

Shrimad Bhagavad Gita is the most popular and ancient Hindu religious text. Today, you will come to know about Shrimad Bhagavad Gita? What is Shrimad Bhagavad Gita? In simple terms, Shrimad Bhagavad Gita is a sacred Hindu religious text that contains knowledge about how we should lead our life. It teaches us what is good and evil in human life. It gives us inspiration about the right way of leading our lives. The meaning of Shrimad Bhagavad Gita is - "Song of the Lord." It is written in the poetic form in Sanskrit and covers many Hindu spiritual and intellectual theories. It is a narration that attempts to integrate spiritual values into ordinary life. It's in a narrative form that describes the dialog between Lord Krishna and Pandava prince Arjun that happened on the battlegrounds before the Great Mahabharata War when Arjun became depressed and was about to leave the war. Lord Krishna inspired Arjun to take on life's challenges and fight the enemies (the Kauravas) with all the might. So, Srimad Bhagavad Gita is a sermon that was given by Lord Krishna to inspire Arjun to fight in the Mahabharata War. Image Credit: bhagavad-gita.us It is very amazing that the knowledge contained in Bhagavad Gita is still meaningful and relevant for the humans in the present age of Kaliyuga. Moreover, Bhagavad Gita will remain relevant and inspirational even for future generations. Its knowledge surpasses time barrier to benefit humankind in all the ages. It guides us towards the path of "Karma Yoga." It tells us whosever follows these paths surely lead a fulfilled life and attains Moksha (freedom from the cycle of birth and death). The teachings of Bhagavad Gita were known to three persons. Yes, it was Arjun, of course. Besides Arjun, it was known to Dhritarashtra and Sanjay (he had the Divya Chakshu, Vision, through which he narrated the whole Mahabharata War to Dhritarashtra including Bhagavad Gita. Human beings should not abandon confidence in any of the main points emphasized in Shrimad Bhagavad Gita. Human beings should not abandon confidence in any adverse circumstance. They should have faith in God. Truth always wins in the end. The soul or the "Atman" is neither born nor does it die You should not have any regrets for the past. Whatever is yours belonged to somebody else the day after tomorrow. You attach yourself with the belongings and create sorrow for yourself. Change is the law of the universe. The body is made of fire, water, air, earth, and ether, and will disappear into these elements. Only the soul (Atman) is permanent Your every act should be a dedication to the God Almighty. Mahatma Gandhi has said: "Those who meditate on the Gita will derive fresh joy and new meanings from it every day." So, Srimad Bhagavad Gita contains divine knowledge about human consciousness. It is a part of the Hindu epic Mahabharata War, Arjun is deluded and disturbed. He's in a moral dilemma and considers it evil to indulge in violence and fight the Kauravas. He is worried about the death that will result from the war. Arjun is not ready to fight the war. He puts down his arms. Arjun seeks Krishna's counsel about whether he should fulfill his duties as a Kshatriya (warrior) and participate in the war without worrying about the outcome. He teaches Arjun "selfless action" or Karma Yoga. What is the story of Bhagavad Gita? The Bhagavad Gita? The Bhagavad Gita? The Bhagavad Gita happened when the Pandavas and the Kauravas were about to go to war with one another. At this point, Arjun got deeply depressed. He did not want to shed his families' blood. At this very moment, Lord Krishna steps in and counsels Arjun to participate and fight his enemies (Kauravas) in the Mahabharata War. Arjun puts questions upon questions to Lord Krishna as he is drowned in doubts and confusion. Krishna answers him every question in length explaining him the major tenants of the Hindu faith in the form of: Karma Yoga Bhakti Yoga Krishna ultimately succeeds in convincing Arjun to fight the Mahabharata War and removes all his doubts and confusion. All these discourses that Krishna gave to Arjun take the form of Shrimad Bhagavad Gita. This conversation between Krishna and Arjun in Bhagavad Gita has been set in 18 chapters in Bhagavad Gita. Chapter 1: The Battlefield of Kurukshetra - Vishada Yoga The opposing armies of the Kauravas and the Pandavas stand poised for the great Mahabharata War in the battlefield of Kurukshetra. The mighty warrior Arjun takes the view of the battlefield observing both the armies. He sees his friends, relatives, and teachers that are ready to fight against each other. Observing this mammoth sight, Arjun overcome by grief and pity. His mind wavers, and he fails in strength. He fails and throws his arms. His determination fails, and he declines to fight the Mahabharata War. Chapter 2: Krishna begins with his teachings - Sankhya Yoga Arjun calls upon Krishna. Lord Krishna begins his teachings. He explains the fundamental difference between the material body and the eternal spiritual soul. Krishna clarifies the different ways of selfless service to the Supreme. He goes on to narrate the state of a self-realized person. Chapter 3: The Description of Karma Yoga Krishna explains to Arjun the secrets of Karma Yoga Krishna explains to Arjun the secrets of Karma Yoga Krishna explains to Arjun the secrets of Karma Yoga. the path of Karma Yoga can be liberated from it. He tells Arjun to do the action for the pleasure of the Supreme. Chapter 4: Jnana Yoga - one can be liberated from it. He tells Arjun to do the self and the Supreme. Chapter 4: Jnana Yoga - one can be liberated from it. Transcendental Knowledge Here, Krishna explains Arjun - the spiritual knowledge of the soul. One who realizes the soul unites with the Supreme Reality, The Brahman. Krishna also tells Arjun, the necessity of approaching a Guru. He narrates the various aspects of a Realized Soul. Chapter 5: Karma Vairagya Yoga The essence of this chapter where Krishna explains to Arjun that one must renounce the fruits (results) of the action. The transcendental knowledge purifies the person with pure consciousness. He is blessed with peace, detachment, spiritual vision, and bliss. Chapter 6: Abhyasa Yoga or Dhyana Y mind and the senses so that one can realize God, Paramatma. This practice of meditation (remembrance of God) culminates in Samadhi which is full consciousness of the Supreme Truth. He explains to Arjun that the supreme cause to everything, both material and spiritual is the God itself. He informs Arjun that a true Yogi surrenders unto Him in devotion. However, the impious souls put their mind on other objects of devotion. Chapter 9: Raja-Vidya-Guhya Yoga Here, Krishna shares with Arjun the most confidential knowledge known as Raja Vidya Guhya Yoga. He tells Arjun that the soul is eternally related to the Supreme Lord which can be realized through transcendental devotional service (bhakti). One should devote oneself to the pure devotion of the Lord to realize Krishna Consciousness. Chapter 10: Vibhuti-Vistara-Yoga Here, Krishna reveals the divine energies that have manifested in the material world or the spiritual. Krishna tells Arjun that the Supreme Lord is the ultimate cause of all the causes. It supports the essence of everything. So, the Supreme Lord is the ultimate cause of all the causes. It supports the essence of everything that the Supreme Lord is the ultimate cause of all the causes. It supports the essence of everything that the Supreme Lord is the ultimate cause of all the causes. It supports the essence of everything that the Supreme Lord is the ultimate cause of all the causes. It supports the essence of everything that the Supreme Lord is the ultimate cause of all the causes. It supports the essence of everything that the Supreme Lord is the ultimate cause of all the causes. It supports the essence of everything that the Supreme Lord is the ultimate cause of all the causes. It supports the essence of everything that the Supreme Lord is the ultimate cause of all the causes. It supports the essence of everything that the Supreme Lord is the ultimate cause of all the causes. It supports the essence of everything that the Supreme Lord is the ultimate cause of all the causes. 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Krishna tells Arjun that His Universal Form up-till now. Chapter 12: Bhakti Yoga Krishna tells Arjun with pure devotional service (Bhakti Yoga) one can attain the pure love of Krishna Consciousness. It is the highest end of spiritual achievement. He emphasizes that whosever follow this supreme path develops divine qualities. Chapter 13: Ksetra-Ksetrajna Vibhaga Yoga Here, Krishna explains Arjun the difference between the body, soul and the Super-soul. By understanding the difference between them, one can attain liberation from the material world. Chapter 14: Gunatraya-Vibhaga Yoga Here, Krishna discusses the qualities of material nature. These are goodness, passion, and ignorance. Lord Krishna discusses the symptoms of one who has
transcended these states and got what is known as the transcendental state. Chapter 15: Purushottam Yoga Here, Krishna emphasizes the true Vedic knowledge. He states that one should detach oneself from the material world known as "Maya." The Supreme Reality is the Almighty Lord that exists in different forms. One should surrender to the Supreme Lord and engage in His devotional service. Chapter 16: Daivasura-Sampada-Vibhaga Yoga Here, Krishna clarifies Arjun that people by demon-like qualities of demoniac personalities. He tells Arjun that people with divine qualities get the Lord's grace and blessings. They begin to live regulated lives. They abide by the scriptural authority and attain spiritual perfection. Chapter 17: Sraddhatraya-Vibhaga Yoga Here, Krishna narrates about three types of faiths. They evolve from three modes of material nature. ignorance only get impermanent and material results. However, those who perform acts filled with goodness have their hearts purified and tread on the path of devotion and Krishna explains the meaning of renunciation. He talks about Brahman Realization, the glories of the Bhagavad Gita and concludes it by saying that the highest path of religion is absolute. He consoles Arjun by saying that He is there to take care of the sins. So, he should surrender to Him with absolute faith. Finally, all the doubts, and confusions of Arjun are removed and is ready to take on the battle. Now here we are listing some of the most frequently asked questions about Bhagavad Gita How many slokas are there in Bhagavad Gita? As you know now, Shrimad Bhagavad Gita has been set in as much as 18 Chapters. It contains 700 Slokas in all. Here, we go on to mention the number of Slokas in all. Here, we go on to mention the number of Slokas in all. Verses Chapter 3: Karma Yoga - 43 verses Chapter 5: Karma Yoga - 29 verses Chapter 5: Karma Vaja - 29 verses Chapter 6: Dhyana Yoga - 29 verses Chapter 6: Dhyana Yoga - 28 verses Chapter 7: Paramahamsa Vijnana Yoga - 29 verses Chapter 6: Dhyana Yoga - 47 verses Chapter 6: Dhyana Yoga - 48 verses verses Chapter 11: Visvarupa-Darsana Yoga - 55 verses Chapter 12: Bhakti Yoga - 35 verses Chapter 13: Ksetra-Ksetrajna Vibhaga Yoga - 27 verses Chapter 15: Purushottam Yoga - 20 verses Chapter 16: Daivasura-Sampada-Vibhaga Yoga - 24 verses Chapter 17: Sraddhatraya-Vibhaga Yoga - 28 verses Chapter 18: Moksa-Opadesa Yoga - 78 verses Out of these 700 Slokas: • 574 Slokas by Lord Krishna • 84 Slokas by Arjun • 41 Slokas by Arjun • 41 Slokas by Arjun • 41 Slokas by Content and his friend and disciple, Arjuna. This dialogue takes place in the Bhishma Parva of the Mahabharata. The Bhagavadgita occurs just before the great battle of 700 (or 701) shlokas (verses) arranged in 18 chapters. It is one of the best-known philosophical texts of Hinduism, and is said to contain the essence of Upanishadic thought. Mahabharata begins. The army mustered by the five Pandava brothers was to fight the battle against the army of the Pandavas) of their rightful kingdom and further, refused to participate in any plans for a compromise. After making all possible attempts to peacefully get back their kingdom, or even the right to own a mere five villages in the kingdom, the Pandava brothers decided to fight a war to gain justice. Arjuna, the third of the five Pandava army. Before the battle began, both Duryodhana and Arjuna went to Krishna to seek his aid. Krishna said that he would not personally lift weapons and fight in the battle, but the cousins could choose to have him, unarmed, on their side, or to have the use of his large army. Arjuna chose to have the use of his large army. Arjuna chose to have the use of his large army of Krishna to his forces. Krishna agreed to drive Arjuna's chariot and thus to be with him throughtout the battle. Just before the fighting commenced, Arjuna asked Krishna to place his chariot between the two armies, so that he could take a good look at his enemy. In the enemy ranks, Arjuna saw his cousins, other relatives and his teachers. At this crucial moment, Arjuna's attachment to his preceptors and family came to the fore, and doubt entered his mind as to the 'rightness' of the battle. In his confusion, he no longer knew the course of action that he should take, and he turned to Krishna for guidance. Krishna talked to him, helping him to examine his own motives and desires, and showing him ways to rise above the limitations of his own personality to do what was best for himself and good for society. This dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna's depression and ending with the 'yoga' of Arjuna's depression and ending with the 'yoga' dhyanayoga The Yoga of Meditation Chapter 7: 000000000 - rajavidyarajaguhyayoga The Yoga of The Kingly Science and the Kingly Secret Chapter 10: UCCOLOCION Chapter 12: the Field Chapter 14: _______ - gunatrayavibhagayoga The Yoga of The Division of the Three Gunas Chapter 15: ______ - purushottamayoga The Yoga of The Division Between the Divis - sraddhatrayavibhagayoga The Yoga of The Division of the Threefold Faith Chapter 18: []]]] - mokshasannyasayoga The Yoga of Liberation By Renunciation INTRODUCTION TO THE SUPERSITE This is an effort to bring the heritage of Indian Scriptures to the Internet. The project attempts to harness modern technology to make one of the most ancient sources of wisdom in the world accessible to the contemporary reader. On this Supersite, you can view the entire Bhagavadgita in its original language (Sanskrit), or in English or Hindi translations. The text can be viewed in any one of ten Indian language scripts (Assamese, Bengali, Devanagari, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telegu), or in Roman (English script). The Supersite also contains many Classical and Contemporary Commentaries on the Bhagavadgita, together with translations in Hindi and English, and many more texts are on the Bhagavadgita, together with translations in Hindi and English, and many more texts are on the Bhagavadgita, together with translations in Hindi and English, and many more texts are on the Bhagavadgita, together with translations in Hindi and English script). slokas [verses] of the Bhagavadgita in 11 language scripts: Assamese, Bengali, Devanagari, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya, Punjabi, Roman, Tamil and Telegu. When viewing the texts you have selected, choose the desired script from the drop-down list of available scripts in the Navigation Window at the top of the page; the slokas [verses] of the Bhagavadgita will be phonetically transliterated into the script of your choice. The transliteration is not yet perfect, especially for those languages where spellings are not phonetic and words are constructed in ways that are unique to that language. We welcome suggestions/corrections to the multilingual version. If you would like to volunteer to proof-read any of the Indian language texts, please contact us. The Bhagavad Gita (also known as the Gita) is one of the most revered scriptures in Hinduism. It is a 700-verse dialogue between Lord Krishna and the warrior prince Arjun, embedded within the great Indian epic, the Mahabharata. The teachings of the Bhagavad Gita are a timeless guide leading a righteous and purposeful life, making it a universally relevant spiritual text. The Gita forms part of the Bhishma Parva (Book of Bhishma) in the Mahabharata and consists of profound philosophical, ethical, and spiritual discussions. Its message has influenced millions worldwide, was born out of a moment of crisis. On the battlefield of Kurukshetra, as the epic war was about to begin, Arjun faced a moral dilemma. Seeing his own relatives, teachers, and friends in the opposing army, Arjun was overwhelmed by sorrow and confusion. He was reluctant to fight and questioned the righteousness of the war. At this crucial moment, Lord Krishna, who served as Arjun's charioteer, imparted the divine knowledge of the Bhagavad Gita. The purpose of the Gita was to dispel Arjun's confusion and to guide him toward fulfilling his duty, morality, moral and emotion. The Bhagavad Gita was written by the sage Maharishi Ved Vyasa, who is also the author of the blind King Dhritarashtra. Sanjay was blessed with divine vision, allowing him to witness the events of the battlefield and recount them to the king. The Bhagavad Gita is believed to have been composed around 5000 years ago during the Dwapara Yuga. Historically, scholars estimate the text to have been written between the 5th and 2nd century BCE. Regardless of its exact timeline, its teachings remain relevant and continue to guide humanity. The Bhagavad Gita comprises 18 chapters and 700 shlokas (verses). The text is divided into three main sections:Karma Yoga (The Path of Action) - Teaches the importance of selfless action without attachment to outcomes.Bhakti Yoga (The Path of Action) - Teaches the importance of selfless action without attachment to outcomes.Bhakti Yoga (The Path of Action) - Teaches the importance of selfless action without attachment to outcomes.Bhakti Yoga (The Path of Action) - Teaches the importance of selfless action without attachment to outcomes.Bhakti Yoga (The Path of Action) - Teaches the importance of selfless action without attachment to outcomes.Bhakti Yoga (The Path of Action) - Teaches the importance of selfless action without attachment to outcomes.Bhakti Yoga (The Path of Action) - Teaches the importance of selfless action without attachment to outcomes.Bhakti Yoga (The Path of Action) - Teaches the importance of selfless action without attachment to outcomes.Bhakti Yoga (The Path of Action) - Teaches the importance of selfless action without attachment to outcomes.Bhakti Yoga (The Path of Action) - Teaches the importance of selfless action without attachment to outcomes.Bhakti Yoga (The Path of Action) - Teaches the importance of selfless action without attachment to outcomes.Bhakti Yoga (The Path of Action) - Teaches the importance of selfless
action without attachment to outcomes.Bhakti Yoga (The Path of Action) - Teaches the importance of selfless action without attachment to outcomes.Bhakti Yoga (The Path of Action) - Teaches the importance of selfless action without attachment to outcomes.Bhakti Yoga (The Path of Action) - Teaches the importance of selfless action without attachment to outcomes.Bhakti Yoga (The Path of Action) - Teaches the importance of selfless action without attachment to outcomes.Bhakti Yoga (The Path of Action) - Teaches the importance of selfless action without attachment to outcomes.Bhakti Yoga (The Path of Action) - Teaches the importance of selfless action without attachment to outcomes.Bhakti Yoga (The Path of Action) - T ultimate truth.Each chapter addresses different aspects of life, duty, morality, and spirituality, making the Gita a comprehensive guide for personal and spiritual development. The Bhagavad Gita is divided into the following 18 chapters, each with a unique focus and number of verses: ChapterName of ChapterTotal Verses1Arjuna Vishada Yoga462Samkhya Yoga723Karma Yoga5512Bhakti Yoga2013Kshetra Karma Sanyasa Yoga425Karma Sanyasa Yoga36Atma Sanyasa Yoga3410Vibhuti Yoga4211Vishvarupa Darshana Yoga5512Bhakti Yoga2013Kshetra Kshetraina Vibhaga Yoga3514Gunatraya Vibhaga Yoga2715Purushottama Yoga2016Daivasura Sampad Vibhaga Yoga2417Shraddha Traya Vibhaga Yoga2818Moksha Sanyasa Yoga78Total700The Bhagavad Gita touches upon several important themes that are universally applicable. Some of the key teachings include:Duty and Righteousness (Dharma): Fulfilling one's duty without selfish motives.Detachment: Performing actions without attachment to the fruits.Self-Realization: Understanding the eternal soul (Atman) and distinguishing it from the temporary body.Devotion (Bhakti): The importance of surrendering to God with faith and love.Balance: Living a balanced life by controlling desires and emotions.Equanimity: Maintaining wisdom. The primary motive of the Bhagavad Gita is to provide clarity and guidance in times of moral and emotional conflict. By addressing Arjun's doubts and dilemmas, the Gita teaches the importance of: Performing one's duty with integrity. Cultivating a balanced mind. Seeking spiritual growth and self-realization. The Gita serves as a manual for leading a fulfilling life based on truth, ethics, and devotion. Even in the modern world, the Bhagavad Gita's teachings offer practical solutions to contemporary challenges: Stress Management: Helps individuals cope with stress by promoting mindfulness and detachment. Ethical Decision-Making: Provides a framework for making ethical choices in personal and professional life.Self-Discipline: Encourages self-control, perseverance, and focus.Leadership Lessons: Guides leaders to act with responsibility and integrity.Whether it's in the workplace, personal relationships, or spiritual pursuits, the Gita's wisdom remains timeless and universal. The Bhagavad Gita is more than just a religious scripture; it is a profound philosophical guide that addresses the fundamental questions of human existence. Its teachings on duty, morality, and spirituality have stood the test of time, offering insights that are as relevant today as they were thousands of years ago. By understanding and applying the lessons of the Bhagavad Gita, we can lead a more balanced, ethical, and purposeful life.read this article in hindi click here The Bhagavad Gita is one of the most influential and widely studied ancient religious texts in the world. It is a part of the epic Mahabharata and contains a dialogue between Lord Krishna and the warrior prince Arjuna. The text is primarily philosophical in nature and teaches the encember of the most influential and widely studied ancient religious texts in the world. It is a part of the epic Mahabharata and contains a dialogue between Lord Krishna and the warrior prince Arjuna. path of righteousness and self-realization to achieve liberation from the cycle of birth and death. One of the Bhagavad Gita comprises 18 chapters and 700 slokas or shlokas in total. Each chapter is named after a different yoga or path that leads to enlightenment. The slokas are written in Sanskrit and are in the form of poetry. The number 700 is significant as it represents the 700 different types of human emotions and tendencies that one must overcome in order to achieve selfrealization according to the text. It also represents the unity of all creation as the number 7 is considered auspicious and is repeated three times. The slokas in the Bhagavad Gita are divided into two main section, while the remaining 12 chapters focus on Jnana Yoga, the path of knowledge. The Significance of the Number 18 is also significant in the Bhagavad Gita. The text is divided into 18 chapters, and there are 18 major Puranas or ancient Hindu scriptures. Furthermore, the number 18 is considered auspicious and is associated with the nine planets and the nine cardinal directions in Hinduism. The number is also divisible by three, which is a sacred number in many spiritual traditions. The Importance of Slokas in the Bhagavad Gita are not only rich in philosophical content but are also considered to have a divine essence. The recitation of slokas is believed to bring peace, wisdom, and spiritual growth to the seeker. Furthermore, numerous commentaries and interpretations of the Bhagavad Gita have been written over the centuries, and these often focus on different slokas or aspects of the text. The slokas act as a guide for spiritual seekers and provide a roadmap for living a life of righteousness, peace, and harmony.ConclusionThe Bhagavad Gita is a profound spiritual text that has influenced countless people over the centuries. Its structure and organization, including the slokas, seekers can gain insight into the nature of the Self and our place in the universe. FAQWhat is the first shloka of Gita? The first shloka of the Bhagavad Gita is considered to be one of the most important and significant verses of the ancient Hindu text. It is also known as the Dharmakshetra Kurukshetra shloka, and it appears at the very beginning of the Gita. The shloka is written in Sanskrit and reads as follows: "dharmakshetre kuru-kshetre samavetā yuyutsavahmāmakāh pāņdavāshchaiva kimakurvata sañjaya" Translated to English, the shloka means: "Dhritarashtra said: O Sanjay, what did my sons and the sons of Pandu do when they gathered on the holy field of Kurukshetra, eager to fight?" The shloka is part of a conversation between King Dhritarashtra and his advisor Sanjaya. As the story goes, the king is blind and unable to see the battlefield where his sons and the sons of his brother Pandu are fighting. The shloka introduces the main characters and the central conflict of the story. Furthermore, the context of the shloka itself is also very significant. The Kurukshetra is regarded as one of the most sacred places in India, and it is situated in the modern-day state of Haryana. The Kuru dynasty ruled the region in ancient times, and the epic battle between the Kauravas and Pandavas forms the central theme of the Mahabharata, of which the Gita is a part. The first shloka of the Bhagavad Gita is an important verse that sets the story, as well as the main characters and the context of the battle. It is a symbol of the rich cultural heritage of India and remains an influential and revered text to this day.What are the shlokas of Lord Krishna is one of the most worshipped and beloved deities in Hinduism. He is considered the eighth incarnation of Lord Krishna is one of the most worshipped and beloved deities in Hinduism. his shlokas or sacred verses dedicated to him. There are several shlokas attributed to Lord Krishna, and each of them has its own significance. Here are some of the most popular shlokas of Lord Krishna, and each of them has its own significance. brother Balarama. It is a salutation to his form as the destroyer of all evil forces. Vasudevay namah: This is a salutation to Lord Krishna's form as the son of Vasudeva, one of his most famous names. Vasudevay namah: This is a salutation to Lord Krishna's form as Pradyumna, the son of Lord Krishna and Rukmini. According to Hindu mythology, Pradyumna was born with extraordinary strength and wisdom.4. Aniruddha, the son of Pradyumna and Rukmavati. Aniruddha is considered to be one of the four vyuhas or divine manifestations of Lord Krishna as Aniruddha, the son of Pradyumna was born with extraordinary strength and wisdom.4. Vishnu.5. Purushottmay namah: This shloka refers to Lord Krishna as Purushottama, which means 'the supreme self.' It is said that Lord Krishna 's beauty and re-establish righteousness.6. Adhoxjay namah: This shloka refers to Lord Krishna manifested on earth to destroy the evil and re-establish righteousness.6. Adhoxjay namah: This shloka refers to Lord Krishna as Adhokshaja, which means 'beyond perception.' Lord Krishna's beauty and charm were such that they could not be perceived by mortal beings. 7. Narsinhay namah: This shloka is a salutation to Lord Krishna's form as Narsimha, the half-human, half-lion incarnation of Lord Krishna's form as Narsimha, the half-human, half-lion incarnation of Lord Krishna's form as Narsimha is believed to have appeared to kill the demon Hiranyakashipu and to protect his devotee Prahlada. 8. Achyutay namah: This shloka refers to Lord Krishna as Achyuta, which means 'immortal.' Lord Krishna's divinity and eternal nature are emphasized through this shloka.9. Janardana, which means 'one who bestows boons to his devotees.' Lord Krishna is known to be a compassionate deity who fulfils the wishes of his devotees.10. Upendray namah: This shloka is a salutation to Lord Krishna as Upendra, the younger brother of Lord Krishna is believed to have the power to liberate his devotees from the cycle of birth and death.12. Shri Krishnay namah: This shloka is a simple and powerful salutation to Lord Krishna, the divine and seek his
blessings. How Many Chapters And Slokas Are There In Bhagavad Gita, a 700-verse Hindu scripture, is a part of the Indian epic Mahabharata. It consists of 18 chapters, and their approximate number of verses; Arjuna Vishada Yoga (The Yoga of Arjuna's Dejection): 47 verses. Sankhya Yoga (The Yoga of Knowledge): 72 verses. Karma Yoga (The Yoga of Action): 43 verses. Jnana Karma Sanyasa Yoga (The Yoga of Action): 47 verses. Karma Sanyasa Yoga (The Yoga of Action): 43 verses. Jnana Karma Sanyasa Yoga (The Yoga of Action): 47 verses. Karma Sanyasa Yoga (The Yoga of Action): 47 verses. Karma Sanyasa Yoga (The Yoga of Action): 47 verses. Karma Sanyasa Yoga (The Yoga of Action): 47 verses. Karma Sanyasa Yoga (The Yoga of Action): 47 verses. Karma Sanyasa Yoga (The Yoga of Action): 47 verses. Karma Sanyasa Yoga (The Yoga of Action): 47 verses. Karma Sanyasa Yoga (The Yoga of Action): 48 verses. Karma Sanyasa Yoga (The Yoga of Action): 48 verses. 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Daivasura Sampad Vibhaga Yoga (The Yoga of the Division between the Division between the Division of the Division between the Division of the Division of the Division of the Division of the Division between the Division of the Div translations and editions of the Bhagavad Gita may vary slightly, but the above figures represent a common arrangement. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licenser endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. The Bhagavad Gita contains 18 chapters and 700 verses—ślokas or shlokas. How many Shlokas are there in shrimad Bhagavatam? Bhāgavatam or Śrīmad Bhāgavata Mahā Purāņa or Śrīmad Bhāgavata or Bhāgavata Mahā Purāņa, which contains canonical stories from the Hindu mythology. How many quotes are there in Bhagavata Gita? The Bhagavad Gita is a Hindu Scripture which literally means "The Song of God". It comprises 700 verses by Lord Krishna and is the part of Mahabharat. How many adhyay are there in Bhagavad Gita? READ: Are meters, with the principal being the shloka (Anushtubh chanda). It has 18 chapters in total. How many chapters are there in the fourth Skandhas) totalling 332 chapters (adhyayas) and between 16,000 and 18,000 verses depending on the recension. How many Shlokas are there in in Wikipedia, it mentioned that there are 700 verses in Vyasa Deva Gita chapter in Bhishma Parva. - Quora Something went wrong. Wait a moment and try again. READ: What is the difference between learn and learning? How many slokas are there in the Mahabharata? There are also two or three manuscripts which differ in one or two slokas. Few manuscripts (just one or two) contains 745 slokas but most of the manuscripts contains only 700 slokas. The number of 700 slokas was fixed by Adi Shankracharya who wrot How many chapters are there in Bhagavad Gita and Mahabharata? Bhagavad Gita comprises 18 chapters (section 23 to 40) in the Bhishma Parva of the epic Mahabharata Because of differences in recensions, the verses of the Gita may be numbered in the full text of the Mahabharata as chapters 6.25-42 or as chapters 6.23-40., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,185 active editors 7,002,039 articles in English The English-language Wikipedia that anyone can edit. articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement. Logo of Namco Limited Namco Limited Namco Limited video arcades, amusement parks, produced video games, films, toys, and arcade cabinets. In the 1960s, it manufactured electro-mechanical arcade games such as the 1965 game Periscope. It entered the video game industry after acquiring the Japanese division of Atari in 1974, distributing games such as Breakout and Gee Bee. Among Namco's first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1979 and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of first major hits was the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1974, distributing games such as Breakout and Gee Bee. arcade video games in the early 1980s, Namco released titles such as Galaga, Xevious, and Pole Position. Namco entered the home market in 1984 with conversions of its arcade games. Namco released titles such as Galaga, Xevious, and Pole Position. In 2006, Namco merged with Bandai to form Bandai Namco Holdings. (Full articles...) Recently featured: The Boat Race 2018 Radar, Gun Laying, Mk. I and Mk. II Andrea Navagero Archive By email More featured: The Boat Race 2018 Radar, Gun Laying, Mk. I and Mk. II Andrea Navagero Archive By email More featured: The Boat Race 2018 Radar, Gun Laying, Mk. I and Mk. II Andrea Navagero Archive By email More featured: The Boat Race 2018 Radar, Gun Laying, Mk. I and Mk. II Andrea Navagero Archive By email More featured: The Boat Race 2018 Radar, Gun Laying, Mk. I and Mk. 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II year starts with the same day of the week as June? ... that the Lady Carbisdale led an unsuccessful takeover bid for Sheffield United F.C. and, after a gender transition, was interviewed to become its chief executive? ... that the first version of the Amtrak Susquehanna River Bridge was heavily damaged by a tornado during construction? ... that the first version of the Amtrak Susquehanna River Bridge was heavily damaged by a tornado during construction? ... that the first version of the Amtrak Susquehanna River Bridge was heavily damaged by a tornado during construction? medicine dean Sjahriar Rasad was accused of being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate Indonesian President Sukarno? ... that the U.S. Supreme Court is currently deciding whether the family who lived in a conspiracy to assassinate Indonesian President Sukarno? ... that the U.S. Supreme Court is currently deciding whether the family who lived in a conspiracy to assassinate Indonesian President
Sukarno? ... that the U.S. Supreme Court is currently deciding whether the family who lived in a conspiracy to assassinate Indonesian President Sukarno? pension gap between Olympic and non-Olympic champions, such as himself? ... that the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the city closing? ... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? Archive Start a new article Ngugĩ wa Thiong'o Kenyan writer and activist Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87. In sumo, Onosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna. In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title. In the Surinamese general election, the National Democratic Party wins the most seats in the National Assembly. In motor racing, Alex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Harrison Ruffin Tyler Phil Robertson Mary K. Gaillard Peter David Alan Yentob Gerry Connolly Nominate an article June 1 Wreckage of American Airlines Flight 1420 1676 - Scanian War: The Swedish warship Kronan one of the largest ships in the world at the time, sank at the Battle of Öland with the loss of around 800 men. 1857 - The Revolution of the Ganhadores, the first general strike in Brazil, began in Salvador, Bahia. 1974 - In an informal article in a medical journal, Henry Heimlich introduced the concept of abdominal thrusts, commonly known as the Heimlich maneuver, to treat victims of choking. 1988 - Group representation constituencies were introduced to the parliament of Singapore. 1999 - On landing at Little Rock National Airport in the U.S. state of Arkansas, American Airlines Flight 1420 overran the runway and crashed (wreckage pictured), resulting in 11 deaths. Kitabatake Chikafusac, American Airlines Flight 1420 overran the runway and crashed (wreckage pictured), resulting in 11 deaths. (d. 1354)Louisa Caroline Tuthill (d. 1879)Tom Holland (b. 1996)Faizul Waheed (d. 2021) More anniversaries: May 31 June 1 June 2 Archive By email List of days of the year About Drosera capensis, commonly known as the Cape and Eastern Cape provinces of South Africa. As in all sundews, the leaves are covered in stalked, mucilage-secreting glands (or 'tentacles') that attract, trap, and digest arthropod prey. When prey is captured, the tentacles bend inward and the leaves curl around it, preventing escape and enhancing digestion by increasing the surface area of the leaf in contact with the prey. This time-lapse video shows a D. capensis leaf curling up around a Mediterranean fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott Schiller Recently featured: Cucumis metuliferus Ignace Tonené Australian white ibis Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree travel guide WikitonaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Esperanto Euskara עברית Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių []]]] Makegoncku []]]] Makegoncku []]]] Makegoncku []]] Norsk Soomi Türkçe O'zbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca []]]] Makegoncku []]]] nynorsk الردو Challenged and removed. Find sources: "1676" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2017) (Learn how and removed. Find sources: "1676" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Century 17th century 17th century 17th century 1678 1679 vte September 19: Virginian rebels commanded by Nathaniel Bacon burn down Jamestown, Virginia during war against British governor. 1676 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments and di calendar1676MDCLXXVIAb urbe condita2429Armenian calendar112504 AX+bAssyrian calendar6426Balinese saka calendar1082-1083Berber calendar1082-1083Berber calendar1082-1083Berber calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar1082-1083Berber calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha. 2Buddhist calendar2626English Regnal year27 Cha. 2 - 28 Cha 4166 — to —丙辰年 (Fire Dragon)4374 or 4167Coptic calendar1392-1393Discordian calendar1668-1669Hebrew calendar1668-1669Hebrew calendar1676-4777Holocene calendar1676-677Iranian calendar1054-1055Islamic calendar1086-1087Japanese calendarEnpo 4(延宝 4 年)Javanese calendar1598-1599Julian calendar208Thai solar calendar4009Minguo calendar2218-2219Tibetan calendar2218-2219Tibetan calendar2218-2219Tibetan calendar2218-2219Tibetan calendar4009Minguo calendar208Thai solar calendar2218-2219Tibetan calendar2218-2219Tibetan calendar4009Minguo calendar208Thai solar calendar208Thai solar calendar208Thai solar calendar208Thai solar calendar2218-2219Tibetan calendar2218-2219Tibetan calendar2218-2219Tibetan calendar208Thai solar calendar4009Minguo calendar208Thai solar calendar2218-2219Tibetan calendar2218-2219Tibetan calendar208Thai solar calendar208Thai solar calendar208Thai solar calendar208Thai solar calendar208Thai solar calendar4009Minguo calendar208Thai solar calendar208Thai solar calendar208Thai solar calendar4009Minguo calendar208Thai solar calendar4009Minguo calendar208Thai solar calendar4009Minguo calendar208Thai solar calendar4009Minguo cale August 17: Sweden defeats Denmark-Norway in Battle of Halmstad. 1676 (MDCLXXVI) was a leap year starting on Wednesday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1676th year of the Sommon Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 2nd millennium, the 76th year of the 17th century, and the 7th year of the 1670s decade. As of the start of 1676, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year December 4: Battle of Lund January 29 - Feodor III becomes Tsar of Russia. January 31 - Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, the oldest institution of higher education in Central America, is founded.[1] January - Six months into King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip), leader of the Mohawk nation, seeking an alliance with the Mohawk nation in Central America, is founded.[1] January - Six months into King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip), leader of the Algonquian tribe known as the Wampanoag, travels westward to the Mohawk nation, seeking an alliance with the Mohawk nation in Central America, is founded.[1] January - Six months into King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip), leader of the Algonquian tribe known as the Wampanoag, travels westward to the Mohawk nation, seeking an alliance with the Mohawk nation in Central America, is founded.[1] January - Six months into King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip), leader of the Algonquian tribe known as the Wampanoag, travels westward to the Mohawk nation, seeking an alliance with the Mohawk nation in Central America, is founded.[1] January - Six months into King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip), leader of the Algonquian tribe known as the Wampanoag, travels westward to the Mohawk nation, seeking an alliance with the Mohawk nation in Central America, is founded.[1] January - Six months into King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip), leader of the Algonquian tribe known as the Wampanoag, travels westward to the Mohawk nation, seeking an alliance with the Mohawk nation (King Philip) (King Phi alliance are a failure. February 10 - After the Nipmuc tribe attacks Lancaster, Massachusetts, colonist Mary Rowlandson is taken captive, and lives with the Indians until May. February 14 - Metacomet and his Wampanoags attack Northampton, Massachusetts; meanwhile, the Massachusetts Council debates whether a wall should be erected around Boston.
February 23 - While the Massachusetts Council debates how to handle the Christian Indians they had exiled to Deer Island on October 13, 1675, a coalition of Indians led by Metacomet attacks colonial settlements just 16 km (9.9 mi) outside of Boston. March 29 - Providence, Rhode Island is attacked and destroyed by Native Americans. April 2 - Chief Canonchet of the Narragansett people is captured by mercenaries of the Pequot, Mohegan and Niantic nations who have been hired by English, refuses, and is executed the next day in Stonington, Connecticut. April 12 - Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. April 21 - Sudbury Fight: The village of Sudbury, Massachusetts is attacked by Metacom's Wampanoag Confederation as one of the last major battles of King Phillip's War. Captain Samuel Wadworth and 28 of his men are killed in the defense of the town. April 22 - The Battle of Augusta is fought in the Mediterranean Sea off of the coast of Sicily during the Franco-Dutch War. The French Navy and the combined Dutch Republic and Spanish forces each lose over 500 men. May 2 - Mary Rowlandson is ransomed from captivity by Native Americans by a subscription raised by women of Boston. May 19 - Peskeomskut Massacre: Battle of Turner's Falls - Captain William Turner leads a raid at first light on an encampment consisting mainly of women and children. An estimated 300-400 lives are taken in less than half an hour, first from gunshot directly into the sleeping tents, then by sword and by drowning as the victims try to flee. the falls known as Turner's Falls in Gill, Massachusetts. May 26 - A fire destroys the town hall and 624 houses in Southwark, London.[2] May 31 - The Massachusetts (approximate date). June 1 - Scanian War: Battle of Öland - A combined fleet of the Dutch Republic and Denmark-Norway decisively defeats the Swedish Navy, which loses its flagship Kronan. June 12 - The Indian coalition attacks Hadley, Massachusetts, but are repelled by Connecticut troops. June 19 - Massachusetts, but are repelled by Connecticut troops. June 19 - Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. Colony. On July 30, Nathaniel Bacon and his followers issue the Declaration of the People of Virginia. July 2 - Major John Talcott and his troops begin sweeping Connecticut and Rhode Island, capturing large numbers of Native Americans from Algonquian tribes and exporting them out of the English colonies as slaves. July 4 - Captain Benjamin Church and his soldiers begin sweeping Plymouth Colony, for any remaining Wampanoag tribesmen. July 11 - The Wampanoags attack Taunton, Massachusetts, but are repelled by colonists. July 17 - In France, Madame de Brinvilliers is executed for poisoning her father and brothers. The case also scares King Louis XIV into starting a series of investigations about possible poisonings and witchcraft (later called the Affair of the Poisons). July 27 - Nearly 200 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 30 - Virginia, instigating Bacon's Rebellion against the rule of Governor William Berkeley. August 2 - Captain Benjamin Church captures Metacomet's wife and son. August 12 - King Philip (Metacomet), chief of the Wampanoags that had waged a war throughout southern New England that bore his name, is killed by an Indian named Alderman, a soldier led by Captain Benjamin Church. August 17 - Battle of Halmstad (fought at Fvllebro): Sweden gains a decisive victory over Denmark-Norway. August 28 - The Irish Donation of 1676 is shipped from Dublin, to relieve Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. September 19 The Russo-Turkish War (1676-1681) begins, with Russo-Ukrainian troops forcing pro-Ottoman Hetman Ivan Samoylovych to surrender Chyhyryn. Bacon's Rebellion: Jamestown is burned to the ground by the forces of Nathaniel Bacon. September 21 - Pope Innocent XI succeeds Pope Clement X, as the 240th Pope of the Roman Catholic Church. October 13 - Battle of Gegodog: Trunajaya defeats the Mataram Sultanate. October 17 - The Treaty of Žurawno is signed, between the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire and Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. November 16 - A prison is founded on Nantucket Island, in the English colony of Massachusetts, is accidentally set by a careless and sleepy apprentice, who drops a lighted candle, or leaves it too near some combustible substance; this is the largest fire known at this time in the district. The Rev. Increase Mather's church, dwelling and a portion of his personal library are destroyed.[3] December 7 - Ole Rømer makes the first quantitative measurements of the speed of light. December 21 - Sands baronets created in the Baronetage of Ireland.[4] Emperor Yohannes I of Ethiopia decrees that Muslims must live separately from Christians throughout his realm. Anton van Leeuwenhoek discovers microorganisms. An Åbo Lantdag (assembly) meets in Turku, Finland. The French East India Company founds its principal Indian base at Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast. The first coffeehouse in North America opens in Boston. [5] Robert Walpole March 17 - Thomas Boston, Scottish church leader (d. 1732) March 27 - Francis II Rákóczi, Hungarian rebel against the Habsburgs (d. 1735) April 23 - King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1751) May 26 - Maria Clara Eimmart, German astronomer, engraver and designer (d. 1707) May 28 - Jacopo Riccati, Italian mathematician (d. 1754) June 17 - Louise de Maisonblanche, illegitimate daughter of Louis XIV of France (d. 1718) June 21 - Anthony Collins, English philosopher (d. 1729) July 3 - Leopold I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, Prussian field marshal (d. 1747) July 14 - Caspar Abel, German theologian, historian, poet (d. 1763) August 26 - Robert Walpole, first Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (d. 1745)[6] September 13 - Élisabeth Charlotte d'Orléans, duchess and regent of Lorraine (d. 1744) September 18 - Eberhard Louis, Duke of Württemberg (d. 1733) October 8 - Benito Jerónimo Feijóo y Montenegro, Spanish scholar (d. 1764) October 19 - Rodrigo Anes de Sá Almeida e Meneses, 1st Marquis of Abrantes, Portuguese diplomat (d. 1733) November 8 - Louise Bénédicte de Bourbon, duchess of Maine, daughter in law of Louis XIV (d.1753) date unknown - Alexander Selkirk, Scottish sailor (d. 1721) John Clarke Michiel de Ruyter Matthew Hale January 7 - Marco Faustini, Italian opera manager (b. 1606) January 13 - Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1598) January 14 - Francesco Cavalli, Italian composer (b. 1602) January 16 - Georg Arnold, Austrian musician (b. 1629) February 3 - François Chauveau, French painter (b. 1613) February 14 - Abraham Bosse, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604) February 20 - Hugh Forth, English politician (b. 1610) March 2 - Juan de Almoguera, Roman Catholic prelate who served as Archbishop of Lima (1673-1676) and Bishop of Lima (1673-1677) (b. 1605) March 23 - Paul Würtz, Swedish general (b. 1612) March 27 - Bernardino de Rebolledo, Spanish poet, soldier and diplomat (b. 1597) April 5 - John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1606) April 29 - Michiel de Ruyter, Dutch admiral (b. 1607) May 5 - Sir Richard Lloyd, English politician (b. 1606) May 7 - Henri Valois, French historian (b. 1603) May 25 - Johann Rahn, Swiss mathematician (b. 1608) June 1 - Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618) June 7 - Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1606) June 13 - Princess Henriette Adelaide of Savoy, wife of Ferdinand Maria (b. 1636) June 16 - Nathaniel Dickinson, American settler (b. 1601) July 5 - Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish soldier (b. 1613) July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 5 - Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish soldier (b. 1613) July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 5 - Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish soldier (b. 1614) July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 5 - Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish soldier (b. 1614) July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 5 - Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish soldier (b. 1614) July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 5 - Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish soldier (b. 1614) July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 5 - Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish soldier (b. 1614) July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 5 - Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish soldier (b. 1614) July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 5 - Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish soldier (b. 1614) July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 5 - Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish soldier (b. 1614) July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian prince of Maryland July 8 - Francis I Rákóczi, Hungarian princ Transylvania (b. 1645) July 12 - Duchess Elisabeth Sophie of Mecklenburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg (b. 1630) July 25 - François Hédelin, abbé d'Aubignac, French writer (b. 1645) July 17 - Madame de Brinvilliers, French murderer (b. 1630) August 11 - Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621) August 14 - Nicolò Sagredo, 105th Doge of Venice (b. 1606) August 28 - Margravine Louise Charlotte of Brandenburg, Duchess of Courland by marriage (1645-1676) (b.
1617) August 31 - Lars Stigzelius, Swedish Lutheran archbishop (b. 1598) September 4 - John Ogilby, Scottish-born impresario and cartographer active in Dublin and London (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609) September 11 - Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1616) September 17 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1609) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1610) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English reformer (b. 1600) September 10 - Gerrard Winstanley, English reformer (b. 1600) September 1 Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626) September 28 - Anna Maria Antigó, Spanish Catholic nun (b. 1602) October 7 - Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (b. 1615) October 10 - Sebastian Knüpfer, German composer (b. 1633) October 13 - Juan de Arellano, Spanish artist (b. 1614) October 15 - Simon de Vos, Flemish painter (b. 1603) October 26 - Nathaniel Bacon, Virginian colonist and instigator of Bacon's Rebellion (b. 1589) November 1 - Gisbertus Voetius, Dutch theologian (b. 1589) November 9 - Allart Pieter van Jongestall, Dutch jurist, politician, and diplomat (b. 1612) November 12 - Shang Kexi, Chinese general (b. 1604) December 12 - William Morice, English politician (b. 1602) December 18 - Edward Benlowes, English poet (b. 1603) December 19 -Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg and Count of Nassau-Schaumburg (1653-1676) (b. 1629) December 25 Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England (b. 1609) William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1592) Procedure 373 of the Guatemalan Real Audiencia in the General Archive of Indias. Walford, Cornelius, ed. (1876). "Fires, Great". The Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance. C. & E. Layton. p. 43. ^ Hubbard, William (1848). A General History of New England, from the discovery to MDCLXXX. Boston: Little, Brown. ^ "Leigh Rayment's list of baronets". Archived from the original on October 21, 2019. "America's First Coffeehouse". Massachusetts Travel Journal. Archived from the original on September 27, 2010. Retrieved September 1, 2021. Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "16th century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennia world map by the Italian America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents 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 by the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the America is derived by the classic Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important artists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in the fields of physics and astronomy, and sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, and sciences are a champion of the new sciences. 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 the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish the Indies. 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 expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th 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, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa. Until the Scramble for Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. 1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David. 1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5] 1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin
under João da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese conflicts in the Indian Ocean. 1502: First reported African slaves in the New World 1502: The Crimean Khanate sacks Sarai in the Golden Horde, ending its existence. 1503: Spain defeats France at the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small arms. 1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later. 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: Zhengde 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: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal. 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 Jew on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira to find Malacca, the eastern terminus of Asian trade. After initially receiving Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca. 1509: Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in presentday Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. Serrão is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9] 1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy 1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge Alvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty. 1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs. 1513: 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. 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 Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant. 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. Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the folang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. Spanish expedition commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth. 1519-1521: Hernán Cortés leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition that 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 west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire. 1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces. 1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernán Cortés 1524-1525: German Peasants' War in the Holy Roman Empire. 1524: Giovanni da Verrazzano is the first European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans 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: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large number of courtiers, artisans, priests, and members of the royalty moved east to the island of Bali; however, the power and the seat of government transferred to Demak under the leadership of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah of the Cirebon Sultanate successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian-Adal War. 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 of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the King He leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese 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 relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial-Spanish army at the Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 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 Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first Russian tsar. 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: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550-1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the 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 Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquakes (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquakes (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquakes (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquakes (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquakes (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquakes (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquakes (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquakes (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquakes (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquakes (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquakes (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary (terzo volu in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakh 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 four state bankruptcies in 1557. 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558–1603: The 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 and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais 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: 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: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561 Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 15 Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 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 battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor died former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Restaure 1569: Wercator 1569: Restaure 156 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: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: 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 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 Neth 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 harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 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 died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592–1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592–1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman. [18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura. [18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit. [18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku [18] 1600; Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome Siege of Filakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600; Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the 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 Selimbăr from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French. [20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain 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 ($\sqrt{$) 1540: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado sights the Grand Canvon. 1541-42: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 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 Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William 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'. Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. ^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p. vii. ISBN 978-0-14-400149-1. ^ "16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmitha.com. Archived from the original on February 3, 2009. ^ "History of Smallpox Through the Ages" Archived 2019-09-24 at the Wayback Machine. Texas Department of State Health Services. ^ Ricklefs (1991), p.23 ^ "A LIST OF NATIONAL EPIDEMICS OF PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 1348-1665". Archived from the original on 2009-05-08. Retrieved 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. ^ a b c d e Ricklefs (1991), page 25 ^ "La Terra De Hochelaga - Jaques Cartier a Hochelaga". jacquescarter.org. Archived from the original on December 23, 2008. ^ "The Lusiads". World Digital Library. 1800-1882. Retrieved 2013-08-31. ^ Schwieger, Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN 9780231538602. OCLC 905914446. ^ Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp. xv. ISBN 967-65-3099-9. ^ Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective". PUQ. p.308. ISBN 2-7605-1588-5 ^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 16th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Bagpipes (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Fashion (links | edit) Giovanni Boccaccio (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1642 1661 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit edit) 1690 (links | edit) 1688 (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1542 (links | edit) 1542 (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1574 1540s (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/16th century" The text of the Bhagavadgita is divided into eighteen chapters add up to a total of seven hundred Slokas, each consisting of thirty-two aksharas with sixteen per line. The organization at the right is aimed at making it easy for the viewer to locate a specific section within a chapter based on the summary information given. The text of the Gita is presented with each Sloka followed by word meanings for each word in the Sloka and ending with a translation of the Sloka itself. To make it possible for viewers to see text in Devanagari, without the hassles of special software or fonts, we have presented the text in the form of graphical images. On account of this it is likely that download times exceed a few seconds. We felt that all those viewing the text will not mind the additional download time, for the text presented in the form of the image is almost indistinguishable from normal text displayed through an html document. The presentation here is in terms of sections within each chapter. To look at a specific sloka number within a chapter, one may have to identify its section first. This arrangement is considered useful from the point of view of the overall structure of the text in terms of specific concepts or dialogs. The table at the bottom of this page may be used for getting the section corresponding to a sloka. 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