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Sorry to interruptCSS Error However, if you have a Mac, it can be difficult to figure out how to add a Canon printer to your Mac. In this article, we will walk you through the process of adding a Canon printer to your Mac. If you are a Mac user, and want to print documents with your Canon printer, then this article is for you. The Canon printer is a high-quality printer that many people use to print documents. However, if you have a Mac, it can be difficult to figure out how to add a Canon printer to your Mac. In this article, we will also discuss some of the advantages of using a Canon printer with your Mac. Canon printer is famous, globally for its reliable, efficient, and durable performance. If you are a Mac user, and want to print documents with your Canon printer might not work with your MacBook. Here are some troubleshooting steps you can follow:1. Check Printer StatusMake sure your printer is switched on and connected to the same network as your MacBook. If its not, connect it and try again.2. Restart the PrinterTurn off your printer, wait for 10 seconds, and turn it on again. Sometimes, a simple restart can resolve issues.3. Restart the MacBookRestarting your computer often resolves temporary glitches.4. Update the Printer DriverIf your printer driver is outdated, it can cause issues. Go to the official website of Canon and download the latest driver compatible with your Mac version.5. Check Print QueueIf your printer is printing, but the output is not visible, then check the print queue. Go to the Printers and Scanners option in the System Preferences and delete the print queue. How to Connect Canon Printer to Mac:1. USB ConnectionFirst, ensure the printer is switched on and connected to the computer. Now, follow these steps:1. Click on the Apple menu and select System Preferences. 2. In the System Preferences window, click on the Printer is connected to.6. Click Add to add the printer. 1. Make sure you have the latest version of the Canon printer driver installed on your Mac.2. Connect your printer to your Mac using a USB cable.3. Open System Preferences on your Mac and select Printers & Scanners.4. Click the + button to add your printer, then select your printer from the list.5. Follow the on-screen instructions to finish setting up your printer. As an Apple user, you might be curious about the process of setting up your Canon printer to your Mac. Luckily, this step-by-step guide will make it easy for you. So, lets get started. Step 1: Connect your printer to your Mac. Luckily, this step-by-step guide will make it easy for you. turned on and connected to the network. Step 2: Install the drivers. To do this, open the Apple menu, select System Preferences, and then select Printers & Scanners. Click the + button to add a new printer. When prompted, select Canon from the Manufacturer menu. Step 3: Select the printerFrom the Use menu, select your printer model. Then, click the Add button. Step 4: Set your printer as the default. To do this, click the Default button next to the printer name. Step 5: Test your setupFinally, test your setup. To do this, open the print dialog in any app on your Mac. Select your printer from the Printer menu, and then click the Print button. Your printer should now be set up on your Mac. If you encounter any issues, try restarting your Mac or checking your Printer to your Mac using a USB cable.2. Open System Preferences on your Mac.3. Click on the Printers & Scanners icon.4. Click on the + button to add a new printer.5. Select your printer from the list of available printers.6. Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the installation. To ensure that your Canon printer is properly installed on your Mac, you should check the following:1. Check the USB cable connection between your printer and your Mac.2. Check the printers paper tray and ensure that they are properly installed.4. Check the printers settings to ensure that it is set as the default printer.5. Print a test page to ensure that the printer is working properly. If you encounter any issues during the installation process, you can check the Canon website or contact Canon printers are known for their reliability and performance, but like any other electronic device, they can sometimes run into problems. Here are a few troubleshooting tips if your Canon printer is not working properly on your Mac: 1. Check the connection between your printer and your Mac. If its not, try connecting it directly to your router with an Ethernet cable.2. Check the print queue. Sometimes, your printer may not be printing because it has a backlog of print jobs. Try clearing the print queue and see if your printers, which can help improve performance and fix bugs. Visit the Canon website and download the latest firmware update for your printer model.4. Check the printers settings. Make sure the printer is set to the correct paper size and type, and that the print quality is set to your desired setting.5. Try restarting your printer and your Mac. Sometimes, a simple restart can resolve minor issues. If none of these steps work, you may need to contact Canon support for further assistance. Canon printers offer a wide range of printing options, making it convenient to print directly from the printer by selecting the desired print options from the printers control panel.2. Print from your Macs print menu: To print from your Mac, open the document or image you want to print. The print menu will appear, allowing you to select the desired print options.3. Print from Apples AirPrint: AirPrint is a built-in feature on Mac computers that allows you to print wirelessly from supported Canon printers. To use AirPrint, simply select the File menu and select Print. The printer will automatically appear in the print menu, allowing you to print wirelessly.4. Print from third-party apps: Many third-party apps, such as Adobe Photoshop and Microsoft Office, offer built-in printing features. To use these apps, open the app and select the File menu. From the drop-down menu, select Print. In conclusion, adding your Canon printer to your Mac is a simple and straightforward process. By following these easy steps, you will be able to print documents and photos with ease. Remember to always ensure that your printer is connected to the same network as your computer and that you have the latest printer drivers installed. Happy printing!Sorry to interruptCSS Error If you buy through affiliate links, we may earn a commission at no extra cost to you. Full Disclosure Here I recently bought a new MacBook Pro, and I had to re-install all apps I was using on the old Mac. However, even after two weeks using a new laptop, I am still finding apps and drivers I need to set up. This time was my old Canon printer. And since it took a while to figure out the best way to add the printer to my Mac, I decided to list all steps here in case someone needs a quick guide. The easiest way to add Canon or any other printer to Mac is to connect it via a USB cable. If the macOS on the MacBook is not out of date, it most likely recognizes the printer can be added as a network device from System Preferences (System Settings on macOS Ventura and above) -> Printers & Scanners. I cant tell you how many times I was wondering why the printer is offline and why I am getting errors when trying to print something, and every time the reason was the same: the printer was turned off. The problem is that my home office is on the second floor, and my Canon is in the Basement (I didnt want it to take space at home since I am not using it all the time). So, if I had a problem, I had to walk down two floors, turn the printer on, and climb back. There are two ways to find the IP address of any printer. First, each printer allows us to print the network configuration page. For each printer model, the instructions are different. So, it would be best if you googled something like NNNN printer ip address. For me, it was canon mx340 printer ip address and the very first result was on point. All I had to do is: Press the Menu button until Device Settings item appears Use and buttons to select LAN Settings and press OK Select Print LAN details and press the OK again And the printer prints the page like this with the IP address. The second method requires some software to install. And like I said since I was on the second floor and the printer was in the Basement, I used this method. I have an app called Lanscan. One of its functions is to scan all devices connected to your WiFi network. It is, by the way, a very useful tool if you want to know which devices are using your WiFi (or if you are afraid that someone is stealing it). Sometimes the Lanscan shows the names of the manufacturer and sometimes does not. Anyway, I figured that the IP address of my Canon was 192.168.0.18. Another method is to use the WiFi router. have IP 192.168.0.1 or 192.168.0.1 or 192.168.0.1 and can be reached via browser, such as Safari. If you have the original CD/DVD with printer drivers and a DVD drive, then definitely run the installer first. The proper installer first. The proper installer first. post. If you dont have the original install disk or dont have a DVD drive, then try to get drivers from the Canon official site. Type in google canon NNNN printer driver for mac and open the page. Unfortunately for me, Canon claimed that either there is no driver for the macOS version I have or my MacBook doesn't need drivers (which was not true by the way). If you have the same problem, follow the steps, and I will show how to overcome it. To configure any printer or a scanner, you have first to open the System menu dropdown. Click on System Preferences (System Settings on macOS Ventura and above) item. In the app window, click on the Printers & Scanners icon. As the app indicated, clicking on the + sign, go to the IP tab. In the Address field, type the IP address of the printer. Under the Protocol, leave the default value: Internet Printing
Protocol IPP. Do not enter anything in the Queue field. Type a user-friendly name for your printer in the Name field, e.g., My Favorite Printer. You can also add the location, e.g., Basement. Neither Name or Location really matters; they are for your information only. A setting in Use: field depends on whether you have drivers installed on the Mac or not. If Canon drivers have been installed earlier, then chose Select Software dropdown, and it will open a list of drivers installed. Pick from the list. If the software dropdown, and it will open a list of drivers installed earlier and the list. either from disk or downloaded from the Internet, then you wouldnt need this step. Your printer configuration would be complete in the previous step. However, if you couldnt find the printer in the Software list, all you have to do is connect to the printer via the USB cable. If you have a new MacBook and older printer, like me, then use USB-C to USB-A adapter to connect. Once the printer is connected, the Mac will immediately start downloading the software from its own site. Whats good about this it will also update the printers. Remember the printout of printer configuration settings? At the bottom, you could see three lines starting with Bonjour. What is Bonjour on Mac? Its a zero-configuration service, then adding peripherals to the computer is easy. In our case, a Canon printer that supports Bonjour configuration service appears under the Default tab in Cannon Printers & Scanners Preferences. You just need to wait a bit for the printer to appear. In my experience, the wait time depends on the distance between the two devices. If both the MacBook and the printer are in the same room, then Bonjour service is almost instantaneous. If one device in the Basement and another on the second floor, one may need to wait a little longer, about 30 seconds or so for the first time. Here is how my Canon, which also serves as a scanner, appeared in my Mac (I tested both in High Sierra and Catalina). If the Canon printer supports, then the steps are the following: Turn on the Canon printer Open Printers & Scanners preferences Click on + button and then click Default tab Wait for the list to populate Select the Canon printer to use a printer, you must add it to your list of printers wing Printers & Scanners settings. (If you switched from using a Windows computer to a Mac, using Printers & Scanners settings is similar to using the Printing control panel in Windows.) In most cases, when you add a printer, macOS uses AirPrint to connect to the printer. If necessary, install the latest printing software that came with the printer or from the manufacturers website. For information about using a printer with an iPhone or iPad, see Apple Support article Use AirPrint to print from your iPhone or iPad. For most USB printers, all you have to do is update your software that came with the printer or from the manufacturers website. On your Mac, update your software and then connect the printer software that came with the printer or from the manufacturers website. with your printers manufacturer to see if any updates are available for your printer: Use the instructions that came with your printer and make sure its not displaying any errors. Connect your printer: Connect the USB cable to your Mac. If you see a message prompting you to download new software, make sure to download and install it.Important: If your Mac has a single USB-C coble to a power supply to prolong the battery life of your Mac. See Use USB-C cables with Mac.If your Mac and printer are already connected to the same Wi-Fi network, the printer might be available to you without any setup. To check, choose File > Print, click the Printer pop-up menu, choose your printers or Printers manufacturer to see if any updates are available for your printer, you dont need to check for software updates. Prepare your printer, install ink or toner, and add paper. Turn on the printer and make sure its not displaying any errors. Connect your printer: Follow the instructions that came with the printer to connect it to the network. If you have a Wi-Fi printer, you might need to connect the printer to your Mac, install the Mac software that came with the printer and use the printers setup assistant to connect the printer to your Wi-Fi network. After setting up, you can disconnect the cable from your printer and Mac, and the printer should remain connected to the Wi-Fi network. See the Apple Support article Connect an AirPrint printer to a Wi-Fi network. Add the printer to your list of available printers: Choose Apple menu > System Settings, then click Printers & Scanners in the sidebar. (You may need to scroll down.) If you dont see your printer listed on the left, click the Add Printer, scanner, or Fax button on the right. A dialog appears listing printer to appear. If you see a message prompting you to download new software, make sure to download and install it. When you add a printer, macOS can usually detect whether the printer has special accessories installed, such as additional paper trays, extra memory, or a duplex unit. If it cant, a dialog appears that lets you specify them. Make sure the settings in that dialog accurately reflect your printers installed accessories so you can take full advantage of them. Tip: You can quickly add a printer to use. See Manage printers and print jobs with Print rinter you want to use isnt in the list of available printers, you can add it as an IP printer. The printer must support one of these printing Protocol (IPP). Note: Some printers connected using these generic protocols may offer limited functionality.You must know the network printers IP address or host name, printing protocol, and model number or printer software name. If it uses a special queue, you also need to know the queue name. See the person who manages the printer software name. If it uses a special queue, you manufacturer to see if any updates are available for your printer model. If you have an AirPrint printer, you dont need to check for software updates. Prepare your printer: Use the instructions that came with your printer, install ink or toner, and add paper. Turn on the printer and make sure its not displaying any errors. Connect your printer: Follow the instructions that came with the printer to connect it to the network. See the Apple Support article Connect an AirPrint printers & Scanners in the sidebar. (You may need to scroll down.)Open Printers & Scanners settings for meClick the Add Printer, Scanner, or Fax button on the right, click, then enter the printers IP address (a number that looks like 192.168.20.11) or host name (for example, printer.example.com). Protocol Choose a printing protocol that your printer supports: AirPrint: Use the AirPrint protocol to enable Wi-Fi, USB, and Ethernet network access to a printers printing and scanning options (if the specific printer supports these features). You dont need to download or install printer software to use AirPrint-enabled printers. A wide variety of printers, including Aurora, Brother, Canon Dell, Epson, Fuji, Hewlett Packard, Samsung, Xerox, and many others, support the AirPrint protocol.Internet Printing Protocol - IPP: Allows access to some older printers and print servers. Line Printer Daemon - LPD: Allows access to modern printers and print servers. Packard and many other printer manufacturers. Queue Enter the queue name for your printer. If you dont know the queue name, try leaving it blank or see your network administrator. NameRecords a descriptive name for the printers. location (for example, outside my office), so you can identify it in the Printer pop-up menu.UseDisplay the appropriate software for the printer in the Printer Software list. If Printer Software list doesn't include your printer, try downloading and installing the printer software (also called a printer driver) from the printer manufacturer. You can also try choosing generic postscript or PCL printer software from the pop-up menu depending on your type of printer. If your Mac came with Bluetooth adapter, you can print wirelessly to a Bluetooth enabled printer. On your Mac, update your printer software: Check with your printers manufacturer to see if any updates are available for your printer, you dont need to check for software updates. Prepare your printer: Use the instructions that came with your printer to unpack the printer, install ink or toner, and add paper. Turn on the printer and make sure its not displaying any errors. Connect your printer to your printer to your printer to your printer list: Choose Apple menu >System Settings, then click Printers & Scanners in the sidebar. (You may need to scroll down.) Click the Add Printer, Scanner, or Fax button on the right, then click. Select the printer in the Printer sist, then click Add. If the printer in the list, make sure you have the latest Bluetooth driver for the printer installed Check with the manufacturer for the latest driver. After you connect your printer, if you see a message prompting you to download new software, make sure to download new software, make sure to download new software, make sure to download new software provided a profile to install, download or copy the printer profile, click Install it. On your Mac, double-click the profile to open it. When you see a message asking you to confirm that you want to install the profile, click Install. The profile is installed in the Device Management settings of the General settings. You can then add the printer to your printer to the printer to the printer to the printer s & Scanners in the sidebar. (You may need to scroll down.) Click the Add Printer, Scanner, or Fax button on the right, then click .Select the printer (listed as an AirPrint Profile) in the Printers list, then click Add.If your printer doesnt appear in the list, make sure you have the latest profile for the printer. Check with your network administrator for the latest
profile. This comprehensive guide is designed to walk you through the process of adding and configuring a Canon printer on your Mac. Whether youre using a wired, wireless, or AirPrint setup, understanding how to properly connect your printer and troubleshoot potential issues is essential. Perfect for both tech novices and savvy users, this article demystifies the setup process, ensuring a smooth and efficient printing the setup process. experience.Connecting Your Canon Printer to a Wireless NetworkTo connect your Canon printer to a wireless network, start by ensuring your printer and Mac are on the same Wi-Fi network. This step may require your network password.Installing Canon Printer Drivers on MacCanon printer drivers, visit Canons website, enter your printer model, and download the appropriate drivers. Once downloaded, open the file and follow the installation prompts. Utilizing AirPrint for Easy Wireless PrintingAirPrint is a feature in macOS that allows for driverless printing to compatible printers. If your Canon printer are on the same network for this feature to work seamlessly. Adding Your Canon Printer in Mac OS SettingsTo add your printer to your Mac, open System Preferences and select Printers & Scanners. Click the + button to add a printer, and your Mac will search for available printers. Select your Canon printer from the list and follow the on-screen instructions to complete the setup. from your printer to your Mac. Once connected, your Mac should automatically detect the printer and prompt you to downloading and Installing Canon Printer Software. Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the installation. Downloading and Installing Canon Printer Software. website, locate your printer model, and download the necessary software or utilities. Installation is usually straightforward, involving opening the downloaded file and following the installation wizard. Troubleshooting Canon Printer is turned on and connected to the same network as your Mac. Check for any error messages on the printers display and consult the Canon knowledge base or user manual for specific troubleshooting steps. Regular Updates and Maintenance for Your Canon website or set your printer to automatically update its firmware. This maintenance helps in prolonging the life and functionality of your printer. Final Thoughts and Additional ResourcesSetting up and maintaining your Canon printer on a Mac is a straightforward process when you follow these steps. For further assistance, Canons customer support, online forums, and YouTube tutorials are valuable resources. Enjoy your printing journey with your Canon and Mac, a combination that promises quality and convenience. To wrap up, the journey of adding and configuring your Canon printer on a Mac is filled with key steps that ensure seamless printing experiences. From selecting the right connection method to installing drivers and troubleshooting, each element plays a critical role in harmonizing your printer with your Mac ecosystem. Whether youre setting up a PIXMA model for the first time or updating existing software, understanding these processes empowers you to manage your printer with your Mac ecosystem. insights and enjoy the convenience and efficiency of effortlessly printing from your Canon printer, knowing that you have the knowledge and tools at your fingertips to navigate any printing challenges on your Mac. You can reach out to GeeksOnSite for the best services. Last Updated on May 10, 2024Sorry to interruptCSS Error, the free encyclopediates on your Mac. You can reach out to GeeksOnSite for the best services. Last Updated on May 10, 2024Sorry to interruptCSS Error, the free encyclopediates on your Mac. You can reach out to that anyone can edit.116,704 active editors 7,002,253 articles in English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.Logo of Namco Limited was a Japanese multinational video game and entertainment company founded in 1955 by Masaya Nakamura which operated video arcades, amusement parks, produced video games such as the 1965 game Periscope. It entered the video games 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 1980. During the golden age of arcade video games in the early 1980s, Namco released titles such as Galaga, Xevious, and Pole Position. Namco released titles such as Galaga, Xevious, and Pole Position. games. Namco produced several multi-million-selling game franchises, such as Pac-Man, Galaxian, Tekken, Tales, Ridge Racer, Ace Combat, and Taiko no Tatsujin. In 2006, Namco merged with Bandai to form Bandai Namco Holdings. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: The Boat Race 2018Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutSylvilagus aquaticus... that the swamp rabbit (pictured) is both territorial and a great swimmer?... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that samantha Kane 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 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 house wrongly raided by the FBI may sue the government?... that Romanian sports shooter Petre Cimigiu demanded the elimination of a 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 threat of 17 libraries in the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat city closing?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87. In sumo, nosato 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, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500. Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleJune 1Wreckage of American Airlines Flight 14201676 Scanian War: The Swedish warship Kronan, one of the largest ships in the world at the time, sank at the Battle of land 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 Chikafusa (d.1354)Louisa Caroline Tuthill (d.1879)Tom Holland (b.1996)Faizul Waheed (d.2021)More anniversaries: May 31June 1June 2ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutDrosera capensis, commonly known as the Cape sundew, is a perennial rosette-forming carnivorous plant in the family Droseraceae. It is endemic to the Western 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
SchillerRecently featured: Cucumis metuliferusIgnace TonenAustralian white ibisArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity 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 about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. 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Site news about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issu basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing 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 news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2This 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: "1676" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (September 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillennium 18th century Decades 1650s 1660s 1670s 1680s 1690s Years 1673167416751676 167716781679 to pic Arts and science Architecture ArtLiterature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious British governors. leadersBirth and death categoriesBirths DeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishments Disestablishments and disestablishments CategoriesEstablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments Disestablishments Disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments Disestablishments and disestablishments Disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments and disestablishments Disestablishments Disestablishments and disestablishments Disestablishments Disestablishments calendar2626English Regnal year27Cha.228Cha.2Buddhist calendar2220Burmese calendar1038Byzantine calendar3921393Discordian calendar2842Ethiopian calendar16681669Hebrew calendar54365437Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat17321733 Shaka Samvat15971598- Kali Yuga47764777Holocene calendar11676Igbo calendar676677Iranian calendar676677Iranian calendar10541055Islamic calendar10861087Japanese calendar10861087Japanese calendar15981599Julian calendar208Thai solar calendar22182219Tibetan calendar(female Wood-Rabbit)1802 or 1421 or 649to(male Fire-Dragon)1803 or 1422 or 650August 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 Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 676th year of the 2ndmillennium, 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 LundJanuary 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 Algonquian tribe known as the Wampanoag, travels westward to the Mohawk nation seeking an alliance with the Mohawks against the English colonists of New England; his efforts in creating such an 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 16km (9.9mi) outside of Boston.March 29 Providence, Rhode Island is attacked and destroyed by Native Americans.April 2 Chief Canonchet of the Pequot, Mohegan and Niantic nations who have been hired by English settlers. He is offered a chance to live if he makes peace with the 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, 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. This incident happens on the west bank of the Connecticut River, just above 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. May 26 A fire destroys the town hall and 624 houses in Southwark, London.[2]May 31 The Massachusetts. May 26 A fire destroys the town hall and 624 houses in Southwark, London.[2]May 31 The Massachusetts. 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May 26 A fire destroys the town hall and 624 houses in Southwark, London.[2]May 31 The Massachusetts. May 26 A fire destroys the town hall and 624 houses in Southwark and 624 house and 624 Cambridge, Massachusetts (approximate
date). June 1 Scanian War: Battle of land A combined fleet of the Dutch Republic and DenmarkNorway 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 issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June Bacon's Rebellion begins in the Virginia. July 20, 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 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 20 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 20 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 20 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 20 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 20 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 20 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 20 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 20 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 20 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 20 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 20 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. 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July 20 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 20 Nipmuc trib People of Virginia, instigating Bacon's Rebellion against the rule of Governor William Berkeley. August 2 Captain Benjamin Church captures 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 Fyllebro): Sweden gains a decisive victory over DenmarkNorway.August 28 The Irish Donation of 1676 is shipped from Dublin, to relieve Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.September 19The Russo-Turkish War (16761681) 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 urawno is signed, between the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire and PolishLithuanian Commonwealth.November 27 A fire in Boston, 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 Mathers church, dwelling and a portion of his personal library are destroyed.[3]December 4 Scanian War Battle of Lund: Sweden defeats the forces of Denmark.December 7 Ole Rmer makes the first quantitative measurements of the content of 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 bo Lantdag (assembly) meets in Turku, Finland. The French East India Company founds its principal decrees that Muslims must live separately from Christians throughout his realm. Anton van Leeuwenhoek discovers microorganisms. An bo Lantdag (assembly) meets in Turku, Finland. The French East India Company founds its principal decrees that Muslims must live separately from Christians throughout his realm. Anton van Leeuwenhoek discovers microorganisms. Indian base at Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast. The first coffeehouse in North America opens in Boston. [5] Robert WalpoleMarch 17 Thomas Boston, Scottish church leader (d. 1732) March 27 Francis II Rkczi, 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 18 Eberhard Louis, Duke of Wrttemberg (d. 1733)October 8 Benito Jernimo Feijo y Montenegro, Spanish scholar (d. 1764)October 19 Rodrigo Anes de S Almeida e Meneses, 1st Marquis of Abrantes, Portuguese diplomat (d. 1733)November 8 Louise Bndicte de Bourbon, duchess of Maine, daughter in law of Louis XIV (d.1753)date unknown Alexander Selkirk, Scottish sailor (d. 1721)John ClarkeMichiel de RuyterMatthew HaleJanuary 7 Marco Faustini, Italian opera manager (b. 1606) January 13 Isaac Commelin, Dutch historian (b. 1598) January 14 Francesco Cavalli, Italian composer (b. 1602) February 3 Franois Chauveau, French painter (b. 1613) February 14 Abraham Bosse, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604) February 20 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Chauveau, French painter (b. 1613) February 14 Francesco Cavalli, Italian composer (b. 1602) January 16 Georg Arnold, Austrian musician (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Chauveau, French painter (b. 1613) February 14 Abraham Bosse, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604) February 20 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Chauveau, French painter (b. 1613) February 14 Abraham Bosse, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604) February 20 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Chauveau, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604) February 20 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Chauveau, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604) February 20 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Chauveau, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604) February 20 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Chauveau, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604) February 20 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Chauveau, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604) February 20 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Chauveau, French engraver and Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Chauveau, French engraver and Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Chauveau, French engraver and Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Chauveau, French engraver and Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Chauveau, French engraver and Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Chauveau, French engraver and Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Chauveau, French engraver and Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Chauveau, French engraver and Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Chauveau, French engraver and Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Ch Hugh Forth, English politician (b. 1610)March 2 Juan de Almoguera, Roman Catholic prelate who served as Archbishop of Lima (16731676) and Bishop of Arequipa (16591673) (b. 1605)March 23 Paul Wrtz, 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 20 John Clarke, English physician (b. 1609)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. 1622)May 26 Thomas Rouse, English politician (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1606)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1606)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1606)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1608)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1608)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1608)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1608)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der
Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1608)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1608)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1608)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1608)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1608)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1608)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1608)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German hymnist (b. 1608)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, Germ Ferdinand Maria (b. 1636)June 16 Nathaniel Dickinson, American settler (b. 1601)June 29 Hendrik van der Borcht II, German painter (b. 1613)July 8 Francis I Rkczi, Hungarian prince of Transylvania (b. 1645)July 12 Duchess Elisabeth Sophie of Mecklenburg, German poet composer and (by marriage) Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg (b. 1613)July 22 Pope Clement X (b. 1590)July 25 Franois Hdelin, abb d'Aubignac, French murderer (b. 1630)August 11 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621)August 14 Nicol Sagredo, 105th Doge of Venice (b. 1606)August 28 Margravine Louise Charlotte of Brandenburg, Duchess of Courland by marriage (16451676) (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 9 Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, French military officer, founder of Montreal in New France (b. 1612)September 10 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b. 1616)September 17 Sabbatai Zevi, Montenegrin rabbi, kabbalist and founder of the Jewish Sabbatean movement (b. 1626)September 28 Anna Maria Antig, Spanish Catholic nun (b. 1602)October 6 Claudia Rusca, Italian composer, singer, and organist (b. 1593)October 7 Richard Neville, English soldier and MP (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 28 Jean Desmarets, French writer (b. 1595)November 1 Gisbertus Voetius, Dutch theologian (b. 1589)November 1 Gisbertus Voetius, Dutch th general (b. 1604)December 11 Roland Frart de Chambray, French writer (b. 1603)December 12 William Morice, English poet (b. 1603)December 12 William Morice, English poet (b. 1603)December 12 William Morice, English politician (b. 1603)December 13 Edward Benlowes, English poet (b. 1603)December 14 Edward Benlowes, English poet (b. 1603)December 15 Edward Benlowes 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 21, 2010. retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600This 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 17th century 1 leaders15thcentury16thcentury17thcentury17thcentury17thcenturyDecades1500s1510s1520s1530s1540s1550s1560s1560s1570s1580s1590sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments Disestablishments Disestabli 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 vear 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. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years' War being laid towards the end of the century. In the Middle East, the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, with the sultan taking the title of caliph, while dealing with a resurgent Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2]In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa, Christianity had begun to spread in Central Africa and Southern Africa. Until the Scramble for Africa in the late 19th century, most of Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timelines of the World's best-known paintings1501: 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 Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Conflicts in the Indian Ocean.1502: First Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the beginning of Portuguese Conflicts in the Indian Ocean.1502: First Portuguese Conflicts in the Indian Ocean.1502: 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 14 or December 21.1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile; Joanna of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara Dungas, in what is modern Sudan1505: 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 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 Nemours1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal.1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain.1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate.1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on
the island of Hispaniola. It devastates the native Tano 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 War15081512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling.1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlk 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 king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira, 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 Albuquerque15091510: The 'great plaque' in various parts of Tudor England.[8]1510: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Goa in India.1511: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia.1512: 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 Serro. Serro is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9]1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at Macau, Alage lvares lv 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 Nez de Balboa, in service of Spain arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so.1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe.1514: Dzsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517.1514: The Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gainst Safavid dynasty.1515: Ascension of France s King of France following the death of Louis XII.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.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony.1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack.1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab.1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X.1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month.1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 15191519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao.1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Emp that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire.1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: 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 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 Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa.1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union.1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernn Corts15241525: 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.Gunwielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Rhodes in
1522, from an Ottoman manuscript1525: Timurid Empire forces under Babur defeat France at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate.1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Spanish forces defeat france. captured.1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohcs.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 with Pope Clement VII escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed.

Sweden.1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the 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 Khanwa1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain.1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the EthiopianAdal War.Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex15311532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church.1531: The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huscar.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of t Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France.1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids.1535: The Mnster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed.1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or 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. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange)1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason.1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in 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 Jimnez de Quesada founds Bogot.1538: SpanishVenetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza.1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America.Nicolaus Copernicus1540: 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 as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540).1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana.1541: 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 15421546 War resumes between Francis I of France and 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 Fort1542: Spanish explorer Ruy Lpez 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: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun1544: The French defeat an ImperialSpanish army at the Battle of Ceresole.Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying1544: 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 Niani1545: 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 Chteau 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 age of 9.1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth becoming the first Russian tsar.1548: Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth becoming tsar.1548: Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Branceforth Battle of Mhlberg.1547: Brancefo 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: Tom 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 Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkud to kill 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 Akbar1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Sleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul.1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing.15501551: 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.1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upont. So de Anchieta and Manuel da Nbrega establishes So Paulo, southeast Brazil.1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upont. the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion.1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company.1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigiationi et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga.[13]1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty.1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica.1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat.1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate.15561605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent).Political map of the world in 15561556: 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 25.15581603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance.15581583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia.1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaimal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 15671560: 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, Macau1561: 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.15621598: 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 151565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota.1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97.1565: Estcio de S establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565).1565: Miguel Lpez de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish avigator 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 156715661648: 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 Forbidden City, Long Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dvid, 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.15681571: Morisco Revolt in Spain.15681600: 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: Rising of the North in England.1569: Reace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto1570: 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 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 S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman S.1571: The Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia.1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel Lpez 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 Lus Vaz de Cames, 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 Protestants1574: 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.15771580: Francis Drake circles the world.1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede.1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir.1578: The 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, the Austrian 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 Armada1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spanish Armada1580: 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 1640.15801587: 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 Honn-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide.1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 15821582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs.1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken.1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate.15841585: 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. market).1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America.15851604: 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 miniature1590: 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.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.15921593: John Stow 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 Ren 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 1598.15981613: 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 Sekigahara1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo Mxico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico.1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan.1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenn.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 Fiakovo castle during the Long Turkish War1600: 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 elimbr 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 (14851547)Henry VIII, (14911547) King of England and IrelandDon Fernando lvarez de Toledo (15071582)Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (15201566)Ivan IV the Terrible (15301584)Oda Nobunaga (15341582)Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 1596)Alberico Gentili, (15521608) the Father of international lawPhilip II of Spain, King of Spain (15561598)Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (15561605)Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet.1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal1513: Juan Ponce de Len sights Florida and Vasco Nez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 15191522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastin Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world.15191540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays.1525: Modern square root symbol ()1540: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River.154243: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese.1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun1545: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of Italy.1558: Camera obscura is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of I 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 all dates from 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles.^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). 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An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia CommonsTimelines of 16th century events, science, culture and personsRetrieved from " 4The following pages link to 16th century External tools(link countsorted list) See help page for

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