car and walk. Page 2The term "11th Hour" is a slang term that refers to the last minute or the final moments before a deadline or an event. It is often used to describe situations where someone has procrastinated and left things until the very last moment, causing them to rush and scramble to get everything done in time. This phrase can be used in a variety of contexts, from school projects to work assignments to personal tasks. It can also refer to more serious situations, such as emergency medical procedures or political negotiations that are taking place at the last possible moment. The origins of this term are not entirely clear, but it is believed to have originated in the early 1900s It may have been inspired by the biblical story of the workers who were hired at the eleventh hour, or just before the end of the workday, and still received a full day's pay. Regardless of its origins, the term "11th Hour" has become a popular way to describe situations where time is running out and there is a sense of urgency and pressure. It can be used in both positive and negative contexts, depending on the situation. For example, someone might say that they worked on a project until the 11th hour and were able to complete it successfully, despite the tight deadline. On the other hand, someone else might say that they waited until the 11th hour to start working on a project and ended up turning in subpar work as a result. Overall, the term "11th Hour" captures the excitement and tension of situations where time is running out and people are racing against the clock to get things done. While it can be stressful and even dangerous in some cases, it can also be exhilarating and rewarding to rise to the challenge and succeed against all odds. - "I always wait until the 11th Hour, just like I did with my last one." - "I'll make sure to submit my report at the 11th Hour, that way everyone knows who's in charge." - "I'll finish this project at the 11th Hour, just like I did with my last one." - "I'm not worried about the exam, I'll just cram at the 11th Hour like I always do." Sure thing, boss. Let's get started with those examples of when to use the slang phrase or word "11th Hour" is a slang term that refers to the time of day when someone is doing something they shouldn't be doing, often something illegal or immoral. It's a time when people let their inhibitions go and do things they normally wouldn't do. The term originated from the movie "25th Hour" which starred Edward Norton as a drug dealer who has 24 hours left before he goes to prison. During this time, he spends his last moments doing everything he couldn't do while he was free. When someone says they're in the "25th Hour," it means they're doing something they shouldn't be doing. This could include anything from cheating on a test to committing a crime. The term is often used in a negative context, implying that the person is doing something wrong or immoral. The 25th Hour is a time when people let their guard down and indulge in their vices. It's a time when people feel like they can get away with anything because they're running out of time. They may feel like they have nothing to lose, so they take risks they normally wouldn't take. Some people use the 25th Hour as an excuse to engage in risky behavior. They may feel like they're invincible because they're doing something to lose, so they take risks they normally wouldn't take. lead to dangerous situations, such as driving under the influence or engaging in unprotected sex. Others use the 25th Hour as a way to escape their problems. They may turn to drugs or alcohol to numb their pain or forget about their troubles. This can lead to addiction and other serious health problems. Overall, the 25th Hour is a time when people let their inhibitions go and do things they normally wouldn't do. It's a time when people feel like they can get away with anything because they're running out of time. However, this kind of behavior can have serious consequences and should be avoided at all costs. "I wouldn't trust you to watch my dog for a 25th Hour." "Your opinion is worth less than a 25th Hour on a clock." "Why don't you go jump off a 25th Hour building?" "You look like you've been up for the 25th Hour straight." "I don't give a 25th Hour s done as a way to waste time and avoid doing any actual work during the final moments of the workday. The 40th Hour Dump is often seen as a form of rebellion against the corporate machine, a way to assert dominance over their workplace, marking their territory with a foul stench that lingers long after they've left. Of course, not everyone sees the 40th Hour Dump as a harmless act of rebellion. Some employers view it as a serious problem, a sign of laziness and disrespect towards the company. They may even go so far as to install monitoring systems in the bathroom to deter employees from taking extended breaks. Despite this, the 40th Hour Dump remains a popular trend among office workers around the world. Some have even taken it to the next level, turning it into a competitive sport of sorts. Employees will brag about the size and smell of their dumps, with some even going so far as to take pictures and share them on social media. In recent years, the 40th Hour Dump has become more than just a workplace phenomenon. It has spawned an entire subculture of people who take pride in their ability to produce massive dumps on command. There are online forums dedicated to discussing the best ways to prepare for a 40th Hour Dump, as well as tips and tricks for maximizing its effectiveness. While some may view the 40th Hour Dump as a disgusting and offensive act, others see it as a harmless way to blow off steam and assert their independence in the workplace. Regardless of where you stand on the issue, there's no denying that the 40th Hour Dump is here to stay. So the next time you're at work and feeling a little rebellious, why not take a dump on the company's dime? After all, it's your right as an employee to waste time however you see fit. "I'd rather eat a 40th Hour Dump than listen to you speak." "I wouldn't wish a 40th Hour Dump on my worst enemy, but you're an exception." Examples of when to use "40th Hour Dump": "You smell like a 40th Hour Dump in a landfill." "I hope your 40th Hour Dump." I've always thought it odd we call it "rush hour" when it's not fast at all. Being stuck in traffic for hours, I've learned it's more like "crawl century." This daily commute is a big deal for millions in the U.S. Rush hour is a special kind of traffic jam. Roads turn into parking lots and buses are super crowded. But here's the thing - this "hour"? Maybe "long traffic jam" doesn't sound as good. But as cities grow, so does traffic. It's time we looked closer at this daily traffic mess. The Origins and Evolution of Rush Hour I've always been curious about how cities grow and change. The story of rush hour shows how cities and work life have changed together. Birth of Urban Commuting Irban commuting started with the Industrial Revolution. Workers moved to cities for jobs, creating new travel patterns. Streetcars and subways came later, changing how we travel. Coining the Term "Rush hour" The term "rush hour" started in the 1890s. It meant the busiest times when people went to and from work. As cities got bigger and more people owned cars, rush hour got worse. Expanding Peak Traffic Periods Rush hour now lasts longer than just one hour. Cities spread out, work hours changed, and more people drive. Now, rush hour can last for hours in the morning and evening. Year Average Rush Hours Mix of cars and public transit 2023 4-6 hours Cars, public transit, and alternative modes Learning about rush hour shows how cities, travel, and work are connected. It reminds us how our cities affect our daily lives. I've always thought about the term "rush hour" in traffic. It seems wrong, doesn't it? Peak traffic often goes on for more than an hour. But we still use this phrase, even though it's not true. The name came from when people moved to cities and went to work at the same time. This made the streets very busy. But as cities got bigger and work times changed, people started moving fast anymore. It's about how many cars are on the road. And that's when we move the slowest! "Rush hour is like a bad joke we can't stop telling ourselves every day." So, why do we still use this old term? It's because it's what we're used to. Saying "extended peak traffic period" is hard. The name "rush hour" has deep roots in our culture. And finding a new name is hard. City Morning Rush New York 6:30 AM 9:30 AM 4:00 PM - 7:00 PM Los Angeles 7:00 AM - 10:00 AM 3:00 PM - 6:30 PM everywhere in the world. I've seen that traffic patterns change a lot, based on local ways of life and city designs. Let's look at how cities deal with the big challenge of traffic. Rush Hour Around the World In São Paulo, Brazil, they have a special way to manage traffic. Rush Hour Around the World In São Paulo, Brazil, they have a special way to manage traffic. the car's license plate number. It helps cut down on traffic and makes the air cleaner. Cultural Impact on Commuting How people live affects their commute times. In Australia, Sydney uses special lanes for buses and trains during off-peak hours. This helps with traffic and shows the country's effort for a good work-life balance and enjoying the outdoors. Urban Planning and Traffic How a city is built affects traffic a lot. In big Chinese cities, they have lots of subway lines. They limit who can get on the train during rush hours to stop it from getting too crowded. This shows how city planning can help with traffic problems. City Traffic Management Strategy Impact on Commuters São Paulo License plate. based restrictions Reduced peak hour traffic Sydney Transit lanes and off-peak incentives Smoother traffic flow Beijing Subway access restrictions. It proves that solving traffic problems needs solutions. It proves that solving traffic problems needs solutions. that fit each place. Strategies for Managing Rush Hour Congestion Cities around the world are finding new ways to deal with rush hour traffic. Vancouver and Kelowna in Canada have started special lanes for cars with many passengers. This helps more people carpool and reduces traffic. Public transport is getting better too. Cities are adding more buses and trains during busy times. This makes taking the bus or train a good choice. Some places even use a special toll based on how busy the roads are. This helps people travel when it's not so crowded. São Paulo in Brazil has a special plan. They limit which cars can be on the road on certain days by license plate. It's a big step to reduce traffic. Other cities are changing their streets. They're making more bus lanes and bike paths. This makes it easier to not drive. There's no single way to fix rush hour traffic. Each city must find what works for them. But with these new ideas, I think our commutes will get better soon. Also found in: Dictionary, Thesaurus, Medical, Financial, Acronyms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia. A particular period of the day, typically when people are traveling to or from work, when traffic on the road is particularly heavy or congested. Hyphenated if used as a modifier. I start and finish work late so I can avoid rush hour, it can take 45 minutes or more. You'd better leave soon if you don't want to get caught in rush-hour traffic.Farlex, Inc, all rights reserved.the period of time when heavy traffic is almost in gridlock.McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs. © 2002 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.See also: Want to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page; Fortunately, there is a fairly straightforward way to reduce or even eliminate clogged traffic: Make drivers pay tolls during rush hours. After all, space on roads during peak periods is a valuable commodity. The average speed on Middlesbrough's A roads during rush hour was 27.5mph in the year to September 2015 - down from 28mph a year earlier. The question is, will auds be eager to revisit the "Rush Hour" series six years after the last installment? Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licenser cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the licenser terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate it changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand.Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your visuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. on demand.Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand.Watch Now that period in the day when the drones finish their 9 to 5 jobs to spend another 3 hours in traffic moving slower then they could walk. and may be suicidal, or starting to become angry and may wish to bash your face in. Avoid these people at all costs. by ZacBowling.com November 09, 2003 Get the rush hour mug. 1) A movie starting Jackie Chan and Chris Tucker. 2) Evening hours when the roads begin to get congested like a fat man's arteries. Usually starts around 4 and ends at 8, reaching total gridlock at 5. Drivers during these hours seem to be more concerned with not letting you get infront of them in lane switches (by speeding up alongside of you) than their own wellbeing. They also don't want to wait more than 3 milliseconds to take a left turn even when there is oncoming traffic. Even if they broke a hundred traffic laws to get there, drivers still seem to obey the speed limit when they are the first car in traffic, while everyone else is tailgating. Argh. 1) Rush Hour mug. Funniest movie series in the world, which has the funniest quotes....teams up actors which make a great team...making these movies classic.... supposed ly coming out with a 3rd one this summer.... chan-wut is up my nigga black guy in pool place- BOY u better watch yo mouth! RUMBLE STARTS (2) Carter- thats not a cigarette thats cigaweed! (3)Carter- This food is mad greasy chin u tryin to sell a box of grease Chinese guy- you a punk bitch Carter- IM NO PUNK BITCH U THE PUNK BITCH!! (4)Carter- you dont jump in front of a black man on a buffet line! (5)CHAN- in hong kong i michael jackson u toto Carter- you mean tito totos wut we had for dinner last night back by mxc luver January 15, 2005 Get the rush hour mug. Occurs between 5:00pm to 9:00pm (it's alway the worst at 5), rush hour happens in pretty much any urbanized area, especially in and around major cities. The excess of cars on the road causes gridlock and traffic jams. However, once traffic actually starts moving, you figure out why it's called "rush hour", because everyone is in a rush and would rather risk you slamming into the side of their car as they cut a quick left, then wait 3 seconds for you to pass. During rush hour; unless you are fearless and like to rush into traffic horns blazing; avoid stop signs and left turns at all costs because you'll never be able to pass the parade of stressed out office workers who are in a hurry to get home and nagged by their wives. Get the rush hour mug. Hen you fucking a bitch from behind and you take your dick out and then spit on her back to pretend you've finished and when she turns around you roundhouse kick them in the face then leave by Dannydiveto August 30, 2021 Get the Rush hour mug. View synonyms for rush houra time of day in which large numbers of people are in transit, as going to or returning from work, and that is characterized by particularly heavy traffic.a period at the beginning and end of the working day when large numbers of people are in transit, as going to or returning from work, and that is characterized by particularly heavy traffic.a period at the beginning and end of the working day when large numbers of people are in transit, as going to or returning from work. & Unabridged" 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012Origin of rush hour traffic and brandishing a bottle of Jack Daniels — while filming the "Welcome to the Jungle" music video. For Guangzhou's more than 18 million people, the roar of the rush hour, but in many sections of the city, daily life as it once was has come to a jolting halt. "So if you are leaving those days, you want to make sure you avoid that morning rush hour.rush familyrushingBrowse#aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppqqrrssttuuvvwxxyyzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day!© 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC