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How Do Companies Use the Internet? Information Technology in International... Five IT Functions in an Organization Objectives of MIS Role of E-Business in Business Trends in Management Information... The Advantages of Having an Enterprise... The Impact of Information Technology... Role of Information Systems in... What Are the Benefits of
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storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Favorites In the business of computers, technology and programming, the term
"IT" is often used as the umbrella term for all areas of computing. It's a shortened abbreviation of the words "information technology." When professionals refer to "IT," they are often calling attention and other computer-linked fields in an
organization.IT History The history of information technology as a management in the 1980s, a very forward-thinking piece that first coined the term information technology. The article described how information technology will transform business in
three key areas: High-speed data processing Statistical application in decision making Higher-level business via computer programs. Once computers started to appear in military and government practice, and later in everyday business practice, the term "IT" was used to describe the work processes and management practices involved in the
related computer technologies. How these processes and practices evolved with the company or organization became the ongoing definition of information technology. IT Evolution IT is focused on the evolving aspects of technology and how the best areas can be harnessed for human potential (and also in many cases, commercial success).
Companies like Apple, Google, Amazon, Facebook and Netflix have all harnessed information technology to drive their global success. The evolution of IT will continue to depend on how digitization, automation, digital security and artificial intelligence all take hold in the coming years. Modern Day IT IT departments today generally oversee all
aspects of how technology affects the organization. IT in business is a revenue driver, a cost center and on the leading edge of business practices. Many businesses now have a CIO, or Chief Information Officer, on the Executive Staff to oversee IT departments. The Internet in particular has reached many areas of our lives. Today, there is a new term
called "The Internet of Things" that explains our ability to use the Internet to control lights, screens, appliances and more with our mobile devices. This area is sure to grow in the coming years. IT Careers As information technology has exploded in growth in work, life, and leisure, there is an increasing demand for workers with experience in the
field. Employees in an organization's IT department may work in a variety of tech-related areas. These could include: Web development Network administration Strategic operations Information architecture Network administration Strategic operations.
concerns and questions of information technology. Participants in the field often look ahead to future scenarios, rather than look back at what's gone before. In business, information technology will likely stay committed to its core goals of bringing more efficiency by automating processes, democratizing data and reducing user friction to create a
seamless technology experience. MORE FROM REFERENCE.COM If you have key skills in using computer technology and an interest in building a career as an information technology specialist. To become an IT specialist, you need technical skills above all other qualifications.
However, a college degree in computer science or IT, hands-on experience working with computers and professional certifications can all put you on the path toward career advancement. For the best job opportunities in the IT specialist field, you should plan to pursue at least an associate's or bachelor's degree. RELATED: Top 20 In-Demand
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What Is an IT Specialist? Information technology specialist is a broad occupational group that encompasses any professional working in the IT field. The job duties for which an IT specialist may be responsible encompasses any professional working in the IT field. The job duties for which an IT specialist may be responsible encompasses any professional working in the IT field. The job duties for which an IT specialist may be responsible encompasses any professional working in the IT field. The job duties for which an IT specialist may be responsible encompasses any professional working in the IT field. The job duties for which an IT specialist may be responsible encompasses any professional working in the IT field.
computer-based technology systems. A variety of types of information technology specialists perform work that includes managing hardware refers to the physical components of computer and IT systems, while software refers to
the programs and applications through which computers and mobile devices perform tasks. Where Does an IT Specialist Work? Information technology specialists work in a variety of settings. Large corporations and organizations today generally have their own dedicated IT department. Even small businesses have technology needs. You might find
work in information technology services companies and firms. Nonprofit organizations and government agencies also hire IT specialists or contract with computer technology services firm and assist companies in meeting their IT needs
through contract work or consulting services. Depending on the nature of their work, an information technology specialist may work in a central office location, remotely from their own home office or on-site at a company's or client's location. IT specialists who work in customer-facing roles, like technical support, may work at a call center or help-
desk customer service department. No matter what role you wind up in as an information technology specialist, you can expect to spend much of your workday using computers and information systems managers. What Skills Does
an IT Specialist Need? For a career in information technology, having strong technical skills is the most important qualification. However, possessing other skill sets can often bring value to an information technology specialist role. All information technology specialist role.
for new information systems or attempting to troubleshoot a user's frustrating technical difficulties, IT specialists rely on their analytical skills to evaluate the needs they are trying to address and to identify and implement strategies and solutions. You might think of IT as a solitary occupation that primarily
involves you working with computers, not people. In reality, an information technology specialist needs excellent interpersonal skills and communication. Even in less customer-service-oriented roles, an information technology
specialist needs to be able to listen to and understand their company's or client's needs and problems and be able to convincingly explain their solutions, even to people who are less tech-savvy. Information technology specialists work in different areas, and being able to convincingly explain their solutions, even to people who are less tech-savvy.
different areas of expertise is critical for getting jobs done efficiently. If your goal right now is to be an information technology specialist, you may want to narrow your focus a little bit. There are several different roles within the IT specialist field. Computer Support Specialists Computer support specialists are the IT professionals who are responsible
for maintaining and troubleshooting a company's computer systems. There are two major types of computer support specialists perform these tasks in regard to the Connected computers and devices that make up network systems. Computer support specialists perform these tasks in regard to the connected computers and devices that make up network systems.
users support specialists, sometimes referred to simply as "technical support," focus on providing technical support to users - some of whom have only basic technical support specialists are the lowest-paid information technology professionals, with the BLS reporting a median annual salary of just $49,770
in 2021, the BLS reported. Computer network support specialists earned somewhat higher wages, with a median salary of $62,760. Web Developers Some information technology specialist roles emphasize web development, or the design, implementation and management of websites on the Internet. Developing a website is more than just designing
its appearance. It requires using a thorough knowledge of programming language to write the code that creates the technical features of the site, including its layout, format, basic framework and functionality. Salary Potential For web developers, the BLS reported a median salary of $77,030 in 2021. Network and Computer Systems Administrators
Who is in charge of the day-to-day administrators and computer systems and install the computer systems are systems.
together effective and well-performing data communication systems and oversee the networks, including LANs (local area networks) and WANs (wide area networks), intranets, data storage networks, email systems and even
telecommunication networks. Administrative work in networks and computer systems never ends. System administrators have to add or remove users in accordance with the organization's needs, train new users, and update user security permissions. As both technology and best practices in cybersecurity evolve, network administrators must upgrade
software and hardware components of the system to keep it performing at its best. Repairing and replacing computer equipment and troubleshooting technical issues are also part of an administrator's job, although unlike computer user support specialists, tech support specialists, tech support isn't the primary focus of this information technology specialist. Salary Potential
The median wage reported for network and systems administrators as of 2021 was $80,600, according to the BLS. Computer network architects or network architects or network engineers. Salary Potential Computer network architects reported a
median salary of $120,520 as of 2021, the BLS reported. Computer Programmers If you enjoy the challenges and logic of coding, working as a computer programmer may be an excellent fit for you. Computer programmers create the software programs and applications that make computer technology useful - whether for business purposes,
entertainment and recreation, communication or any other purpose - by writing code that consists of computer languages like Python, C++, JavaScript and Java. Salary Potential IT specialists who work in computer programmers as the
information technology specialists who carry out the task of writing the code required to create a software engineers conceptualize and design a software
program or application. They consider the purpose of the program, the needs of its users (or of the company that wants the software program should have. Software developers and engineers need a solid grasp of programming languages and practices, but their primary job
isn't to do the actual coding itself. Instead, they focus on the developer's specifications. Salary Potential The BLS reported a median salary of $120,730 for software developers as of 2021. Computer Systems Analysts and Architects
Computer systems analysts and architects design, evaluate and optimize different types of systems to achieve the best performance. To do so, they use data modeling techniques, methods of statistical analysis and mathematical calculations. Salary Potential For computer systems analysts, the BLS reported a median salary of $99,270 as of 2021.
Information Security Analysts As the job title suggests, information security analyst is a role dedicated to keeping the data contained in an organization's systems secure. Information security analysts put in place measures to protect the network against cybersecurity threats, evaluate the system for any vulnerabilities, maintain and upgrade
cybersecurity measures as needed and investigate any breaches or attempted breaches. RELATED: What Is the Benefit of a Degree in Cybersecurity vs. Network Security? Salary Potential The median salary reported for information security vs. Network Security? Salary Potential The median salary reported for information security vs. Network Security?
is a database? You can think of a database as a type of specialized software that primarily stores information - otherwise known as data - in a secure electronic collection. The records contained in a database are organized into fields that allow the users who access the database to search, manipulate and make meaning of the data. For example, a user
may search the database for specific records or run reports on all records that meet certain characteristics. Database and bring that design to life through computer programming. Database administrators oversee the use and operation of a
database, including managing access and accessibility, providing user support, putting Internet security measures in place and maintaining, upgrading and repairing or replacing components as needed to keep the database functioning as intended. Salary Potential As you might expect, database architects who design and build the database software
earn more money, in general, than administrators who manage existing databases. The BLS reported a median salary of $123,430 for database architects in 2021 compared to $96,710 for administrators who manage existing databases. The BLS reported a median salary of $123,430 for database architects in 2021 compared to $96,710 for administrators. Research and Computer Information Scientists If it's the science aspect of computers that interests you more so than the practical aspects of setting
up, maintaining and troubleshooting computer networks and systems, it may make sense to pivot your career from information technology specialist to computer information scientists to engage in research and innovation in all areas of computer
science, including programming and robotics. Your work in computer information research doesn't just equip one company or even a group of clients with the technology needed to achieve their goals. Through your research, you are developing new technology needed to achieve their goals. Through your research, you are developing new technology needed to achieve their goals.
Salary Potential For the research and computer information scientist occupation as a whole, the BLS reported a 2021 median salary of $131,490. Computer and Information Systems Managers If you want to work in a management role, you can use the experience you gain once you enter the IT specialist occupation to rise to the position of computer
or information systems manager. In these positions, you would focus less on hands-on computer technology work and more on management and administration duties, including big-picture goals and strategies for using technology to achieve the organization's objectives and directing and overseeing a company's IT efforts. Salary Potential Computer
and Information Systems Managers reported a median salary of $159,010 in 2021, according to the BLS. There are job opportunities in the computer industry for workers with every level of education. IT Specialist Jobs With No College Degree It's possible to get a job in information technology with only a high school diploma if you develop computer
skills and programming skills - perhaps through non-degree online courses and education programs. Most IT specialists, however, have some level of formal college education. Completing just some college coursework, without necessarily earning a degree, is often sufficient for computer user support specialists, according to the Bureau of Labor
Statistics. Coursework in relevant areas like information security, computer networking and server administration can help you build your skills for this role even if you aren't ready to put in the time to finish a full degree. The Value of an Associate's Degree for IT Specialist Jobs The minimum requirements for entry-level computer network support
a whole. RELATED: Will a Degree From a Two-Year School Help Me Get a Job in Technical Support? Jobs With a Bachelor's Degree in Computer Fields For most jobs in the computer and IT occupational group, you will be expected to have a bachelor's Degree in Computer Fields For most jobs in the computer and IT occupational group, you will be expected to have a bachelor's Degree. This level of education allows you to cultivate a more advanced level of skill in using,
designing, managing and troubleshooting computer-based information systems through major coursework in a computer-related field. The general education coursework you complete while pursuing a bachelor's Degrees in
Information Technology Earning a Master's Degree in Computer-Related Fields Many computer professionals never pursue a degree beyond the bachelor's degree level, preferring methods of continuing education such as certificate, certification and non-degree coursework. Other IT specialists go on to pursue an advanced degree. Having a master's
degree can put you on a path to advancement toward some of the IT specialist careers with the most potentially lucrative salaries. RELATED: The 25 Best Online Master's Degrees in Information Technology (IT) The content of a master of Science in Science in Information Technology (IT) The content of a master of Science in Information Technology (IT) The content of a master of Science in Information Technology (IT) The content of a master of Science in Information Technology (IT) The content of a master of Science in Information Technology (IT) The content of a master of Science in Information Technology (IT) The content of a master of Science in Information Technology (IT) The content of a master of Science in Information Technology (IT) The content of a master of Science in Information Technology (IT) The content of a master of Science in Information Technology (IT) The content of a master of Science in Information Technology (IT) The content of a master of Science in Information Technology (IT) The content of a master of Science in Information Technology (IT) The content of Science in Information Technology (IT
Computer Science program) or on building business and management skills (as in a Master of Business Administration in Business Administration in Business Analytics program). Online master's degrees are common in this field, in which the curriculum revolves around technical skills. Ongoing Education for an IT Specialist No matter where IT specialists' formal education
ends, they need to constantly keep on top of changes in technology. New best practices, cybersecurity threats and innovations are constantly evolving, so information technological solutions and innovations are constantly evolving, so information technology specialists need to be committed to ongoing professional development, even if it doesn't mean seeking a degree. IT Specialists need to be committed to ongoing professional development, even if it doesn't mean seeking a degree. It specialists need to be committed to ongoing professional development, even if it doesn't mean seeking a degree.
Naturally, aspiring IT specialists will benefit from studying a computer science, computer network and systems administration or
engineering. A student may also become an IT specialist with a background in related areas such as information technology If you want to major in the most relevant area to become an information technology specialist, focus your school search on degree programs that award degrees in computer
and information technology, sometimes abbreviated as CIT. Students seeking a bachelor's degree in the field of information technology often computer and information technology complete computer science
courses in areas like the fundamentals of programming, advanced information systems security and data structures and objects in computer technology studies in areas like the fundamentals of system administration, data networking, data management, technology automation, visualization fundamentals, operating systems
and leadership and project planning in IT. Some coursework in business or communication, are often built into the CIT curriculum. To gain hands-on experience and start building their network of professional contacts,
CIT students may complete internships at technology companies or IT departments in companies 
purposes. Computer science is a broader field of study that encompasses not only the tech skills used for business applications but the theories and practical applications of computer systems, algorithms,
program design and abstraction, software design, systems programming and the components of operating systems. Students may also have the opportunity to develop programming skills in specific programming and the components of operating systems. Students
should expect to complete sequences of courses in calculus and the mathematical concepts of computing as well as numerical analysis and computational probability and statistics. Computer network and system administration specifically
Coursework in this major might include computer architecture, network administration, wireless system administration, infrastructure service administration and the fundamentals of administration of different operating systems. Computer Engineering
or Electrical Engineering If you want to enter the field of information technology from an engineering framework, consider majoring in computer or electrical engineering If you want to enter the field of information technology from an engineering framework, consider majoring in computer or electrical engineering If you want to enter the field of information technology from an engineering framework, consider majoring in computer or electrical engineering.
courses. Some of the courses you might encounter in a computer engineering major include electrical circuits and systems, the fundamentals of computer systems architecture, programming languages and techniques, software engineering design, software engineering design, software engineering major include electrical circuits and systems, the fundamentals of computer organization and design, computer operating systems, digital systems
modeling and optimization, digital audio basics and computer vision and computer graphics. Earning vendor-specific certifications is one path an information technology specialist could take toward career advancement. Cisco Certifications is one path an information technology specialist could take toward career advancement.
holder's knowledge of and skills in network fundamentals, network fundamentals, network administrator or entry-level
network engineer. RELATED: What Degree Do I Need to Be a Computer Technician? Microsoft Certifications that can help you become an information technology specialist or advance your IT career. The once popular Microsoft Certifications that can help you become an information technology specialist or advance your IT career. The once popular Microsoft Certifications that can help you become an information technology specialist or advance your IT career.
areas like business applications, data management and analytics, core infrastructure and productivity solutions expert - have been retired. However, human resource consulting firm Robert Half reported that Microsoft Certified Azure Solutions expert - have been retired. However, human resource consulting firm Robert Half reported that Microsoft Certified Azure Solutions expert - have been retired.
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6,999,404 articles in English The first UK Phantom on a test flight in 1968 From 1968 to 1992, the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom Was procured to serve in both 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 featured
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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, 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
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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 2nd millennium, the 44th 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, year of the 2nd millennium, the 44th year of the 2nd millennium, the 41th year of the 41th year of the 41th y
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)+50(D)+100(C)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-10(X)+50(D)+100(C)+(-10(X)+50(D)+100(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+100(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X)+50(D)+(-10(X
King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for
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. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for 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 through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 - Battle of Montijo:
The Kingdom of Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - 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 Ming general Wu Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take 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 off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive but represents a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 - English Civil War: 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 Royalist cause in Scotland. September 2 - English Civil War: Becomd Battle of Lostwithiel (in Cornwall) - Charles I and the Royalist 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 Mogiley, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 8 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second 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 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. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). 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 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. 1714) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 23 - Antoine Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1710) January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1710) January 27 - Antoine Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1710) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - Antoine Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1710) January 18 - John Partridge, English astrologer (d. 1708) January 28 - Antoine Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 28 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English concert promoter (d. 1708) January 18 - John Partridge, English 
1695) 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. 1696) March 15 - Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld, German iron and cobalt magnate (d. 1715) March 21 - Sir Walter Bagot, 3rd Baronet, English politician (d. 1704) March 22 Otto Mencke, German philosopher and scientist (d. 1707) Sir
 James Rushout, 1st Baronet, English politician (d. 1698) March 25 - Heinrich von Cocceji, German jurist from Bremen (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English politician (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1721) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 6 - António Luís de Sousa, 2nd Marquis of Minas, Portuguese general, governor-general of Brazil (d. 1703) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 7 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1719) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1703) April 8 Nathaniel Johnson, American politician (d. 1704) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31 - Henry Winstanley, English engineer (d. 1708) March 31
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 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 baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 3 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German baroque composer (d. 1710) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1710) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble and Duchess (d. 1710) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble and Duchess (d. 1710) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble and Duchess (d. 1710) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble and Duchess (d. 1710) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble and Duchess (d. 1710) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble and Duchess (d. 1710) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble and Duchess (d. 1710) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble and Duchess (d. 1710) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble and Duchess (d. 1710) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble and Duchess (d. 1710) July 4 - Josceline Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland, English noble and Duchess (d. 1710) 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. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1702) August 6 Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655-1712) (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaptang (d. 1700) July 20 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaptang (d. 1700) July 20 - Pet
1710)[11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 20 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Bradford, English
politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 11 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 181) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1720) October 10 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1699) October 10 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 10 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1724) September 26 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 27 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 28 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 28 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 28 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1724) September 29 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 29 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 29 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 29 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 29 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 29 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 29 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 29 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 29 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 29 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 29 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 29 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 29 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 29 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 29 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 29 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 29 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 29 - Jean Rousseau, French Volumenta (d. 1724) September 29 - Je
 - François-Timoléon de Choisy, French abbé, author and cross-dresser (d. 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 13 - Sipihr Shikoh, Mughal Emperor (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 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. 1692) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician
Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 30 - William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of
Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1621) 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. 1609) May 26 - Alfonso III d'Este, Duke of Modena, Italian noble (b. 1571) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1581) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1571) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1571) June 17 Anne de Montafié, Countess of Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, French countess (b. 1581)
July 7 - Hedwig of Hesse-Kassel, countess consort of Schaumburg (b. 1569) July 16 - Giovanni Biliverti, Italian painter (b. 1585) July 29 - Pope Urban VIII (b. 1568)[14] August 25 - Johann Heinrich Alting, German Lutheran theologian (b. 1583)
                     · Johannes Wtenbogaert, Dutch leader of the Remonstrants (b. 1557) September 7 Guido Bentivoglio, Italian statesman and historian (b. 1563)[16] Francis Quarles, English poet (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 moble (b. 1584) November 6 - Thomas Roe, English diplomat (b. c. 1581) November 10 - Luis Vélez de Guevara, Spanish writer (b. 1579) 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 - John Bankes, Attorney General and Chief Justice to King Charles I of England (b. 1589) December 30 - Jan
Baptist van Helmont, Flemish chemist (b. 1577) Braddick, Michael J. (2015). The Oxford handbook of the English revolution. Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press. p. 103. ISBN 9780582067226. a b "What
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2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millenni
Establishments - Disestablishments 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 as America as 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 (from whose name the world map by the Italian America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and the Italian America is derived (from whose name the world map by the Italian America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents) and the Italian America is derived (from whose name the world map by the Italian America is derived) and the Italian America is derived (from whose name the world map by the Italian America is derived) and the Italian America is derived (from whose name the world map by the Italian America is derived) and the Italian America is derived (from whose name the world map by the Italian America is derived (from whose name the world map by the Italian America is derived (from whose name the world map by the Italian America is derived (from whose name the world map by the Italian America is derived (from whose name the world map by the Italian America is derived (from whose name the world map by the Italian America is derived (from whose name the world map by the Italian America is derived (from whose name the world map by the Italian America is derived (from whose name the world map by the Italian Amer
Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with eith
Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists, authors 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 Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America, followed by France and England in Northern America and England in Northern America, followed by France and England in Northern America, follo
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 and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism 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, 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 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 left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the
Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 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, 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 Dungas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: Shengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty. 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: 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. 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 Je
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 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 Sultan of Egypt, and the Egypt, and the Sultan of Egypt, and the Sultan of Egypt, and the Sultan of Egypt, and the Egypt, and the Sultan of Egypt, and the 
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 to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade.
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 Malacca, 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire.
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: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda 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 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 defeats the French at the Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by 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. 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
Ottomans conquer the last beyliks of Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the Ramadanids. 1516-1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England. [10] 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 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 fo-lang-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 V, Holy
Roman Emperor (ruled until 1556). 1519-1522: Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1522: Spanish expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 1519-1522. 1520-1566: The reign of Suleiman
the 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
Raichur 1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera 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
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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 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

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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. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat the Kingdom of Hungary 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. 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: Ireaty 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-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: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomansh Canada for France. 1534: 
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 in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija) and send him
to 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. 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 reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the
Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Amazon River is encountered by F
 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 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 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: 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 52. 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 Wühlberg. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Wühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Wühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Wühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Wühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Wühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Wühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Wühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Wühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, the Russian tsar of (All) Russian tsar of (
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: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 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 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: 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 Navigiation of the Hochelaga. [13]
 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of 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: 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 found
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
 Elizabethan era 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 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's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and 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: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion the official religion the official r
 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 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 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 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 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 the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teaching the former king of Hungary king of Hu
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: 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 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 fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman Sattle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Sattle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Sattle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Sattle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Sattle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Sattle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Sattle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Sattle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Sattle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Sattle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Sattle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Sattle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Sattle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Sattle of Lepanto. 1571: The Spanish Sattle of Lepanto. 1571: The 
 Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capiture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 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. 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: 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 establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for 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, 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] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spanish to build up the Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish Armada 1580:
harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal ends the Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese Empire. The Spain unifies with Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spain unifies with Portuguese Empire. The Spain unifies with Portugal ends the Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spain unifies with Portugal ends the Portugal end
 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 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. 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 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: Seatherine 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. 1592-1598: 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 wan 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: 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 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.
 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 de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in
 Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 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 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 in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-
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