

This product is intended for use in motor vehicle only. Do NOT install the camera where it might block the driver's view of road(including the mirrors) or the deployment of the airbag. Before using this camera, please insert the memory card first, and format the memory card first. high speed Micro SD card, Class 10 or above is recommended, 16GB or 32GB cards are recommended. For safety reasons, this camera has a small built-in battery, It's used only for saving the video file after external power supply cuts off (car turns off). Be sure the camera has a small built-in battery, It's used only for saving the video file after external power supply cuts off (car turns off). Be sure the camera has a small built-in battery, It's used only for saving the video file after external power supply cuts off (car turns off). direct sunlight for a long period of time or where the temperature could go above 170°F(75°C). Interface and Button Function: UP In Setting Menu. Short press to select media files. MENU In Video / Photo / playback, short press to access the menu settings for that particular mode, and press twice to access System Setting Menu. Down/ Mute In Setting Menu. Short press to select option and adjust values. In Playback, short press to select option adjust values. In Playback, short press to select option adjust values. In Playback, short press to select option adjust values. In Playback, short press to select option adjust values. In Playback, short press to select option adjust values. In Playback, shor short press to take a photo. In Setting Menu, short press to confirm selection and adjustment. In Playback short press to select and play recorded files MODE In standby, press to switch mode between Video / Photo / Playback Lock During video recording, short press to lock /Unlock current video file. Power When power off, Press & Hold to turn on the camera. In any status, Press & Hold to turn off the camera. In any mode, short press to turn OFF/ON the screen display. Set up and Installation: Cigarette lighter Socket Use the suction cup mount / 3M sticker mount to install the CE52 dash cam on the windshield, recommended place near the rearview mirror facing front, adjust the lens angle for best coverage. Plug the included power adapter into the car cigarette lighter socket, the indicator will light up means power on. Connect the power adapter and the dash cam, and route the excess cable alongside the interior trim for better looking. Operating Mode: The CE52 operates in 3 modes: Video Recording Mode, Photo Mode and Playback Mode, These modes also have menu to help you configure recording Mode and start recording Wode. A. Video recording Mode: The camera will automatically enter Video Recording Mode and start recording when connected to a car charger and power on. A Red dot flashing on the top left corner indicates recording is in progress. Press the OK to stop recording Status Exposure Value Audio Recording Status Video Resolution Parking Monitor Status Recording Time Memory Card Status Power Status Date & Time Exposure:Adjust exposure value to adjust the brightness of the video. Power-On Recording: Turn on this function so when the car starts and camera powers on, it will automatically start video recording. Time Stamp:Enable/Disable the date and time marks in video files. video files, The plate number can be edited in the menu B. Photo Taking Mode, and Press OK to take a photo. Like the Video Recording Mode, you can press the MENU button once to access the setting menu for Photo Mode, Press MENU twice to enter System Setting Menu. In all 3 operating mode, you can press the MENU button once to access the menu settings for that particular mode, and press twice to enter System Setting Menu. The System Setting Menu is common to all modes, See Page 09-11. Press UP and DOWN to scroll through the various setting options and press OK to select and confirm selection, Press MENU again to exit the setting menu. Video Resolution: Adjust recording video resolution; 4K 25fps / 2.7K 30fps / 1080P 30fps / 1080P 30fps / 20P 30fps function allows you to set video file length to 1/2/5minutes, Select a value to activate loop recording, so when storage fills up, it will automatically loop back to the earliest file and overwrite it. White Balance according to the surroundings to get best color effect, We recommend keep it on Auto, Automatically / Sunny / Cloudy / Incandescent / Fluorescence available. Contrast:Adjust video contrast to enhance video quality. Photo Taking Mode Icon 6. Memory Card Status Exposure Value 7. Remaining Photo Storage White Balance 8. Date & Time Photo Quality 9. Power Status Photo Resolution Photo Resolution: Set the photo resolution, 12 MP/ 8 MP/ 5 MP/ 2 MP available. Photo Quality: Adjust photo quality, General / Good / Very Good available. Exposure value to adjust the brightness of the photo. White Balance Adjust white balance according to the surroundings to get best color effect, We recommend keep it on Auto. Automatically / scroll through the recorded files/ photos, and press OK to view recorded video. Press Menu button to delete the selected file. In video or photo mode, press MENU button twice to access System Setting Menu. The TOOL icon is highlighted in the upper left corner. Parking Monitor OFF / Low / Middle / High It's used to protect your car after parking, with this function on, after you stop the car and the camera turns off, it stays standby, when camera detects shaking, it will automatically turn on and take a 15 seconds video, then return to standby automatically. The detection sensitivity can be adjusted. G-Sensor: OFF / Low / Middle / High G-sensor will detect significant or sudden shock and movement then the camera will automatically locks current recording in video. Volume: Low / Middle / High Adjust camera speaker volume Keytone: Turn ON/OFF audio recording in video. Volume: Low / Middle / High Adjust camera speaker volume Keytone: Turn ON/OFF audio recording in video. Traditional Chinese / Japanese / Korean / G erman/French / Italian / Spanish Light Frequency: Auto / 50Hz / 60Hz Set light frequency according to local regulation. Card Info a. Available / Total Remaining available storage on the memory card. b. Locked Files Occupied Storage space taken by locked files c. Card Speed Test Press OK to run speed test of the memory card. Recommended card write speed should be over 10MB/S. Delay Shutdown OFF / 5S / 10S / 15S Adjust the time delay when the camera will power off after external power supply cuts off. Format Choose to format the memory card if the memory card is never used on this camera before. Date & Time Set the system date and time. Change the date and time by using the UP and DOWN button, then press OK to confirm adjustment. Screen Saver OFF / 10S / 30S / 60S Set the time to automatically turn off the LCD display after no operation. Restore Factory Settings Reset all settings back to factory default. Firmware Version Check firmware version. Specification: Model Toguard CE52 Image Sensor High Resolution CMOS Sensor Screen 3 inches LCD Display Lens 170°High-Resolution Wide Angle Lens Video Resolution 4K 25fps / 2.7K 30fps / 1080P 60fps / 1080P 30fps / 720P 30fps Video Format MP4 Video Coding H.264 Video Mode Normal / Loop Record Picture Format JPEG Photo Resolution 12MP/10MP/8MP/5MP/3MP / 2MP Loop Recording Supported G-Sensor Lock Supported G-Sensor Lock Supported Language English / Simplified Chinese / Japanese / Korean / German/French / Italian / Spanish Audio Recording Built-in microphone, On / Off optional Storage Micro SD Card (up to 32GB) USB interface Mini USB Operating System Windows 7/10 or MAC Internal Power Built-in Li-ion Battery External power supply DV 5V / 2A Storage temperature -10°C ~ 60°C (-4°F-140°F) Operating temperature -10°C ~ 50°C (14°F-122°F) Common Problems and Answers: Q The dash cam will stop automatically while recording. A Check whether the memory is full. Check whether the loop recording function is turned ON. Check whether the loop recording won't work right. Q: The camera powers on automatically. A : That could be the parking monitor function being triggered, check the setup menu. Q: If the video played on the computer is somehow not fluent or jammed. . A Try to play the video with different video players, like : Potplayer or VLCplayer. Format your Micro SD card in the camera. Run
speed test on the memory card to make sure the memory ard fits the requirement: Write Speed is over 10MB/S. Q : There are stripes interference in the image. A: That should be wrong light frequency. According to the local regulation, choose the appropriate frequency settings 50HZ or 60HZ. Q: Suction mount cannot attach on windshield well? A:1.Please clean the windscreen where attaching with a glass cleaning wipe. Removed the protective film, If it does not work, warming your windscreen then try it again. 2. Please soak suction mount to you, please contact us to get a replacement. Q: Without external power supply, the camera only lasts very short time, or it just can't turn on. A: The built-in battery is low capacity for safety reasons, and the battery is used to save the video and parking monitor only. It is not designed to work without external power supply If you have any other questions or problems, Please feel free tocontact us at We have professional team at your service, and your satisfaction is guaranteed. Toguard RM05 Front And Rear Dash Camera Installation Guide Before installation, please insert the high speed memory card into the device and format the card in the device works perfectly. Install the rear view mirror on the original mirror and secure it with the included rubber ring. Make sure the mirror is in the correct position and secured. Adjust the angle of the rearview mirror according to your driving position to ensure that the mirror is in the correct position and has a clear view. Adjust the angle of the lens to make sure you get the best coverage of the hood and the road ahead so you can record what's happening. the power cord along the interior panel, you can follow the instructions below and hide the excess cord in the seam to keep it looking nice. The rear view camera should be installed at the rear of the car, preferably above the license plate, the camera should be installed at the rear of the car, preferably above the license plate. screws, please check if the reversing camera is installed upside down.) The extra RED wire to the positive terminal of the reversing light power supply. Walk the reversing state, connect the RED wire to the main unit, there are two pictures for reference. (Note: you may need to drill holes to pass the cable, please check if the reverse camera cable fits your car before installation.) After the installation is finished, please start the engine and do a test run to make sure all functions are normal. (Note: Wiring and installation requires some manual work and some professional electrician skills, if you are not sure, please get some professional help.) Adjust the reversing camera Adjust the reversing camera, the best angle is that the camera can cover the rear of the car. Attention When the car is in reverse, the rear of the car and the ground under the reversing camera. display in full screen and turn to the lowest angle so that you can see the ground under the rear of the car when reversing. Important reminder: NOTE: Due to the high power source. This product is for motor vehicle used to an external power source. onlyInstall the device where it may obstruct the driver's view (including mirrors) or airbag deployment. Insert a memory card and the micro SD card needs to be formatted to FAT32 on the PC first, then format the memory card and the micro SD card needs to be formatted to FAT32 on the PC first, then format the memory card and the micro SD card needs to be formatted to FAT32 on the PC first, then format the memory card and the micro SD card needs to be formatted to FAT32 on the PC first, then format the memory card and the micro SD card needs to be formatted to FAT32 on the PC first, then format the memory card and the micro SD card needs to be formatted to FAT32 on the PC first, then format the memory card and the micro SD card needs to be formatted to FAT32 on the PC first, then format the memory card and the micro SD card needs to be formatted to FAT32 on the PC first, then format the memory card and the micro SD card needs to be formatted to FAT32 on the PC first, then format the memory card and the micro SD card needs to be formatted to FAT32 on the PC first, then format the memory card and the micro SD card needs to be formatted to FAT32 on the PC first, then format the memory card and the micro SD card needs to be formatted to FAT32 on the PC first, then format the memory card and the micro SD card needs to be formatted to FAT32 on the PC first, then format the memory card and the micro SD card needs to be formatted to FAT32 on the PC first, then format the memory card and the micro SD card needs to be formatted to FAT32 on the PC first, then formatted to FAT32 on the PC first, then format the memory card and the micro SD card needs to be formatted to FAT32 on the PC first, then format recommended 16GB or 128GB card. We recommend benchmarking and making sure the device is working properly until it is installed in your vehicle. Make sure you are using the original power adapter power the device. Do not leave the device in direct sunlight for a long time or where temperatures may exceed 170°F (75°C) GPS function must be used with customized PS module. Please download "GXplayer". (Please contact the seller for details.) Common problems and solutions The VCR shows that the memory is full, can't loop the video, etc. First, when a new memory card is used in the machine for the first time. Please format the memory card to FAT32 format on your computer and then format it on the camera, or the card was previously used on another type of device and needs to be formatted for use on this camera, or the camera will trigger the G-sensor and the file will be locked. The locked files cannot be overwritten. If the locked files are accumulated, there will be no memory card to cycle through the records. (When parking protection is on, shaking can also cause too many stray files, which can also affect card reading and writing.) The device will automatically power on or off. Please format the memory card to FAT32 format on the computer, and then format it on the camera. Please check whether the parking monitoring on, the device will automatically turn on and record when it detects a collision or shaking. Please check the connection is loose the power supply is unstable. 4. Check the connection status of the car charger, if the connection is loose and the power supply is unstable, the camera and check the status of the rear camera carefully. Please check whether the AV plug is connected correctly and the cable is inserted correctly. Try to disconnect the camera, clean the connector with some medical alcohol, and reconnect it. Slow response of screen operation or button when recording Please check whether the memory card used is a high-speed card (Class10), if you use a non-high-speed card there may be problems such as missing seconds, video playback stuttering, screen displaying color streaks, and crashing. Reset the camera if necessary. Changes in the Setup menu cannot be saved. The device is turned off abnormally. Custom settings may be lost when the battery power is low. Even though the screen saver is set, the screen will light up again randomly. The power supply may be unstable, please try a different car charger. Recommended reading : What About TOGUARD RM05 12" 4K Front And Rear Dash Camera? How About The TOGUARD RM03 12" 4K Front And Rear Dash Camera? How About TOGUARD RM05 12" 4K Front And Rear Dash Camera? How About The TOGUARD RM05 12" 4K Front And Rear Dash Camera? 10" 3 Channel Touch Screen Mirror Camera How About Toguard's RM02 11" Adjustable Front And Rear View Mirror Camera TOGUARD CE13 1080P Mirror Dash Cam for Cars - Use Manual - (Russian) User Manual - Setting2. Video Recording Mode3. Photo Mode4. Playback5. Manual Lock Current Video6. Mute Audio Recording7. Power OFF8. Format memory cardSet up and Installation, please check the camera's normal function, and make sure you are using a high speed Micro SD card (speed Class 10 or above.), and format the card in the camera menu before recording.2. Mount the camera over the original rearview mirror and use the included rubber rings to fix it, make sure the mirror is right in place and the view is clear.4. Adjust the lens angle of the camera, make sure you get best coverage over the hood and the road ahead, so you can record what happens.5. Connect the power to the camera and the cigarette lighter, hide the rest of the camera and the cigarette lighter, hide the rest of the camera and the cigarette lighter. Route the camera cable to the front of the car, and connect the rear camera to the main device. There are 2 pictures for reference.8. Start the engine and have a test run.1. Return to Main Interface2. Memory Card Status3. Video Resolution4. Recording Time5. Power Status6. Rearview Camera7. Mute Audio Recording.8. Manual Lock9. Start/Stop Recording10. Picture in Picture Mode Switch11. Setting MenuResolution: Adjust recording video resolution, 1080P/720P/VGA availableLoop Recording; This function allows you to set video file length to 1/2/3minutes, Select a value to activate loop recording; So when storage fills up, it will automatically loop back to the earliest file and record over it.Enhanced Night Vision: turn on to optimize video quality with wider light range and image details.Exposure: Adjust the brightness of the video.Date Stamp:Enable/Disable the date and time marks in video files.Gravity Sensing:G-sensor will detect significant or sudde shock and movement then automatically locks current recording. from loop recording, Low/medium/High sensitivity available.Parking Monitor: It's used to protect your car after parking, it stays standby, when camera detects shacking, it will automatically turn on and take a short video, then shut down automatically.Auto Power Off: Set the time for the camera to automatically power to save energy, after the camera is idle for set time, it
will power off.Language : English/French/ Spanish/ German/ Italian/ Russia/Japanese available.Frequency: Set light frequency to 50Hz or 60Hz, and press OK.Format: Format the Micro SD card.Screen Saver: Set the time to automatically turn off the LCD display after no operation.Off Screen Clock: Turn ON/OFF time display after screen saver is activated.Date/Time: Change the time and date by using the UP and DOWN button, then press OK to confirm.Default Setting: Reset all settings back to factory default.Version: Check firmware version.Photo Mode Interface and Setting Menu1. Return to Main Interface Additional Setting: Reset all settings back to factory default.Version: Check firmware version.Photo Mode Interface Additional Setting: Reset all settings back to factory default.Version: Check firmware version.Photo Mode Interface Additional Setting: Reset all settings back to factory default.Version: Check firmware version.Photo Mode Interface Additional Setting Set Card Status3. Photo Resolution4. Remaining Storage5. Power Status6. Rearview Camera Switch7. Take Photo8. Setting MenuResolution:Set the photo resolution, Up to 3 Mega Pixels available.Quality:Defines the quality of image you capture, Fine / Normal / Economy available.Anti-Shaking:Turn ON/OFF image stabilization function.Date Stamp: Enable/Disable the date and time marks in image files.ISO: Adjust ISO value to adjust the brightness of the video.Sharpness:Defines the clarity of details in the photos.Language : English/French/ Spanish/ German/ Italian/ Russia/Japanese available.Frequency: Set light frequency to 50Hz or 60Hz, and press OK.Common Problems and Solutions:1. The dash cam will stop automatically when recording. Solution:(1) Check whether the memory is full.(2) Check whether the memory card, there might be too many locked video that the loop recording won't work right.2. If the video played on the computer is somehow not fluent or jammed. There might be some problem with the memory card. Solution: (1) Format your Micro SD card in the camera. (2) Change one high quality card3. There are stripes interference in the image. There are stripes interference in the image. 50HZ or 60H4. When the video play on your computer, the video mode is not compatible with the player. Solution:(1) The Micro SD card does not suit for this dash camera, please try with another memory card.(2) Use some other media player. Solution:(1) The Micro SD card does not suit for this dash camera, please try with another memory card.(2) Use some other media player. on.Solution:The built-in battery is very small for safety reasons, not designed to work alone, so please keep it connected to external power supply.SpecificationModelTeguard CE13Image SensorHigh Resolution (Front):1920*1080P(Front Lens Only) 1280*720P(Dual Record)VGAVideo Resolution(Rear):640*480Video Format;AVIVideo Mode:Front Only/ Dual Lens RecordingSupportedG-Sensor LockSupportedAudio RecordingBuilt-in Mic ON/OFF OptionalStorageMicro SD Card (Upto 32GB)USB InterfaceMini USBInternal PowerBuilt-in Li-ion BatteryExternal PowerDV 5V/1ALanguage:English/French/Spanish/German/Japanese/ItalianOpearating Temperature-10° C~60° CSee other models: CE45 H20 H85. Page 2MCPK-43BG User ManualUniversal Clip On 4.3" Rear View Mirror Monitor & Camera Pack with Grid-lines Loading page 2... Loading page 3... Loading page 4... Loading page 5... Loading page 5... Loading page 6... Loading page 8... Page 3 Download more: There are 2 documents for Parkmate MCPK-43BG Mirror & Mini Camera Pack viewing...Datasheet (English) Hey guys! I recently purchased a TOGUARD dash cam and rear view mirror from amazon. Unfortunately, I didn't notice that it's primarily used to strap over your existing mirror. I was wondering if anyone knew of mounts that I could purchase to attach on the new mirror for a more own look. I took down my old mirror for a more own look. I took down my old mirror. I was wondering if anyone knew of mounts that I could purchase to attach on the new mirror for a more own look. permantely attaches. Has anyone tried doing something like this? My own mirror is a Donnelly 011083. If I could detach that mount and reuse, it'd be perfect! Thanks in advance!! TOGUARD Backup Camera 10" Mirror... you won't mount that type of mirror as it's a universal type, not much available in model specific version that replace your existing mirror I am in the same boat. Trying to think of anything to do. Have you thought of anything? I'm getting mine tomorrow. When I have some spare time in September I will attempt to design a mount that can be printed to fit into the slot of a rearview mirror windshield attachment and fasten securely to the back of the 10" Toguard. Unfortunately, you would likely need to learn some Fusion 360 to adjust the windshield slot for your vehicles use a standard or not. Hopefully most vehicles use a standard or two at the most. Then you can just take that design and send it to Shapeways or some other 3D printing service. mount types that cover about 80% of vehicles, there's close to 100 different mirror mounts though Were I to try this, I'd attempt to source a used factory mirror (or just it's mounting bracket) then adapt that to the factory mirror (or just it's mounting bracket) then adapt that to the factory mirror mounts though Were I to try this, I'd attempt to source a used factory mirror (or just it's mounting bracket) then adapt that to the factory mirror (or just it's mounting bracket) then adapt that to the factory mirror (or just it's mounting bracket) then adapt that to the factory mirror mounts though Were I to try this, I'd attempt to source a used factory mirror (or just it's mounting bracket) then adapt the factory mirror (or just it's mounting bracket) then adapt that to the factory mirror (or just it's mounting bracket) then adapt that to the factory mirror (or just it's mounting bracket) then adapt that to the factory mirror (or just it's mounting bracket) then adapt that to the factory mirror (or just it's mounting bracket) then adapt that to the factory mirror (or just it's mounting bracket) then adapt that to the factory mirror (or just it's mounting bracket) then adapt that to the factory mirror (or just it's mounting bracket) then adapt that to the factory mirror (or just it's mounting bracket) then adapt the factory mirror (or just it's mounting bracket) then adapt the factory mirror (or just it's mounting bracket) then adapt the factory mirror (or just it's mounting bracket) the factory mirror (or just mirror would be easy should you want to do that later on 🕏 Phil you can buy the mounts to suit replacement mirrors to suit the vehicle and use that I could purchase to attach on the new mirror for a more own look. I took down my old mirror hoping to detach the mount, but it seems like it's heavily glued on or permantely attaches. Has anyone tried doing something like this? My own mirror is a Donnelly 011083. If I could detach that mount and reuse, it'd be perfect! Thanks in advance!! You can purchase a special bracket for the interior mirror of the car and install (do it yourself) your dash. You can see the samples on AliExpress or like here or by searching something like this DVR Holder Mount Bracket for Rearview Mirror Dash Cam You can purchase a special bracket I was referring to, thanks for posting Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,999,280 articles in English The first UK Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. The volucity of the United Kingdom used the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II as one of its principal combat aircraft. Phantom was procured to serve in both the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force (RAF) in several different roles. Most Phantoms operated by the UK were built as a special batch containing a significant amount of British technology. Two variants were initially built: the F-4K was a carrier-based air-defence interceptor for the Fleet Air Arm, while the F-4M was initially used by the RAF for tactical strike and reconnaissance, before transitioning to an air defence role in the 1970s. In the mid-1980s, a third Phantom variant was obtained when fifteen former US Navy F-4J aircraft were purchased to augment the UK's air defences. Although the Fleet Air Arm ceased using the Phantom in 1978, the RAF retained it until 1992, when it was withdrawn as part of a series of post-Cold War defence cuts. (Full article...) Recently featured: Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Archive By email More featured articles About The aftermath of the Kirkby train crash ... that the train driver in the Kirkby train crash (pictured) was found to have been using his mobile phone before the collision? ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ...
that Gammarelli, the official tailor of the pope, is one of the oldest family-run businesses in Europe? ... that a tour promoting the EP For Your Validation sold out in ten minutes? ... that despite being named in college as the best at his position in the U.S., football player Buster Maddox only appeared in one NFL game? ... that the Doctor Who episode "Lux" is set in Miami, Florida, despite being filmed in Penarth, Wales? ... that Jean-Mohammed Abd-el-Jalil, a Moroccan Franciscan friar, was permitted by the Pope to keep "Muhammad" as his baptismal name? ... that Robert Mugabe's motorcade was known for speeding and killing people? ... that Elizabeth Holtzman's opponent ran an ad saying "maybe I'd like to have her as a daughter, but not as a DA" before her election as the first female Brooklyn District Attorney? ... that fighter pilot Morton D. Magoffin made pilots in his group sprint around an airfield for not saluting him? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the Solution of Romania. song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Sudanese ci sudanese civil war timeline Sudanese civil war t Nominate an article May 27 Manchu Prince Dorgon 1644 - Manchu regent Dorgon (depicted) defeated rebel leader Li Zicheng of the Shun dynasty at the Battle of Shanhai Pass, allowing the Manchus to enter and conquer the capital city of Beijing. 1799 - War of the Second Coalition: Austrian forces defeated the French Army of the Danube, capturing the strategically important Swiss town of Winterthur. 1954 - The security clearance of American nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of Project Y, was revoked. 1967 - Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Indigenous Australians in population counts for constitutional purposes and to allow the federal government to make special laws affecting them in states. 1997 - A destructive F5-rated tornado tracked through a subdivision of homes northwest of Jarrell, Texas, killing 27 people. Diego Ramírez de Arellano (d. 1624)Julia Ward Howe (b. 1819)Cilla Black (b. 1943)Gérard Jean-Juste (d. 2009) More anniversaries: May 26 May 27 May 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Anemonoides blanda, the Balkan anemone, Grecian windflower, or winter windflower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Ranunculaceae. The species is native to southeast Europe and the Middle East. It grows up to 10 to 15 centimetres (4 to 6 inches) tall and is valued for its daisy-like flowers, which appear in early spring, a time when little else is in flower. The flowers are found in various colors and are radially symmetrical, containing seven or more sepals and petals. This purple A. blanda flower was photographed in Bamberg, Germany. Photograph credit: Reinhold Möller Recently featured: Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art Germany. 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 Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. 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 WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiveyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary 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 English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [][]]] Bosanski עברית Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski Šuomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca בעברית Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca בעברית Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca בעברית Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca אויע אויע Norsk nynorsk []]] Shqip Slovenščina []]] Adip citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "1644" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2016) (Learn how and wher of northern England from King Charles in the Battle of Marston Moor. 1644 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments - Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1644 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1644MDCXLIVAb urbe condita2397Armenian calendar1093@4 AAAssyrian calendar1050-1051Berber calendar2594English Regnal year19 Cha. 1 - 20 Cha. 1Buddhist calendar2188Burmese calendar1006Byzantine calendar7152-7153Chinese calendar登未年 (Water Goat)4341 or 4134 — to —甲申年 (Wood Monkey)4342 or 4135Coptic calendar1360-1361Discordian calendar5404-5405Hindu calendar540 calendar1022-1023Islamic calendar1053-1054Japanese calendar3977Minguo calendar3977Minguo calendar1565-1566Julian calendar3977Minguo calendar397 阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)1771 or 1390 or 618 1644 (MDCXLIV) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1644th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 3 and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 644th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 3 and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 644th year of the 1644th year of the 17th century, and the 5th year of the 3 and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 644th year of the 2 and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 644th year of the 3 and the 5 th year of the 3 and the 5 th year of the 3 and 5 the 3 an the 1640s decade. As of the start of 1644, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year It is one of eight years (CE) to contain each Roman numeral once (1000(M)+500(D)+(-10(X)+50(L))+(-1(I)+5(V))) = 1644). Kolumna Zygmunta erected. January 22 - The Royalist Oxford Parliament is first assembled by King Charles I of England.[1] January 26 - First English Civil War: Battle of Nantwich - The Parliamentarians defeat the Royalists, allowing them to end the 6-week siege of the Cheshire town.[2] January 30 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman departs from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies (modern-day Jakarta in Indonesia) on his second major expedition for the Dutch East India Company, to map the north coast of August with no major discoveries. Battle of Ochmatów: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forces under hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski secure a substantial victory over the horde of Crimean Tatars under Tugay Bey. February 5 - The first livestock branding law in America is passed in Connecticut.[3] March 24 - Roger Williams is granted an official grant for his Rhode Island Colony from the Parliament of a general assembly. April 18 - Opchanacanough leads the Powhatan Indians in an unsuccessful uprising against the English at Jamestown. Although 300 of the English colonists are slain, the settlers pursue Opchanacanough, who is imprisoned in Jamestown for the rest of his life.[4] This is the last such Indian rebellion in the region. April 25 - A popular Chinese rebellion led by Li Zicheng sacks Beijing, prompting Chongzhen, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, to commit suicide. May 6 - Johan Mauritius resigns as Governor of Brazil.[3] May 25 - Ming general Wu Sangui forms an alliance with the invading Manchus and opens the gates of the Great Wall of China at Shanhaiguan Pass, letting the Manchus through towards the capital Beijing. May 26 Battle of Montijo: The Kingdom of Portugal is victorious over Habsburg Spain, in the first major action between the two nations during the Portuguese Restoration War. May 27 - Battle of Shanhai Pass: The Manchu Qing dynasty and Wu Sangui gain a decisive victory over Li Zicheng's Shun dynasty. June 3 - Li Zicheng proclaims himself emperor of China June 6 - The invading Qing army, with the help of Ming general Wu Sangui, captures Beijing in China, marking the beginning of Manchu rule over China proper. June 11 - During the English Civil War, Prince Rupert and his men take Liverpool is later reclaimed by Sir John Moore. July 1 - Torstenson War: Battle of Colberger Heide - Thé Dano-Norwegian and Swedish fleets fight a naval battle of Schleswig-Holstein. The battle is indecisive but represents a minor success for the Dano-Norwegian fleet. July 2 - English Civil War: Battle of Marston Moor - The Parliamentarians crush the Royalists in Yorkshire, ending Charles I's hold on the north of England [6] September 1 -English Civil War: Battle of Tippermuir - Montrose defeats Lord Elcho's Covenanters, reviving the Royalist cause in Scotland. September 15 - Pope Innocent X succeeds Pope Urban VIII, becoming the 236th pope.[8] October 1 - The Jews of Mogilev, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, are attacked during Tashlikh. November 3 - The Shunzhi Emperor, the second emperor to
rule over China proper. November 23 Battle of Jüterbog (December 3 New Style): Sweden's forces defeat those of the Holy Roman Empire. Areopagitica, an appeal for freedom of speech written by John Milton, is published in London. November - The Castle of Elvas in Portugal resists a 9-day siege by the Spanish during the Portuguese Restoration War. December 8 (December 8 (December 18 New Style) - As Christina comes of age, she is made rulin queen of Sweden. December - Bubonic plague breaks out in Edinburgh (Scotland). A Spanish officer is murdered in St. Dominic's Church, Macau during mass by colonists loyal to Portuguese Restoration War. Sigismund's Column is erected in Warsaw to commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, who moved the capital of Poland from Kraków to Warsaw in 1596. Philosopher René Descartes publishes Principia Philosophiae (Principles of Philosophy) in Amsterdam. The opera Ormindo is first performed in Venice (music by Francesco Cavalli, and libretto by Giovanni Faustini). The West India Company[which?] displays greater interest in profit than in colonization.[vague] Thomas Britton Veit Hans Schnorr von Carolsfeld Otto Mencke Henry Winstanley Henrietta of England January 9 - Robert Gibbes, English-born landgrave in South Carolina (d. 1711) Celestino Sfondrati, Italian Catholic cardinal (d. 1696) January 11 - Hayashi Hōkō, Japanese philosopher (d. 1732) January 14 - Thomas Britton, English concert promoter (d. 1714) January 25 - Antoine Thomas, Jesuit missionary priest and astronomer (d. 1709)[9] January 26 - Thomas Boylston, American colonial doctor (d. 1695) February 2 Isaac Chayyim Cantarini, Italian rabbi (d. 1723) Johannes Hancke, German writer (d. 1713) February 2 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1710) February 2 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1712) February 2 - Nils Bielke, member of the High Council of Sweden (d. 1713) February 12 - Jakob Ammann, Swiss founder of the Amish sect (d. 1712) February 2 - 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Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours, Duchess of Savoy (d. 1724) April 17 - Abraham Storck, Dutch painter (d. 1708) May 2 - Robert Cotton, English politician (d. 1717) May 4 - Juan Caballero y Ocio, Spanish priest remarkable for lavish gifts to the Catholic Church and charity (d. 1707) May 5 - Sir Richard Newdigate, 2nd Baronet, English landowner (d. 1713) June 7 - Johann Christoph Volkamer, German botanist (d. 1720) June 16 - Henrietta Anne Stuart, Princess of Scotland, England and Ireland and Duchess of Orléans (d. 1670) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1709) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1707) July 2 - Abraham a Sancta Clara, German Augustinian friar (d. 1707) July 10 - Miguel Bayot, Spanish Catholic prelate, Bishop of Cebu (from 1697) (d. 1700) July 22 - Peter Drelincourt, Irish chaplain (d. 1712) Louise de La Vallière, French mistress of Louis XIV of France (d. 1710)[11] August 12 - Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber, Bohemian composer and violinist (d. 1704) August 28 (bapt.) - Gilles Schey, Dutch admiral (d. 1703) August 29 - Anne Bourdon, nun in New France (d. 1711) August 30 - Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 3 - Richard Newport, 2nd Earl of Bradford, English politician (d. 1723) September 6 - Juan Bautista Cabanilles, Spanish composer (d. 1712) September 11 - Jacob Rotius, Dutch painter (d. 1681) September 22 - Jacques Échard, French Dominican, historian of the Order (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1710) October 1 - Jean Rousseau, French viol player (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish astronomer (d. 1724) September 25 - Ole Rømer, Danish 1724) October 3 - Adriaen Frans Boudewijns, landscape painter (d. 1719) October 12 - Christopher Sandius, Dutch Arian writer (d. 1708) October 14 - William Penn, English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania (d. 1718) October 26 - Mathias Steuchius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1730) November 23 (bapt.) - Cornelia van der Gon, Dutch art collector (d. 1701) December 8 - Maria d'Este, Italian noble (d. 1684) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1692) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1694) December 9 - Robert Kirk, Scottish folklorist, Bible translator, Gaelic scholar (d. 1692) December 23 - Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco, Spanish composer, musician and organist (d. 1728) December 25 - Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, Scottish nobleman (d. 1693) December 29 - Philips van Almonde, Dutch Lieutenant Admiral (d. 1711) Matsuo Bashō, Japanese poet (d. 1694) Pietro Erardi, Maltese chaplain and painter (d. 1737)[13] Pope Urban VIII Johannes Wtenbogaert January 20 - Stefano Amadei, Italian painter (b. 1580) January 30 William Chillingworth, controversial English churchman (b. 1602) January 31 - Georg II of Fleckenstein-Dagstuhl, German nobleman (b. 1588) February 28 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 - Guru Har Gobind, the Sixth Sikh Guru (b. 1595) March 15 - Countess Louise Juliana of Nassau, Regent of Bohemia (b. 1576) March 24 - Cecilia Renata of Austria, Queen of Poland (b. 1611) March 29 -Lord John Stewart, Scottish aristocrat, Royalist commander in the English Civil War (b. 1621) April 2 - Diego Salcedo, Spanish bishop (b. 1575) April 10 - Reverend William Brewster, English Pilgrim leader (b. 1609) May 26 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 - Zsófia Bosnyák, Hungarian noblewoman (b. 1609) May 26 - Chongzhen, last Ming Emperor of China (suicide) (b. 1611) April 28 - 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Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press. p. 313. ISBN 9780313308277. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century 16th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 17th century 16th 16th century 17th century Decades 1500s 1510s 1520s 1530s 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s 1590s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte The world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the world America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian or the Gregorian year 1600 (MDC), depending on the reckoning used (the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1] The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Galilei became a champion of the new sciences, invented the first thermometer and made substantial contributions in the fields of physics and astronomy, becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America and the Lesser Antilles. The Portuguese became the masters of trade between Brazil, the coasts of Africa, and their possessions in the Indies, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a
direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire[3] by Empire[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 A earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c. 1503-1506, one of the world's best-known paintings 1501: 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. 1503: Nostradamus is born on either December 21. 1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain. 1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen. 1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan 1505: 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: 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 Khanate. 1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Taíno population.[6] 1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf. 1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the Portuguese-Mamluk War 1508-1512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling. 1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlûk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in

Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and the Indian Ocean. 1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de 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 Malacca. 1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca. the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System. 1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Castile and Aragon. 1512: Qutb Shahi dynasty, founded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687. 1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. 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 philosophysical philosophysical service (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 philosophysical service (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 (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 (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 (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 (Maluku) led by Francisco Serrão. 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He was the first European to do so. 1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe. five Theses in 1517. 1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty. 1515: The Ottoman Sconquer the last beyliks of France so King of France so King of France following the death of Louis XII. 1515: The Ottoman Sconquer 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 Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony. 1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Descrittione dell'Africa (Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X. 1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month. 1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 1519 1519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 1519: Death of Emperor 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, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France. 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 east coast. 1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the east coast. 1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast. 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 Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in the Battle of Mactan in central Philippines in the same year. 1521: Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China. 1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves. 1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana. 1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Lingelbach) 1522: The Portuguese ally themselves with the rulers of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9] 1522: August, Luso-Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. 1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union. explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland. 1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king.Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript 1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 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 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. 1531: The Inca Empire. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicentee the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths he converts to Christia becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian Military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: Ped Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542-1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos named the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis I dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February 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: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned the Schwalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: 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: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company is the first major E Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga. [13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556-1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent). Political map of the world in 1556 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate and the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okehazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: 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 between Catholics and Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population. [12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor died in the Forbidd Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, 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: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Surface 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 is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: The 9 years of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years of Luís Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years after the author returned from the East.[15] 1572: The 9 years after the author returned from the victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middelburg declares for the Protestants. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands, and Belgium. The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Julian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Julian calendar. the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 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 Savidin 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 Akbarnam 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 plaque 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. 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, the New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hidevoshi, known as the unifier of Japan, 1599; The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné, 1599; The van Neck expedition makes a 400 per cent profit [18] (to 1600) 1599; March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku.[18] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome.Siege of Filakovo castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: 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 (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. 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 the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays, 1525: Modern square root symbol (v) 1540: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River, 1542-43: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese, 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy. 1559-1562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) colonize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine. 1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and adopted by Catholic countries. c. 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710-733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. A Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p. vii. ISBN 978-0-14-400149-1. ISBN 978-0-14-400149-1. Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmitha.com. Archived from the original on February 3, 2009. 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New York: Oktoord 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 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 events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from "4 The following page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. 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