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Continuous compound interest is a formula for loan interest where the balance grows continuously over time, rather than other methods for compounding and it allows the amount due to grow faster than other methods of calculation. The interest on a loan accumulates faster when interest is
compounded more frequently. For example, a loan that compounds every quarter will accumulate more interest than the same interest than the same interest rate compounded annually. Because it is compounding is the mathematical limit that compound
interest can reach. It is an extreme case of compounding since most interest is compounded on a monthly, quarterly, or semiannual basis. Simple interest is applied only to the principal and previously applied interest is compound interest is interest accruing on the principal and previously applied interest. The effect of compound interest is interest accruing on the principal and previously applied interest.
frequently it is applied. For bonds, the bond equivalent yield is the expected annual return. Continuously compounding at its highest frequency is said to be compounding continuously. First, let's take a look at a potentially confusing convention. In the bond market, we refer to a bond-equivalent yield
(or bond-equivalent basis). This means that if a bond yields 6% on a semiannual basis, its bond-equivalent yield is 12%. Image by Julie Bang © Investopedia 2019 The semiannual yield is simply doubled. This is potentially confusing because the effective yield of a 12% bond-equivalent yield bond is 12.36% (i.e., 1.06^2 = 1.1236). Doubling the semiannual
yield is just a bond naming convention. Therefore, if we read about an 8% bond compounded semiannually, we assume this refers to a 4% semiannually, we assume this refers to a 4% semiannually, we assume this refers to a 4% semiannual yield. While it is not always practical to use continuous compound interest, the formula for growth is much simpler than compounding at discrete intervals. Now, let's discuss higher frequencies. We are still
 assuming a 12% annual market interest rate. Under bond naming conventions, that implies a 6% semiannual compound rate. We can now express the quarterly compound rate (rq) is given by: r q = 4 [ ( r 2 + 1 ) 1
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 Image by Julie Bang © Investopedia 2019 If we increase the compound frequency to its limit, we are compounding continuously convenient properties. It turns out that the continuously compounded interest rate is given by: r c o n t i n u o u s = ln (1 + r)
\ensuremath{\mbox{begin}{aligned}\ \&r_{continuous} = \ln (1+r) \ensuremath{\mbox{he}}\ earned\ in\ each\ increment\ of\ time\ becomes\ smaller,\ but\ the\ total\ amount\ of\ accumulated\ interest\ grows\ faster.\ Ln()\ is\ the\ natural\ log\ and\ in\ our\ example,\ the\ continuously\ compounded\ rate\ is\ therefore\ in\ continuously\ compounded\ rate\ is\ therefore\ in\ continuously\ compounded\ rate\ is\ therefore\ continuously\ compounded\ rate\ is\ compounded\ rate\ is\ compounded\ rate\ is\ compounded\ rate\ rate\ continuously\ compounded\ rate\ ra
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return for a stock. For example, if the stock jumps from $10 one day to $11 on the next day, the continuous | \ \text{Value}_\text{Start} } \right) = \ln \left (\frac {\text{Value}_\text{Start}} \right) = \ln \left (\frac {\text{Value}_\text{Start}} \right) = \ln \left (\frac {\text{Value}_\text{Start}}) = \ln \le
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present value (PV) is merely compounding in reverse, so the present value of a future value (F) compounded continuously at a rate of (rc) is given by: PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) years = Fercn \\ \end{aligned} PV of F received in (n) y
 =Fe-rcn For example, if you are going to receive $100 in three years under a 6% continuous rate, its present value is given by: PV = Fe - rcn = (\$100)e - (0.06)(3) = \$100e - (0.06)
(\$100)e-(0.06)(3)=\$100e-0.18 \cong \$83.53 The convenient property of the continuously compounded returns is that they scale over multiple periods. If the return for the first period is 3%, then the two-period return for the first period is 4% and the return for the second period is 3%, then the two-period return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 3%, then the two-period return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the return for the first period is 4% and the retur
$150 at the end of the second year. The continuously compounded returns are, respectively, 18.23% and 22.31%. \ln (120 100) \( \) 18.23% \\ \end{aligned} \( \) \\ \\ \end{aligned} \( \) \\ \\ \\ \)
 \end{aligned} \ln(120150) \cong 22.31\% If we simply add these together, we get 40.55\%. This is the two-period return: \ln (150\ 100) \cong 40.55\% Technically speaking, the continuous return is time-consistent. Time consistency is a technical requirement
for value at risk (VAR). This means that if a single-period continuously compounded return is normally distributed (unlike, say, a simple percentage return). Assume a loan with an annual interest rate
of 12%. If we start the year with $100 and compound only once, at the end of the year, the principal grows to $112 ($100 x 1.12 = $112). Interest applied only to the principal is referred to as simple interest. If we instead compound each month at 1%, we end up with more than $112 at the end of the year. That is, $100 x 1.01^12 equals $112.68. (It's higher
 because we compounded more frequently.) Now assume interest is compounded continuously, starting immediately as the loan is signed. That means that the balance due grows by 0.0329% every day. Assuming 365 days in a year, the amount due will be $100 x 1.000328^365 by the end of the year, or $112.75. It is possible to get the total interest even
 higher by compounding every hour, or even every minute, but such terms would be impractical for most financial institutions. In practice, the more frequently interest is compounding formula. Continuous compounding means that there is no limit to how often interest can compound
Compounding continuously can occur an infinite number of times, meaning a balance is earning interest at all times. Compounded continuously means that interest compounds every moment, at even the smallest quantifiable period of time. Therefore, compounded continuously occurs more frequently than daily. However, daily compounding is considered
close enough to continuous compounding for most purposes. Continuous compounding is used to show how much a balance can earn when interest is constantly accruing. This allows investors to calculate how much they expect to receive from an investment earning a continuously compounding rate of interest. Discrete compounding applies interest at
specific times, such as daily, monthly, quarterly, or annually. Discrete compounding explicitly defines the time when interest will be applied. Continuous compound interest in consumer financial products, due to the difficulty of calculating interest
growth over every minute and second. Continuous compound interest is most relevant to financial professionals and other specialists because the calculation is much simpler than the corresponding formula for discrete compounding interest rates (or rates of
return). The most frequent compounding is continuous compounding, which requires us to use a natural log and an exponential function, commonly used in finance due to its desirable properties. Compounding continuously provides a calculation that can scale easily over multiple periods and is time-consistent., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit
117,922 active editors 6,999,681 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 From 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles.
Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in
 the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently
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 Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ... that Robert Mugabe's motorcade was known for speeding and killing people? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that
 fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the
 Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline
Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital
city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous
Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard
Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres
(4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently
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removed. Find sources: "1644" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd mi
Colberger Heide is fought between Sweden and Denmark-Norway off of the German coast. July 2: Parliament wins control of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories
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1701 - Šhaka Samvat1565-1566 - Kali Yuga4744-4745Holocene calendar1044Igbo calendar268 before ROC民前268年Nanakshahi
 calendar176Thai solar calendar2186-2187Tibetan calendar阴水羊年(female Water-Goat)1770 or 1389 or 617 — to —阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1644th year of the Common Era (CE) and Annoted
Domini (AD) designations, the 644th year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once
(1000(M)+500(D)+100(C)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(
January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of Australia. Tasman commands three ships, Limmen, Zeemeeuw and Braek, and returns to Batavia at the beginning of August with no major
 discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island
Colony from the Parliament of England, allowing the establishment of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This
is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of
the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui
gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China. June 6 - The invading Qing army, with the help of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool
 Castle.[5] Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - The Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle of the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle of Marston Moor - The
 Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England. [6] September 1 - English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalists gain their
 last major victory.[7] September 15 - Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1 - The Jews of Mogilev, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor of the Qing dynasty, is enthroned in Beijing after the collapse of the Ming dynasty as the
first Qing emperor to rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese
 Restoration War. December 8 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comes of age, she is made ruling queen of Sweden. December - Bubonic plague breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portugal during the Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund's Column is
erected in Warsaw to commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophiae). The West India
Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1715) January 10 Louis François, duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati,
 Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1710) January 25 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)
[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1723) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723) Johannes Hancke, German writer (d. 1713) February 7 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1716) February 8 - Pierre de La Broue, American bishop (d. 1720) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of
 the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 24 - Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt, German mother of Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1694) March 1 - Simon Foucher, French polemicist (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto
 April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1713) François de Neufville, duc de Villeroy, French soldier (d. 1730) April 11 - Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) May 2
 Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1710) May 26 - Michael Ettmüller, German physician (d. 1683) June 2 - William Salmon, English medical writer (d. 1713) June 7
 - Johann Christoph Volkamer, German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of
 Northumberland, English noble (d. 1670) July 7 - Joan Geelvinck, Dutch politician (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of
 Louis XIV of France (d. 1710)[11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, English politician (d. 1729) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of
 Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September (d. 1712) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1712) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1699)
1718) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician
January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 30 - William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1576) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau (b. 1576) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana (b. 1576) March 15 - Countess Louise J
 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Pilgrim leader (b. 1567) April 25 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611)
April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1591) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, French countess (b. 1577) John of St. Thomas, Portuguese philosopher (b. 1589) July 4 - Brian Twyne, English archivist (b. 1581) July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel,
countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1569) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1583) September 4 - Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch
 leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1557) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1579)[15] Ralph Corbie, Irish Jesuit (b. 1592)[17] October 6 - Elisabeth of France, queen of Philip IV of Spain (b. 1602) October 19 - Johann Friedrich, Count
 Palatine of Sulzbach-Hilpoltstein (b. 1587) October 30 - Jorge de Cárdenas y Manrique de Lara, Spanish writer (b. 1584) November 20 - Nathaniel Foote, American colonist (b. 1592) November 24 - Deodat del Monte, Flemish painter
 architect (b. 1582) December 20 - Albert IV, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach (from 1640) (b. 1599) December 23 - Sir Alexander Carew, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1589) December 30 - Jan Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) ^ Braddick,
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 help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 17th 
 (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other 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 year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the
 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 Central and South America, followed by France
and England in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies. English and French
privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism 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, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire
 founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal 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 was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa 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.
 Shia branch of Islam.[5] 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 Golden Horde,
Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the
 Reformation. 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: Poland is invaded by Tatars
from the Crimean Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taino 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 Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman
 Empire in Battle 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 to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four
 Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. 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 Golcondatorical core) of the Solar System.
Sultanate 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 Alvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: The Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces. 1513: T
(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. 1514: Dózsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary. Martin Luther initiated the
 Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran. 1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Safav
conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England.[10] 1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England.
 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 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: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary
 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. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire.
 expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 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 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-
 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 manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur
defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Mohács. 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. 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the
 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. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by
 Pedro de Mendoza. 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. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 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 house of Sur, who supplanted
the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during 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: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades 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
Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are 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 at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 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 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: Francis I dies in the
Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52. 1547; Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February 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). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbar 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 Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to
Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega
establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 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.
Panipat. 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 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 Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of
Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese. 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 Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama warlords of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama warlords of Japan. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama warlords of Battle of O
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 between Catholics and
Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: 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: 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 colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: 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 Dutch 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, Longging Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, 1567: Mary, Oueen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I, 1568: The Transvlyanian
Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching of Hung
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: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created
with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed
Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. 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 Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks and the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks and the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks and the Ottoman Turks against the Ottoman Turks and the Ottoman Turks and the Ottoman Turks against the Ottoman Turks and the Ottoman Turks an
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 conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Lopezpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish conquistador Miguel Migu
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 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under
Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: T
 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 Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579
The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from the later states of the Spanish Netherlands and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from the Irish Ga
Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Spain unifies with Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Spain unifies with Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada 1580: Spain unifies with Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada 1580: Spain unifies with Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spain unifies with Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spain unifies with Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spain unifies with Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spain unifies with Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spain unifies with Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spain unifies with Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spain unifies with Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spain unifies with Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spain unifies with Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon. [16] The fall of Spain unifies with Portuguese activities and Portuguese activities activities and Portuguese activities activities and Portuguese activities 
under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Por
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 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 died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of 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: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 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 and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with 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. 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. 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
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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. 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 Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 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: 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 Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Şelimbăr 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 (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. 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 sig expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (1) 1540: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms 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. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 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 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 for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 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 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. A Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p. vii. ISBN 978-0-14-400149-1. Timeline (1501 to 1600). fsmitha.com. 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View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Bagpipes (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Fashion (links | edit) Fashion (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 164 1662 (links | edit) 1490s (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1670 (links | edit) 1670s (links | edit) 1570s (link (links | edit) 1436 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1542 (links | edit) 1540 (links compounding periods. The effect of compounding is earning interest on an investment, or at times paying interest on a debt, that is reinvested to earn additional monies that would not have been gained based on the principal balance alone. By earning interest, one can earn at an exponential rate. The continuous compounding formula takes this effect of compounding to the furthest limit. Instead of compounding interest on an monthly, quarterly, or annual basis, continuous compounding will effectively reinvest gains perpetually. A simple example of the continuous compounding will effectively reinvest gains perpetually. A simple example of the continuous compounding will effectively reinvest gains perpetually. balance after 2 years with continuous compounding, the equation would be This can be shown as \$1000 times e(.2) which will return a balance of \$1220.39 after the two years. Although the concept of infinite seems that it would return a very large amount, the effect of each compound becomes smaller each time. How the Continuous Compounding Formula is derived The continuous compounded, is infinite the formula can be rewritten as The limit section in the middle of the formula can be shown as er, which leads to the formula at the top of the page. Return to Top